The Millennia Collection

May 26, 2008

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Catalogue Two

European Coinage

The Millennia Collection

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Millennia Collection

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The Millennia Collection

European Coinage

The Millennia Collection contains a very well-rounded selection of gold and silver coins from almost all of the European nation states spanning coins from late medieval times to the early 20th century. Of special mention is the outstanding state of preservation of these coins. It would be virtually impossible to duplicate this collection for either its breadth of scope or its superior quality.

Austrian Empire [illegible] as well as [illegible] formerly states [illegible] represented from the first-dated [illegible] ever produced in 1486 through the Railway Commemorative of Franz Joseph. The later coinage of the [illegible] is most impressive.

English coinage features important hammered and milled gold, magnificent silver Crowns, and a fine selection of incredible proofs. Virtually all rulers are present from the kings of Northumbria in the 8th century to Queen Elizabeth II of the present day.

The coins of Denmark are quite exceptional, [illegible] of [illegible] from the Carolingian period up to the mid 19th century. This section contains over forty different Germanic states, duchies, counties and free cities, with many rarities. The Italian city states are represented with many important, virtually unknown coins in such remarkable condition. The coins of [illegible] are [illegible] of special interest. Coins of the Low Countries from Medieval times through the period of Spanish rule, include many important coins from the Netherlands. Numerous [illegible] and [illegible] ducatons are included here as well. In Russia [illegible] rubles of Peter the Great, Ivan III, and Elizabeth [illegible] [illegible]. Spanish and Swiss coinage [illegible], with many Crowns and minor [illegible].

This is an [illegible] coverage of European coins: a [illegible] collection of [illegible] gold [illegible] individual [illegible].

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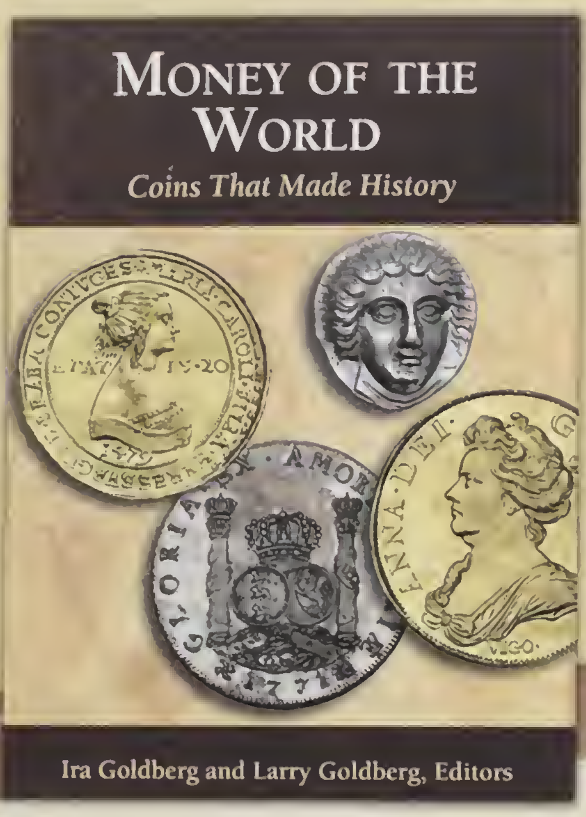
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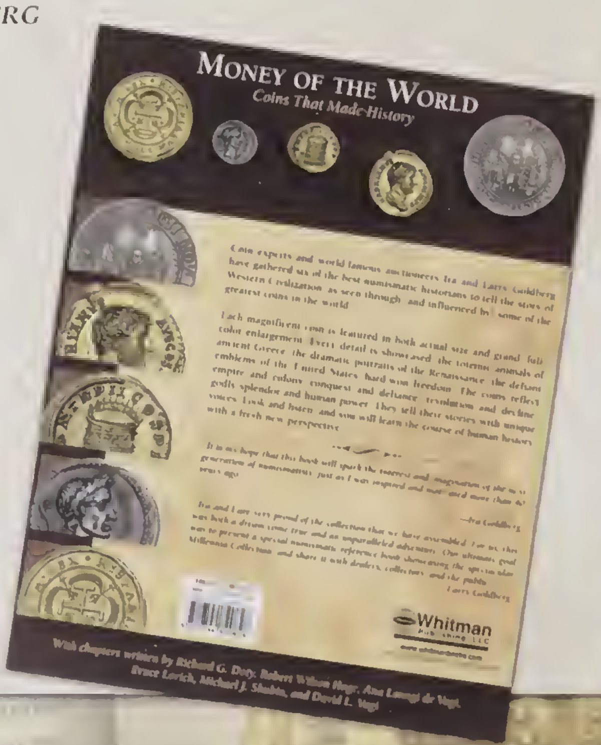
> *-LARRY GOLDBERG*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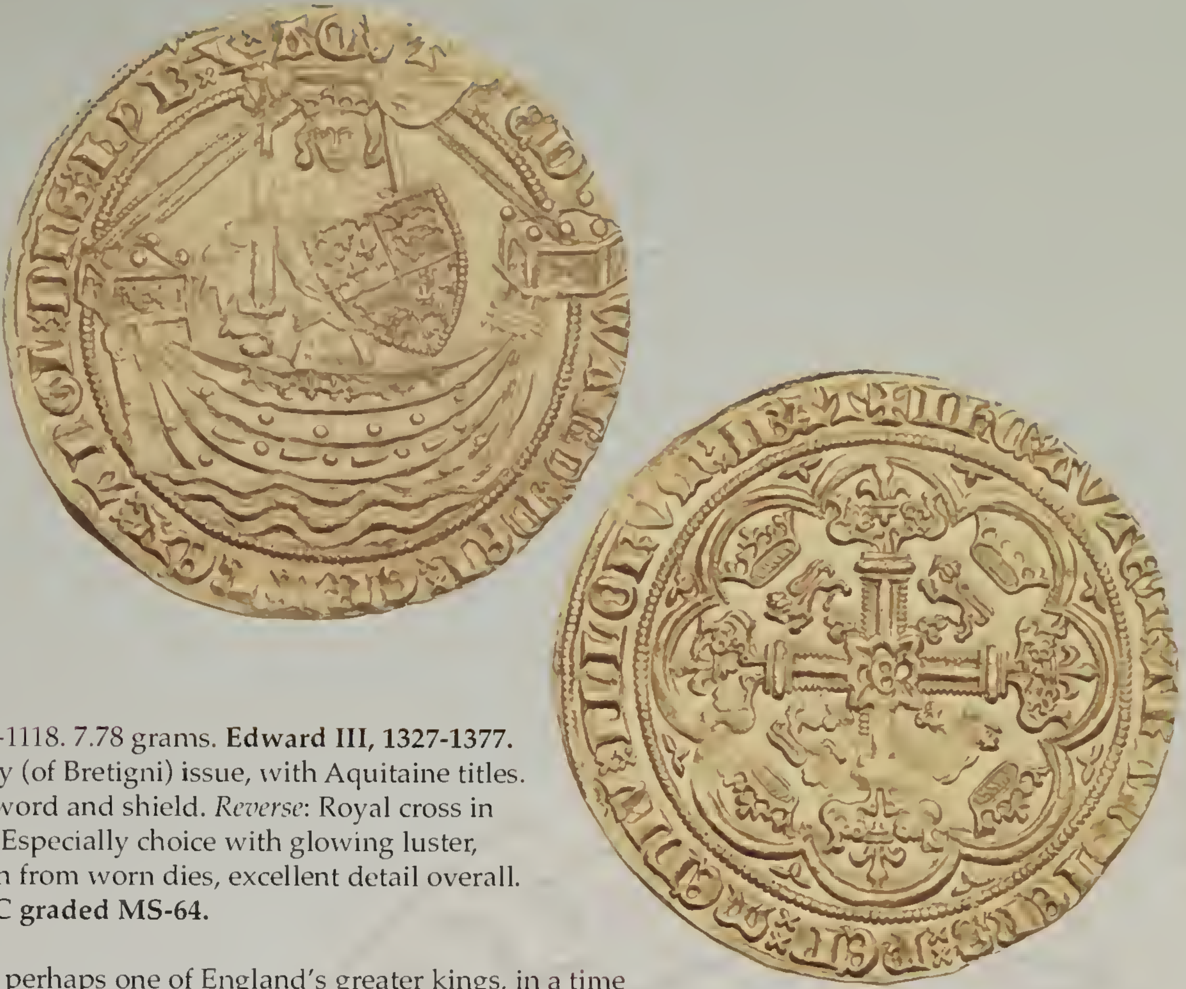
European Coinage

Great Britain

Choice Mint State Edward III Noble



274

Great Britain. Noble, ND. S-1490; N-1118. 7.78 grams. **Edward III, 1327-1377.** Fourth Coinage, 1351-1361, Pre-Treaty (of Bretigni) issue, with Aquitaine titles. King stands facing in ship, bearing sword and shield. *Reverse*: Royal cross in tressure. Cross 3 "pattee" mintmark. Especially choice with glowing luster, struck on a full flan, sharp impression from worn dies, excellent detail overall. Scarce. Among the finest extant. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Edward proved a most capable king, perhaps one of England's greater kings, in a time of significant societal evolution and change within England. His fifty-year reign would prove to be a dichotomy of positives and negatives. Governmental reforms affirmed the power of the emerging middle class in Parliament; meanwhile the power of the nobility, essentially in the hands a few, increased measurably. The Chivalric code reached an apex in English society, but this only masked the greed and ambition of Edward and his barons. England's emerging wool and cloth industry prospered and spread wealth across the country, but this was negated by the devastation wrought by the Black Death. Early successes in war ultimately failed to produce lasting results. Significantly for numismatists, the gold coinage truly began during this reign, tentatively at first with the "leopard" series which faded fast, producing major rarities for today, but finally flourishing in the Noble series, of which this specimen is a glorious example — allowing England to become a major trading partner on the Continent, particularly in the wool trade.

War occupied the largest part of Edward's reign. His claim to the disputed throne of France (through his mother, Isabella) led to the first phase of the Hundred Years' war. Early gains were such that in 1359 Edward's son, Edward, the Black Prince, had encircled Paris with his army, and the defeated French earnestly negotiated for peace — from which England received huge tracts of territory. However, English military strength was weakened considerably after the plague, so that it began losing ground to the extent that by 1375 Edward agreed to the Treaty of Bruges, leaving only the coastal towns of Calais, Bordeaux and Bayonne in English hands.

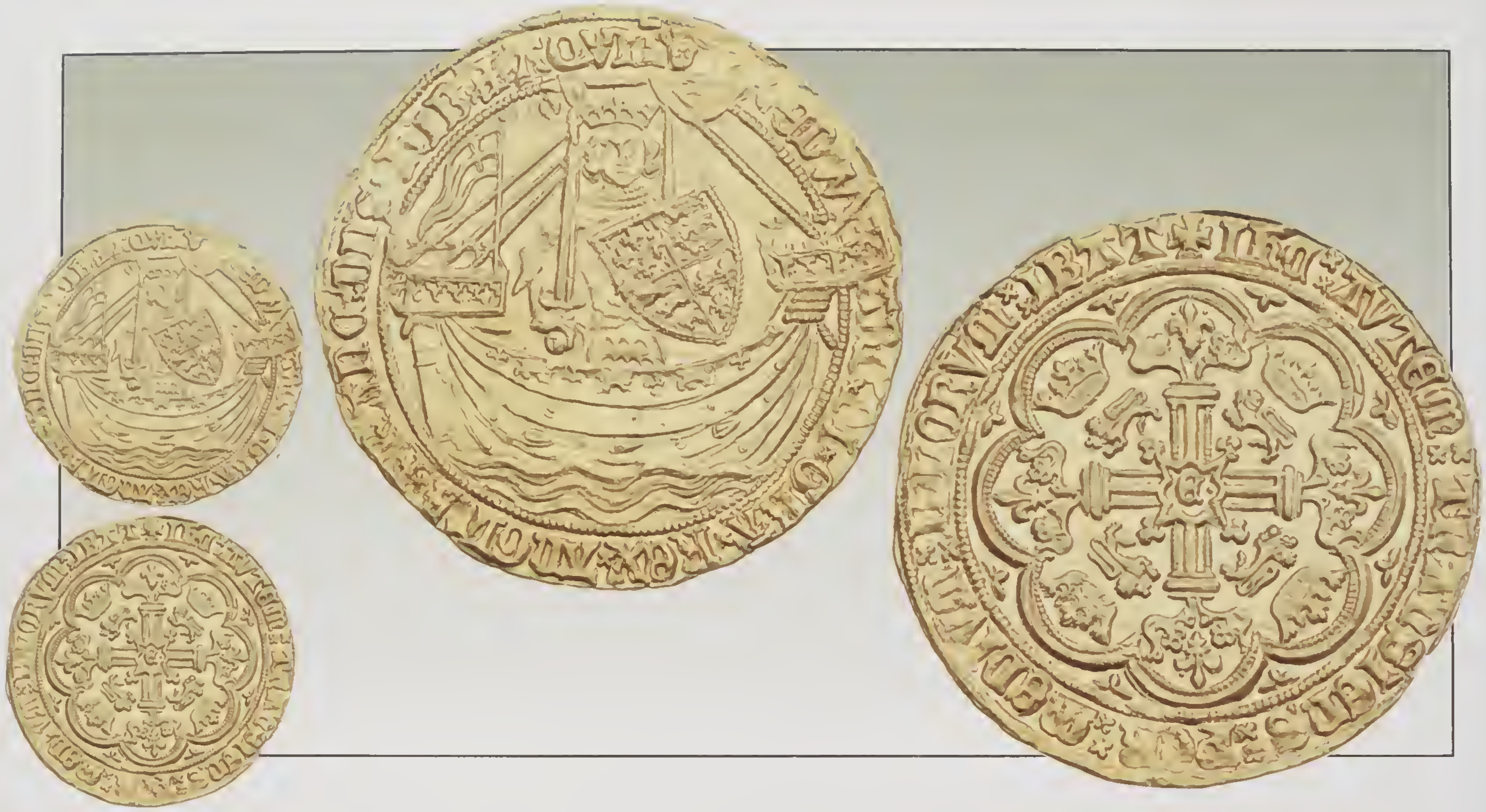
The nature of English society transformed greatly during Edward's reign. The most lasting development of this was that English for the first time replaced French as the official and national language. Despite the king's early successes and England's general prosperity, much remained amiss in the realm. The flowering English economy was struck hard by the rise in prices and wages following the ravages wrought by the plague. Later, the failed French military campaigns of the king's son, John of Gaunt, caused excessive taxation and eroded Edward's popular support. Finally one last, unfortunate and unforeseen legacy that Edward would bequeath to the nation was his two sons' "houses": John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Edmund Langley, Duke of York. The internecine squabbles between the two would cause the realm much grief for decades after, in a period which history has named the War of the Roses.
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

275
Great Britain. Quarter Noble, ND. S-1498. 1.95 grams. **Edward III, 1327-1377.** Fourth Coinage, 1356-1361. Shield in tressure. *Reverse*: Royal cross in tressure. Cross 3 mintmark. Minor weaknesses yet overall an exceptional example, with a nearly full flan and deep striking qualities as well as copious luster. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Exquisitely Superb Edward III Noble



276
Great Britain. Noble, ND. S-1521; N-1281. 7.78 grams. **Edward III, 1327-1377.** Calais mint. Fourth Coinage, Post-Treaty (1369-1377). King stands facing in ship, bearing sword and shield. *Reverse*: Royal cross in tressure, E and pellet at center, quatrefoil over sail; flag at stern, for Calais. Cross 3, "pattee" mintmark. The King of France and Duke of Aquaitaine titles were used together only for the post-treaty coinage. A splendid specimen, crisp in strike with only trivial obverse die rust, highly lustrous and essentially flawless. Choice centering. One of the finest Nobles extant! **NGC graded MS-65.**

The coastal port of Calais is about 20 miles east along the shores from a northern promontory of the French coast. Enjoying to this day a broad sandy beach extending for miles, and a sunny vista, it is an area of long human habitation, with evidence indicating its occupation since at least prehistoric times. Long known for its position of being the closest land point on the continent to the coast of Britain, it served as Julius Caesar's staging point for his invasion of Celtic Britain. Under Edward III, war with France began over the king's claims to the country's disputed throne. In this initial phase of the Hundred Years War, Edward landed in Normandy in July 1346, accompanied by his son Edward, the Black Prince (so called for the color of his armor, which is preserved today in Canterbury Cathedral). His decisive victory at Crécy in August (thanks to his advantage with the English longbow over Italian crossbowmen) scattered the French army. He then captured Calais, turning it into a base for future campaigns before agreeing to a truce in 1347. Subsequent and continued victories over the French resulted in the Treaty of Bretigni, in 1360, which ceded huge areas of northern and western France to English sovereignty, along with Calais remaining in English hands. The city was expanded into a cross-channel trading base, along with the opening of a mint there in 1363 for the striking of English gold and silver coins. Calais would remain as an asset and property of England for the next two centuries, only finally being wrested from her hands in 1558, during the reign of Mary Tudor, by the Duc Francois de Guise.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection). Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 74.*

Remarkable Richard II Noble

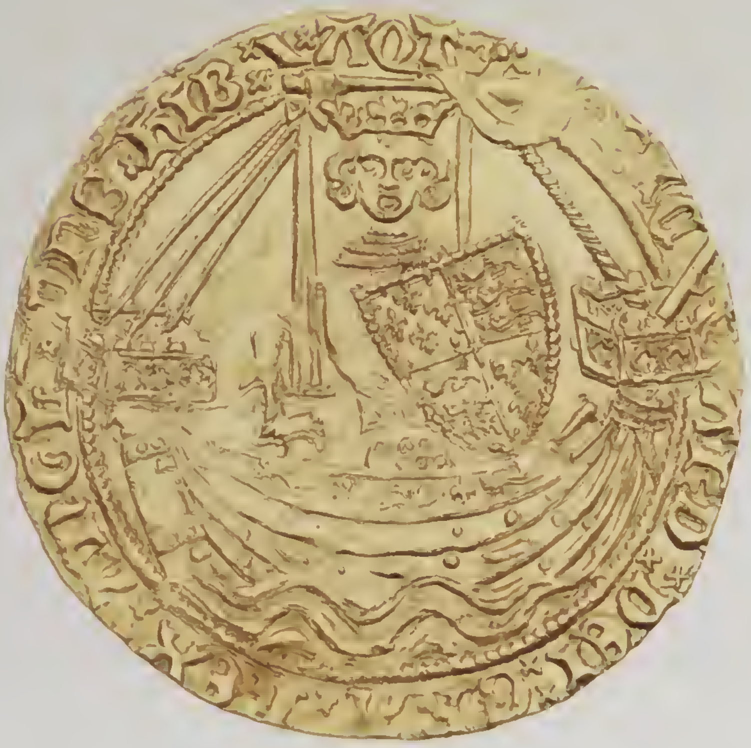
277

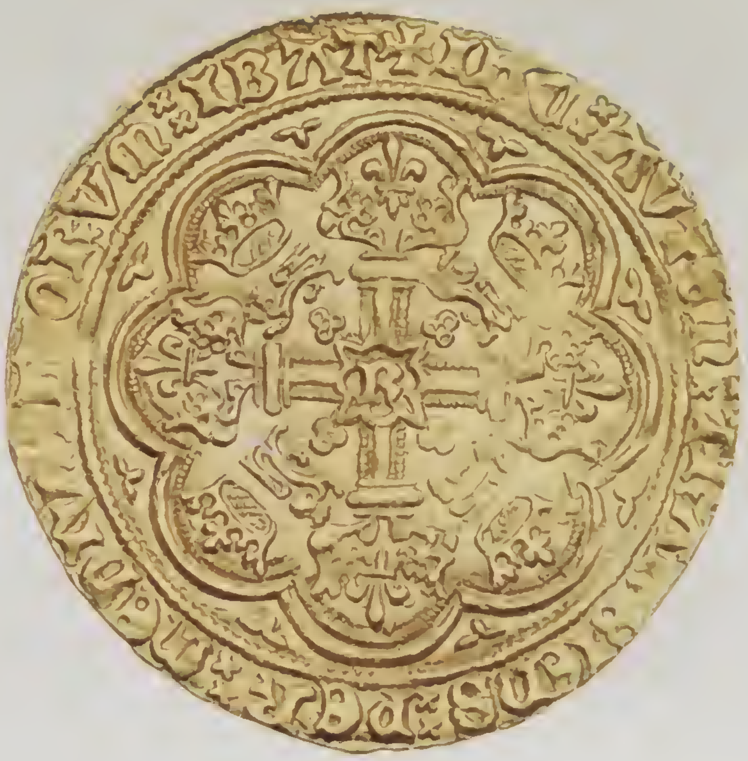
Great Britain. Noble, ND. S-1658; N-1304. 7.81 grams. **Richard II, 1377-1399.** London Mint. Henry IV Style-Coinage, with Aquitaine title. King stands facing in ship, bearing sword and shield, trefoil over sail. *Reverse*: Royal cross in tressure. Cross pattee mintmark (style of Edward III's Cross 4). An incredibly choice piece, lustrous with a crisp strike and a full flan, and remarkably with the king's face fully detailed! The finest Richard II noble this cataloguer has seen in nearly 30 years, and a coin of historical value as well as exceptional eye-appeal. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The son of Edward, Prince of Wales, "the Black Prince," and Joan, the "Fair Maid of Kent," Richard was but ten years old when he came to the throne upon the death of his grandfather, Edward III. During his minority, rule of England was effected by a council under the leadership of his uncle, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. After the Black Death had coursed through England from 1348-1350, killing a huge percentage of the population, economic hardship followed, as it did throughout most of Europe. England saw wages and prices rapidly increase. Parliament further worsened matters by enacting wage limits, but absurdly failing to control prices. Thus into the fourth year of Henry's reign England was racked by the peasant revolts led by Wat Tyler, to protest the suffering caused by John of Gaunt's oppressive economic policies.

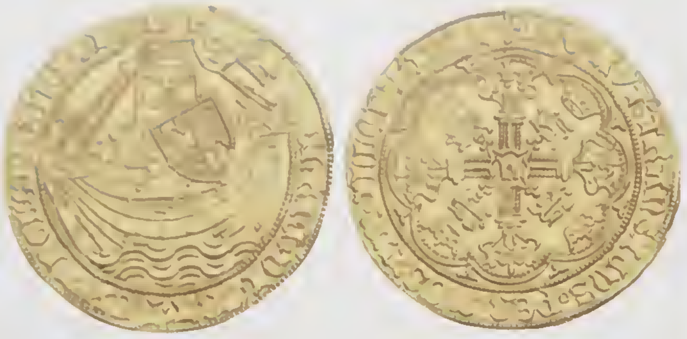
Another legacy of his uncle John would prove even more devastating to Richard: his lavish patronage of favorites was causing some consternation in government circles. A group of nobles sought to counter this by having some of these privileged few tried and convicted of treason. Richard retaliated, causing the death of three and the exile of two. One of the exiles was his cousin, Henry of Bollingbroke, son of John of Gaunt. Henry would eventually maneuver to have himself declared king while Richard was absent from the country. The deposed Richard was soon captured and imprisoned in 1399. The following year, while still in prison, he would be murdered in the prison — becoming the first casualty in the War of the Roses between the Houses of Lancaster and York.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 10,000

Purchased originally in 1993, as a recent find coin. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).





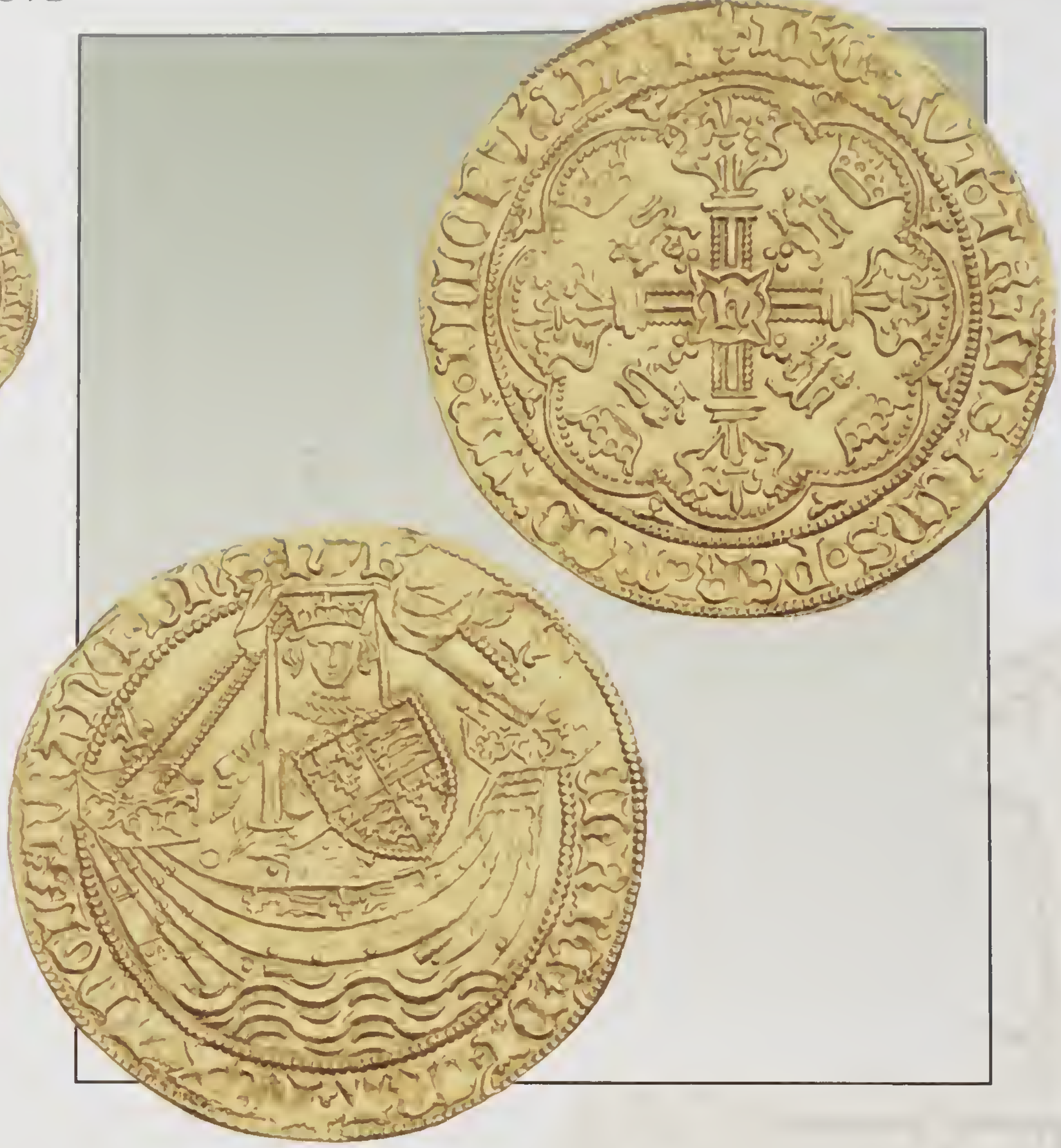
Superb Gem Henry VI Noble



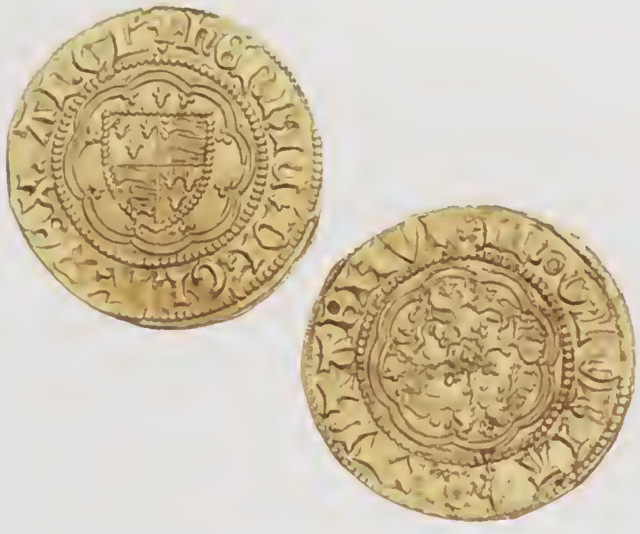
278

Great Britain. Noble, ND. S-1804. 7.91 grams. **Henry VI, First Reign, 1422-1461.** York Mint (1422-1423). Annulet Issue. King stands facing in ship, bearing sword and shield; Lis over ship's stern (for York). *Reverse*: Royal cross in tressure. Lis mintmark. Frosty luster, an especially choice example showing a deep strike on a nearly full flan. **Among the finest extant**, a splendid example of the "commercial coinage" of this era. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).



Gem Uncirculated Henry VI Quarter Noble



279

Great Britain. Quarter Noble, ND. S-1810; N-1420. 1.81 grams. **Henry VI, First Reign, 1422-1461.** London mint. Annulet Issue. Lis over square-topped shield in tressure. *Reverse*: Royal cross in tressure. Large lis mintmark. A lustrous and very choice coin showing minor weakness in a few design details but otherwise a crisp strike on a full flan. Reverse shows the slightest doubling. An exceptional example. **NGC graded MS-65.**

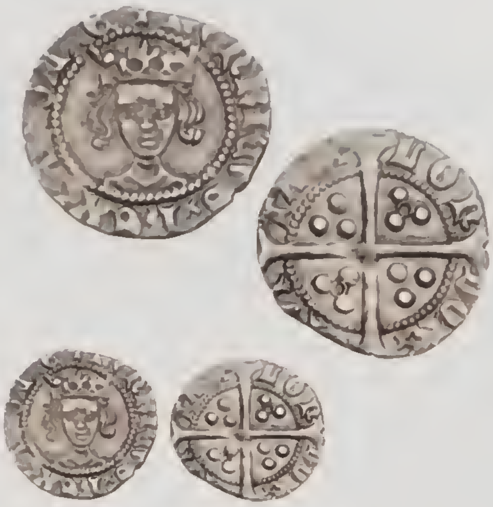
Although Henry enjoyed a lengthy reign, it would prove to be a devastating one to him. In France, hostilities of the Hundred Years War resumed once more. With the appearance of Joan of Arc, momentum swung to the French side. English losses began to mount, which Joan's removal by burning at the stake in 1431 failed to halt. Reverses at Brittany, Gascony and Normandy led to the conclusion of the War in 1453. Henry lost his claim to all French soil except for Calais. After this, the War of the Roses began in earnest. Henry would once again be the loser. The Yorkists would prevail and Henry, the last of the Lancastrian kings, would be murdered on May 21, 1471, in the Tower of London.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Virgil Brand & Norweb (lot 173) collections.Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

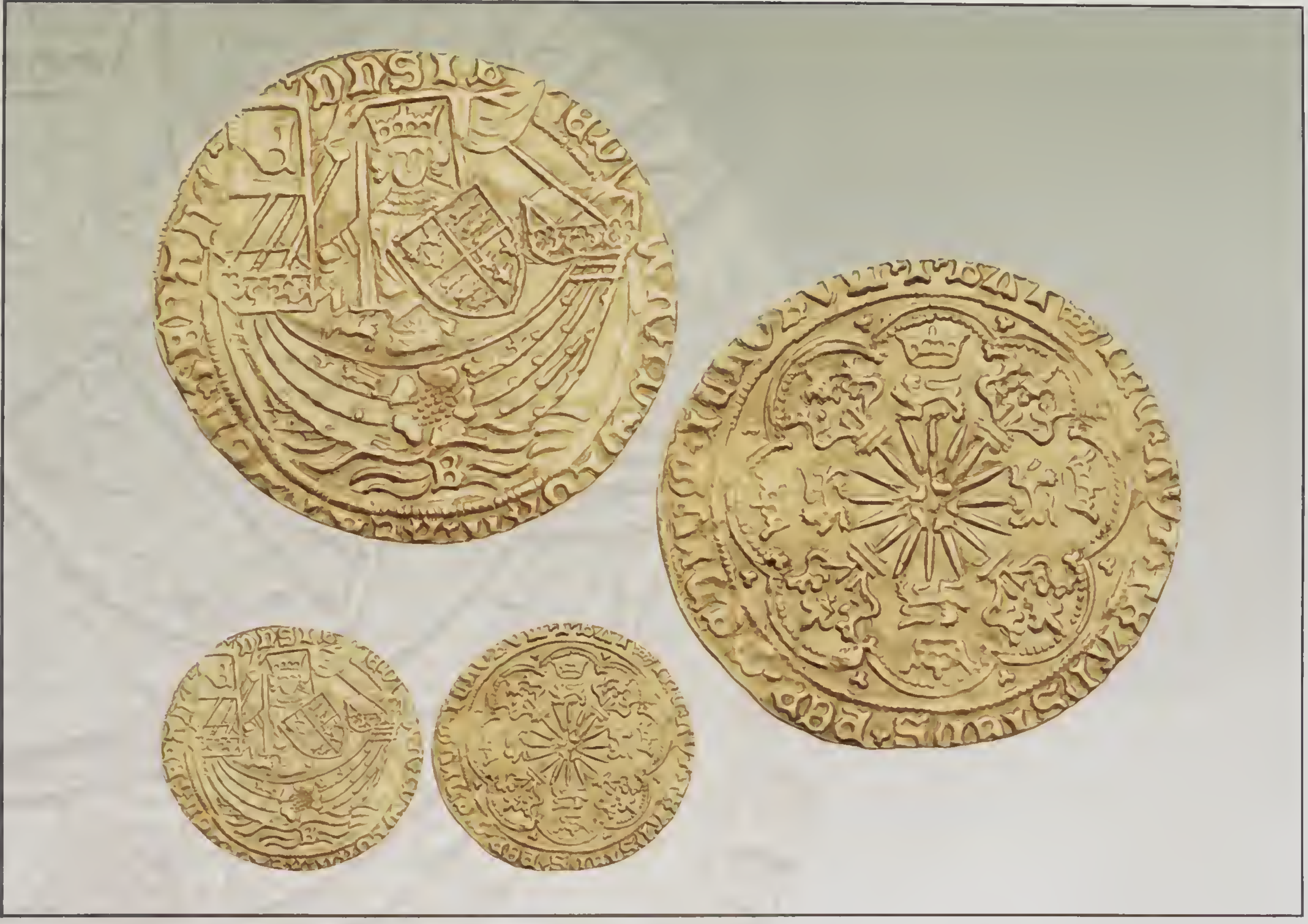
280

Great Britain. Penny, ND. North-987; S-1844. 0.97 grams. **Henry VI, First Reign, 1422-1461.** London mint. Annulet issue. Central beaded circle, within a crowned bust frontal; + HENRICVS x REX x ANGL around. *Reverse*: Long cross pattee over central beaded circle, with pellet trefoil in each angle, two with annulet centers: CIVI TAS LON DON x spaced around arms. An especially pleasing, sharp example of type — on typical tight flan, centers remarkably bold, with the "X" of the reverse cross much less affecting the portrait than ususal. Some legend off flan but just about the best one ever seen by these cataloguers. Artistic, old deep gray toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

Ex Lockett collection (lot 1450). Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).



Mint State Edward IV Ryal



281

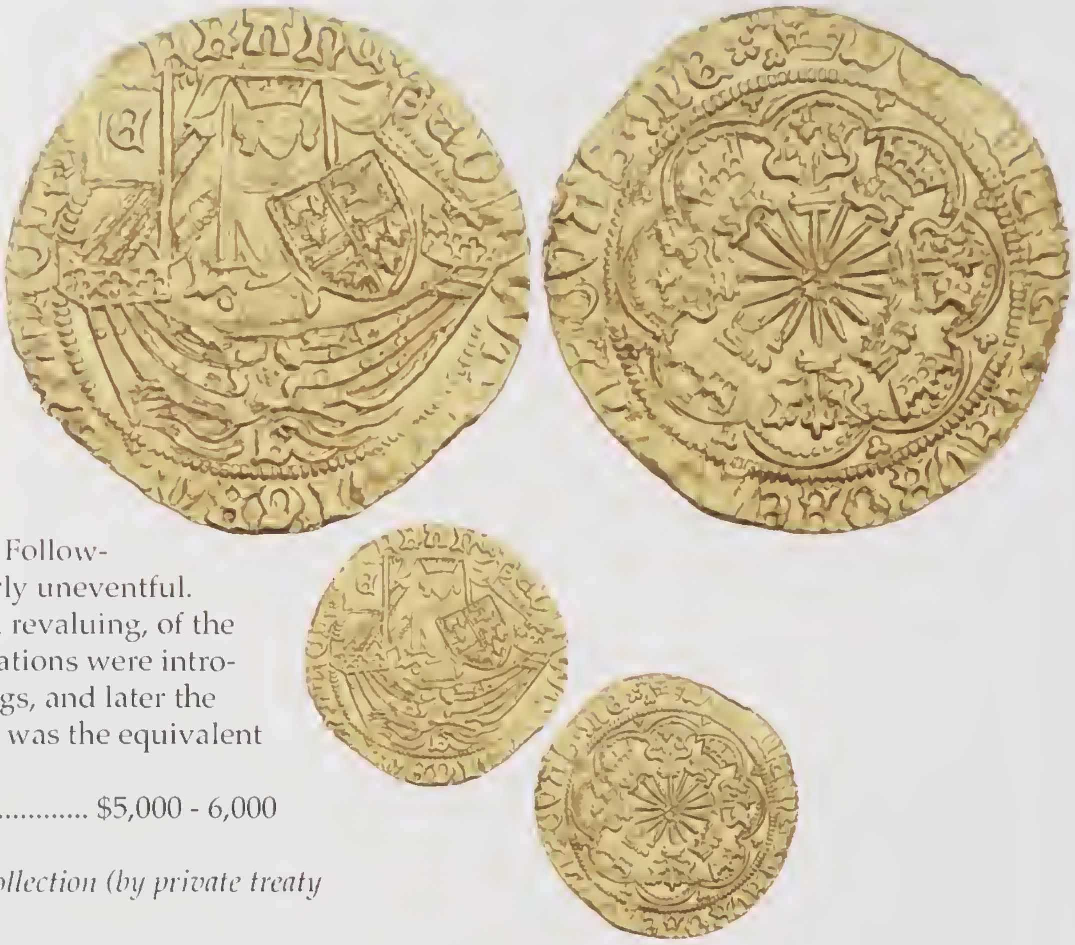
Great Britain. Ryal, ND. S-1954; N-1550. 7.61 grams. **Edward IV, First Reign, 1461-1470.** Bristol mint (1466-1467), with "B" in waves below ship. Light Coinage of 1464-1470. King stands facing in ship, bearing sword and shield. *Reverse*: Crowned sunburst, rose in center. Small fleurs in spandrels. Sun and Crown mintmarks. Lustrous with a crisp strike on a most pleasing, round flan (not quite full), legends and the king's facial features especially well detailed. Rare. From the same collections as the accompanying Half Ryal. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Lockett and Norweb collections. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Superb Edward IV Half Ryal

282

Great Britain. Half-Ryal, ND. S-1960; N-1555. 3.98 grams. **Edward IV, First Reign, 1461-1470.** Bristol mint, with "B" in waves below ship. Light Coinage of 1464-1470. King stands facing in ship, bearing sword and shield. *Reverse*: Crowned Sunburst, rose in center. Crown mintmark. A superb, lustrous example with a crisp strike on a curious, "oblong" flan. Very rare Type VII: minted July 1466 to July 1467 only. **NGC graded MS-65.**



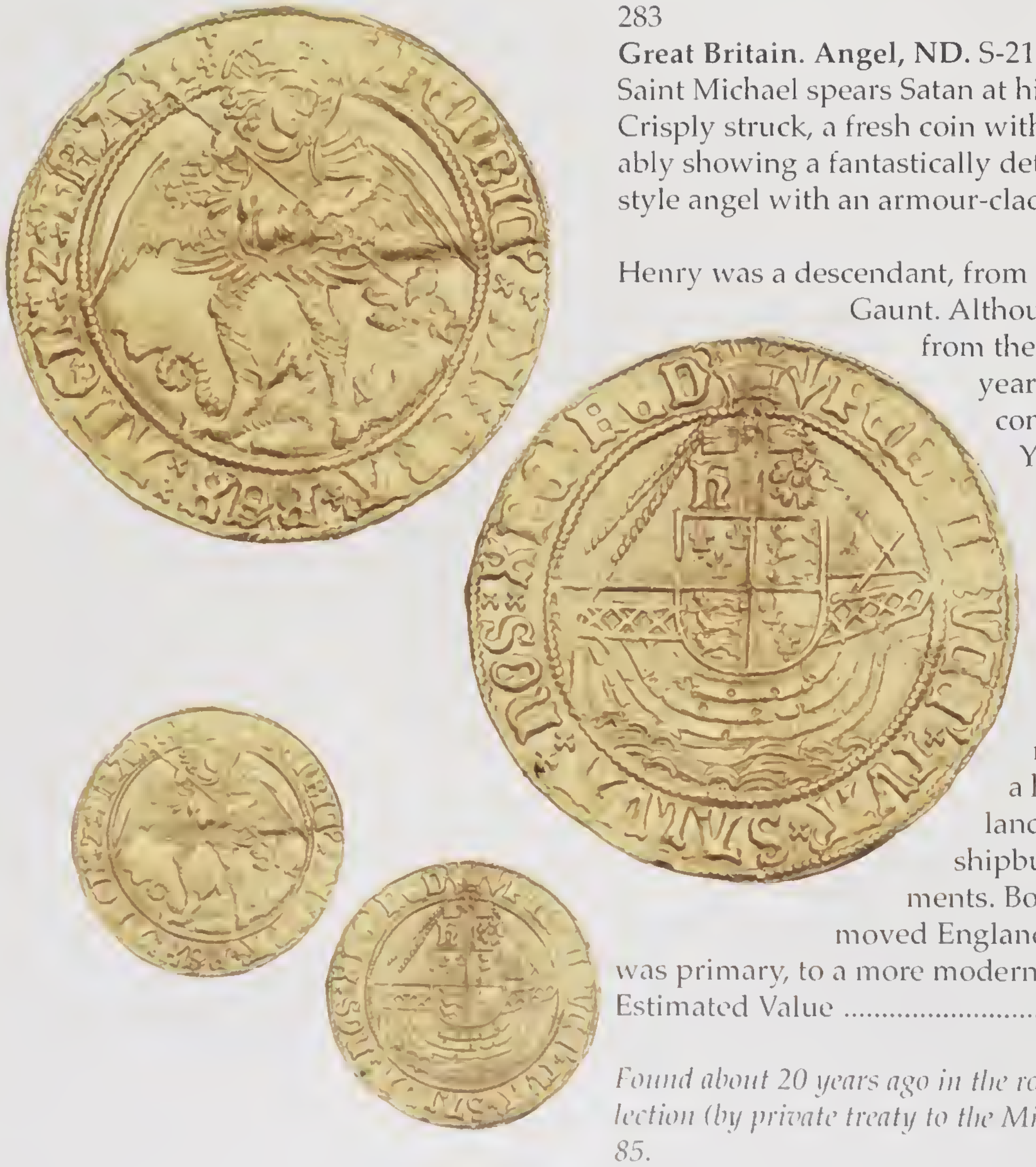
Edward was the son of Richard, Duke of York. His father's efforts to attain the crown, while eluding Richard, made the achievement possible for Edward. After defeating the Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross in 1461, Edward was able to depose his cousin, Henry VI. Following Henry's murder, the rest of Edward's reign was fairly uneventful. The costs of civil war necessitated some devaluing, and revaluing, of the old currency. During the re-coinage, two new denominations were introduced: the Ryal, or 'Rose Noble,' at a value of 10 shillings, and later the Angel, which was valued at 6 shillings eightpence, and was the equivalent of the older Noble.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Lockett and Norweb collections. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Splendid Henry VII Angel

283

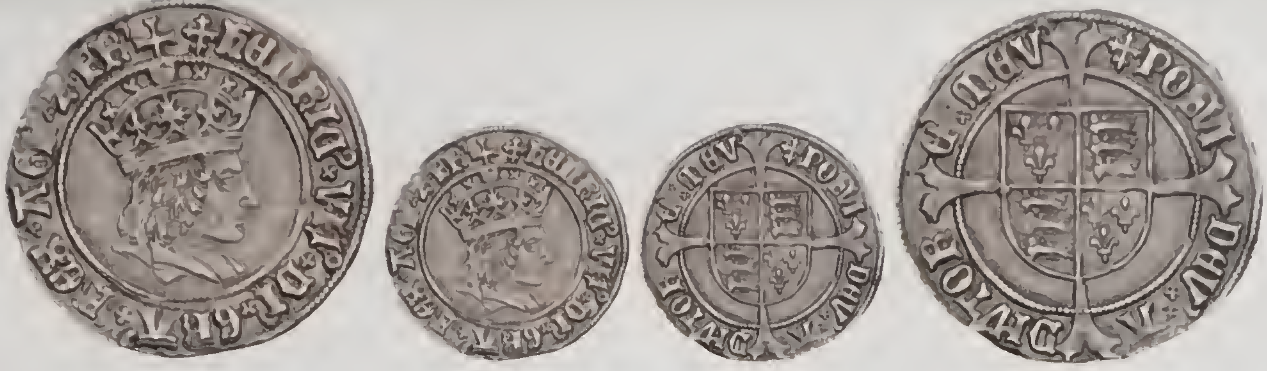
Great Britain. Angel, ND. S-2187; N-1698. 5.19 grams. **Henry VII, 1485-1509.** York mint. Saint Michael spears Satan at his feet. *Reverse*: Ship bearing shield. Pheon mintmark. Crisply struck, a fresh coin with abundant mint luster, made on a full flan and remarkably showing a fantastically detailed face on the saint, slight wrinkle in the flan. Later style angel with an armour-clad Saint Michael. **NGC graded MS-63.**



Henry was a descendant, from the wrong side of the bedsheets, of the inimitable John of Gaunt. Although a Lancastrian, when Henry gained the throne he was from the onset determined to bring order to England after 85 years of civil war. He thus married Elizabeth of York, and so combined in the Tudor line the factions of both Lancaster and York. Further discord as to succession was now ended.

Henry's experiences with English nobility during the War of the Roses led him to mistrust them. So he worked diligently to strengthen the monarchy at their expense. Henry likewise displayed acumen in foreign affairs. The most far reaching, incidently, was to secure Papal dispensation for his son, Henry (the future Henry VIII), to marry Catherine of Aragon (whose divorce would provide a home for Protestantism, founding the new Church of England). In commerce, Henry encouraged trade, and subsidized shipbuilding, along with entering into lucrative trade agreements. Both crown and country profited under his stewardship. He moved England away from the Middle Ages, where feudal obligation was primary, to a more modern country of law and trade.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000

Found about 20 years ago in the roots of a tree in a forest in England; Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection). Illustrated in **Money of The World**, *coin 85.*

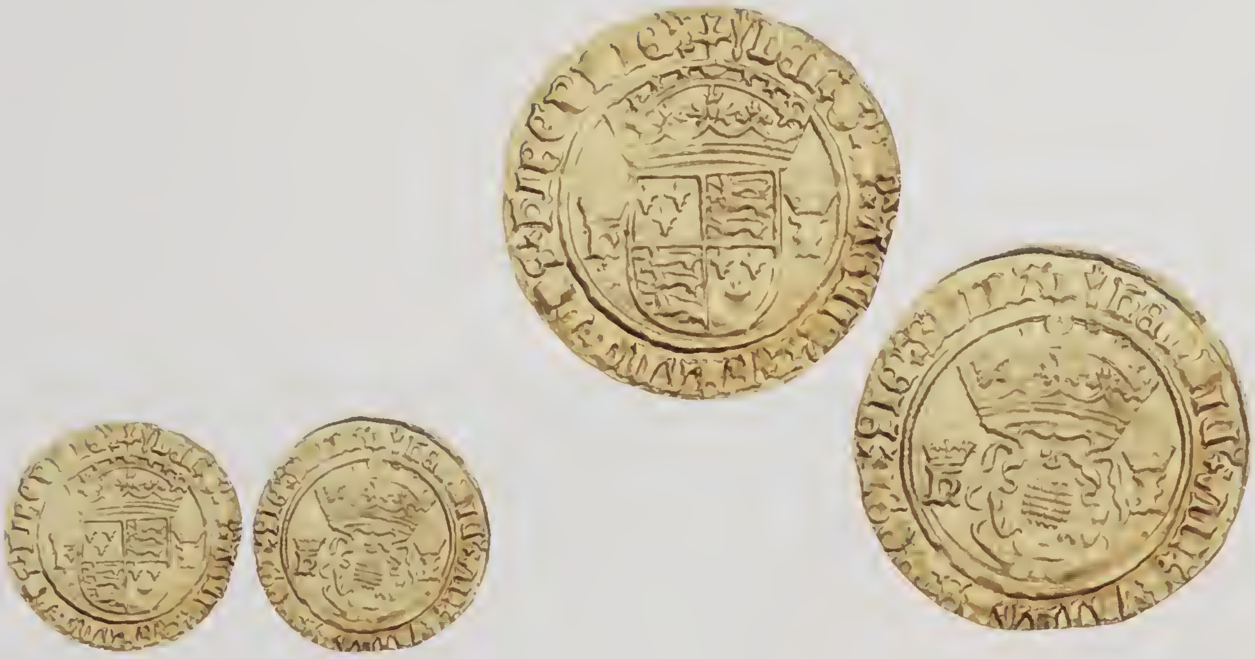


284

Great Britain. Groat, ND. S-2258; N-1747; SCBI-23 (Ashmolean), 789. 3.11 grams. **Henry VII, 1485-1509.** London mint (1504-1505). Regular issue. Crowned and draped bust right, crown with three bands. *Reverse*: Quartered shield bourne by cross fourchee. Cross-crosslet mintmark. Bold, even strike on a super flan, with fine deep old-collection toning. This coin with an extraordinary Tudor portrait and crisp legends. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Choice Henry VIII and Jane Seymour Double Rose Crown



285

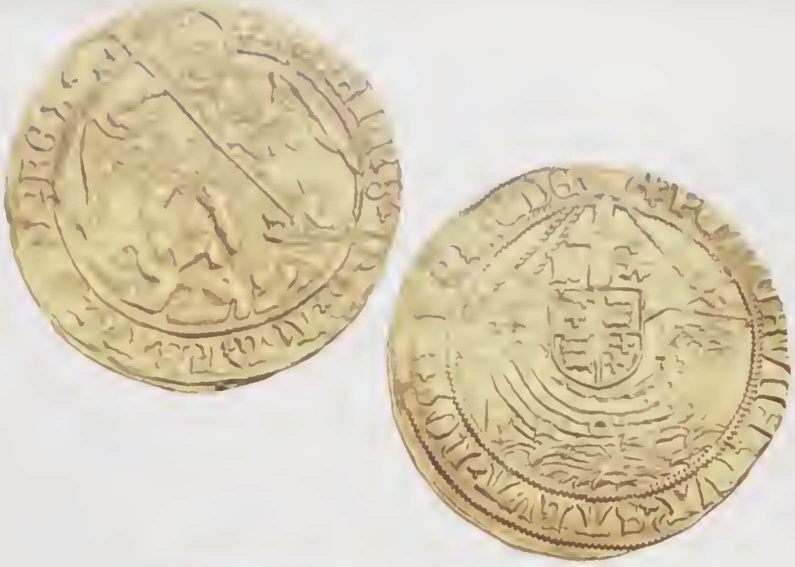
Great Britain. Gold Crown of the Double-Rose, ND. S-2279. 3.67 grams. **Henry VIII, 1509-1547**. Henry & Jane Seymour issue (1536-1537). Crowned double rose, crowned letters H and I on either side. *Reverse*: Crowned shield, crowned letters H and I on either side. Arrow or pheon mintmark. A particularly choice example, lustrous and struck on a nearly full flan, showing sharp legends and motif details. **NGC graded MS-63.**

To the public, Henry VIII is remembered only for his nearly manic obsession to sire a male heir, and the six wives he went through to achieve that end. In his time, though, he was one of the more enlightened princes, with the potential for great achievements — some of which he eventually realized. Perhaps his most significant achievement, ironically, was to sire his second daughter, by Anne Boleyn, the future queen, Elizabeth.

During his extraordinary life he maintained the political and governmental direction initiated by his father. Early in his reign he waged wars to further consolidate royal power, along with renewing claims to French territory. He even received an acclamation from the Pope, as "Defender of the Faith," for writing a treatise denouncing the radical ideals of Martin Luther. But then came the problem of needing a male heir. The importance of unruffled dynastic succession was surely inculcated into his mind by the decades of trauma brought on by the War of the Roses, to which his father finally brought surcease. Out of this need that drove Henry resulted the separation of Papal influence from England, along with the strengthening of royal authority, since the king was now both legal head of the nation and titular head of the country's faith. More importantly, his break from the Vatican was achieved by law, rather than the more tumultuous "popular outcry." Henry's legacy, finally, might be seen in that he would embody the modern concept of a ruler as the "ideological icon of the state."

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).



286

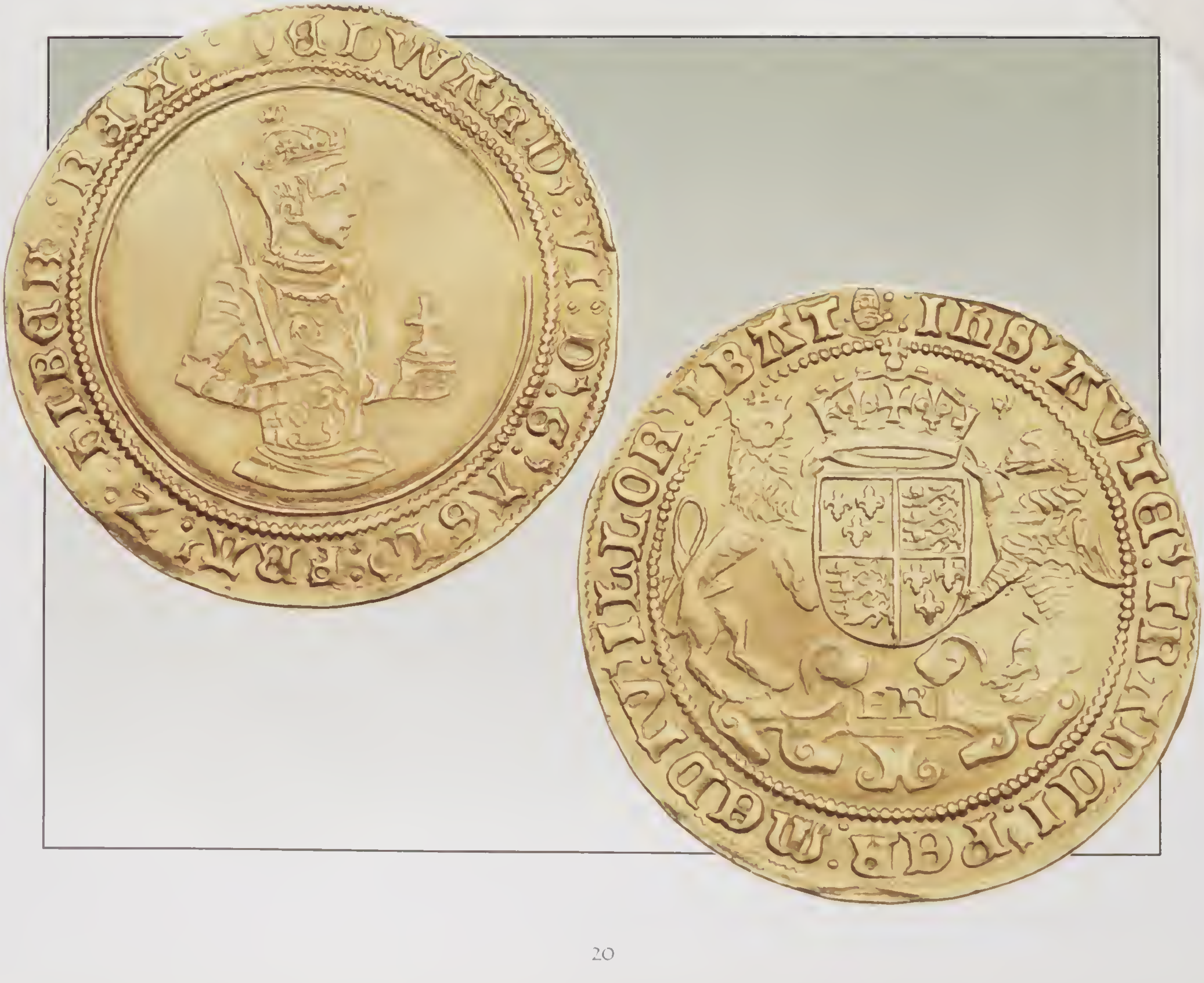
Great Britain. Angel, ND. S-2299; N-1830. 5.12 grams. **Henry VIII, 1509-1547.** Tower mint. Third Coinage (1544-1547). Saint Michael spears Satan at his feet. *Reverse*: Ship bearing shield. Lis mintmark. Crisp details and a full, lustrous flan produce a remarkable eye-appeal in this example of a coinage which is scarce in all grades. Here is one of the finest to be seen. **NGC graded MS-64.**

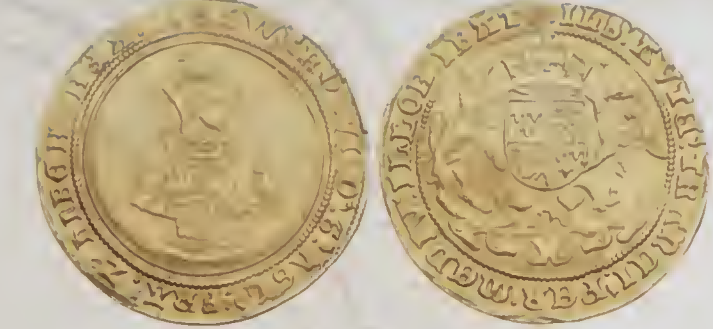
Henry was forced to resort to a policy of debasement in order to support the costly expenses of his wars and foreign policy endeavors. Gold and especially silver were affected. In fact, by the end of his reign, a similar scenario had played out which centuries before had adversely impacted Roman civilization, wherein their venerable silver coin became merely a silver-washed copper piece. The money series of England starting in 1546 had become so alloyed that the mint resorted to "blanching" the struck coin before releasing it into circulation. This gave the appearance, when new, of an honest silver piece. In circulation this thin film of silver soon wore away to reveal the coppery metal beneath. This earned for Henry on his portrait coins, when the nose reddened due to wear, the nickname of "Old Coppernose." On his gold coins, however, the gleam was genuine — and most over the coming centuries suffered a dire fate, being melted away to bullion.

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Elusive Edward VI Sovereign





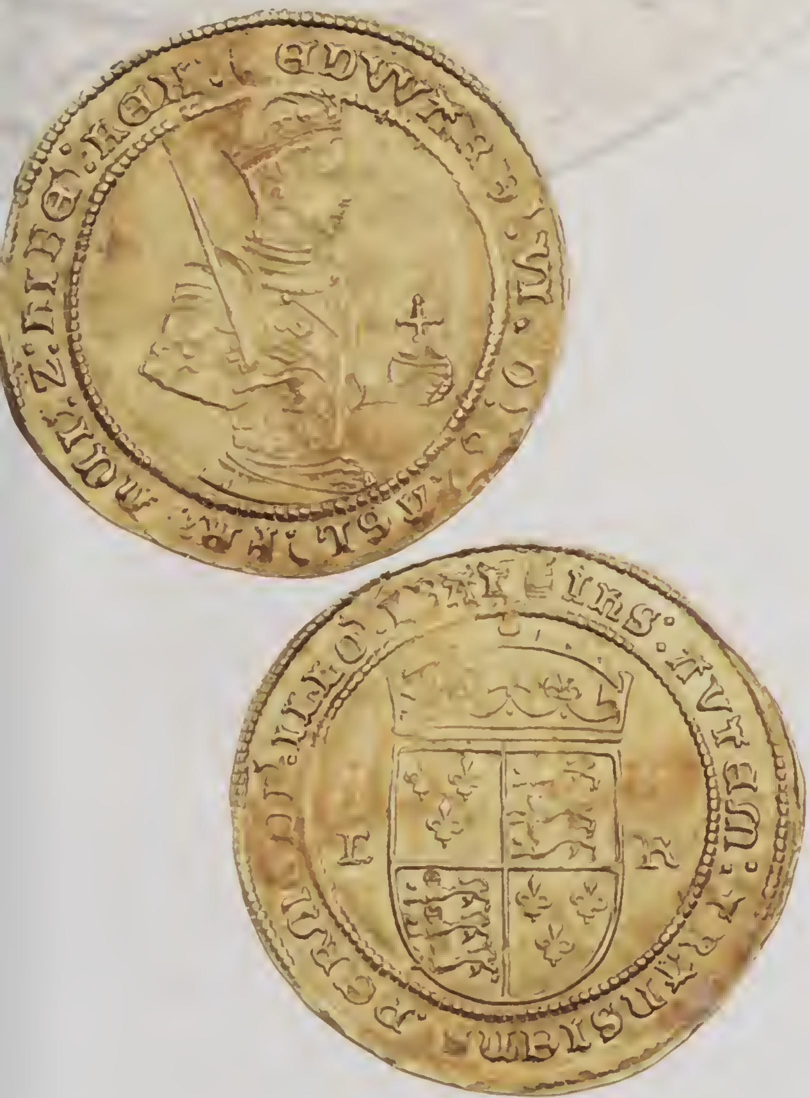
287

Great Britain. Sovereign of 20 Shillings, ND. S-2450. 10.71 grams. **Edward VI, 1547-1553.** Third Period (1551-1553). Crowned and armored half-figure right, holding sword and globus cruciger. *Reverse*: Crowned shield, with supporters. Tun mintmark. Well struck, with intricate details showing on the portrait. On a broad flan with full legends. An exceptionally choice EF. Very rare. **NGC graded EF-40.**

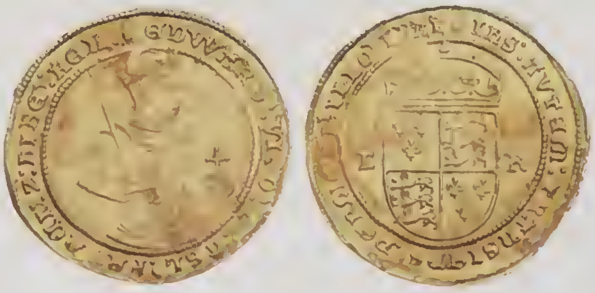
Edward VI, son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, was born in 1537. He ascended the throne at age nine, upon the death of his father. He was betrothed to his cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, but deteriorating English-Scot relations prohibited their marriage. The frail, Protestant boy died of consumption at age sixteen, having never married.

Economic hardship plagued England during Edward's rule and foreign relations were in a state of disarray. The new faith and the dissolution of the monasteries (effected by his cash-strapped father) had left a considerable population of ecclesiastical officials out of work at a time when unemployment soared. The enclosure of monastic lands as Crown property likewise deprived many peasants of their means of subsistence. The coinage lost value when new coins were minted from inferior metals, even as specie from the New World flooded English markets. The debasements that Henry initiated were continued sporadically under the regency of the minor king. So that no odium would be attached to the new reign, these coins still bore the portrait of King Henry. In 1551, when the duke of Northumberland was in charge of Edward's regency, a resolve was made to remedy the currency. This involved one more debasement, which gave officials almost enough bullion to coin an issue approaching the old sterling standard. The new coinage included a handsome new silver crown, the first English silver coin of thaler size, and a half crown. These impressive pieces were put to the public, as it were, as a pledge of reform of the currency. The new scheme did not quite work. The price of silver was still so high that it was tempting to hoard or melt down the new money. It wouldn't be until the time of Elizabeth that the currency problems would finally be resolved.
Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 15,000

Ex Stack's Dec. 1998 sale, lot 301. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).



Elegant Edward VI Half Sovereign

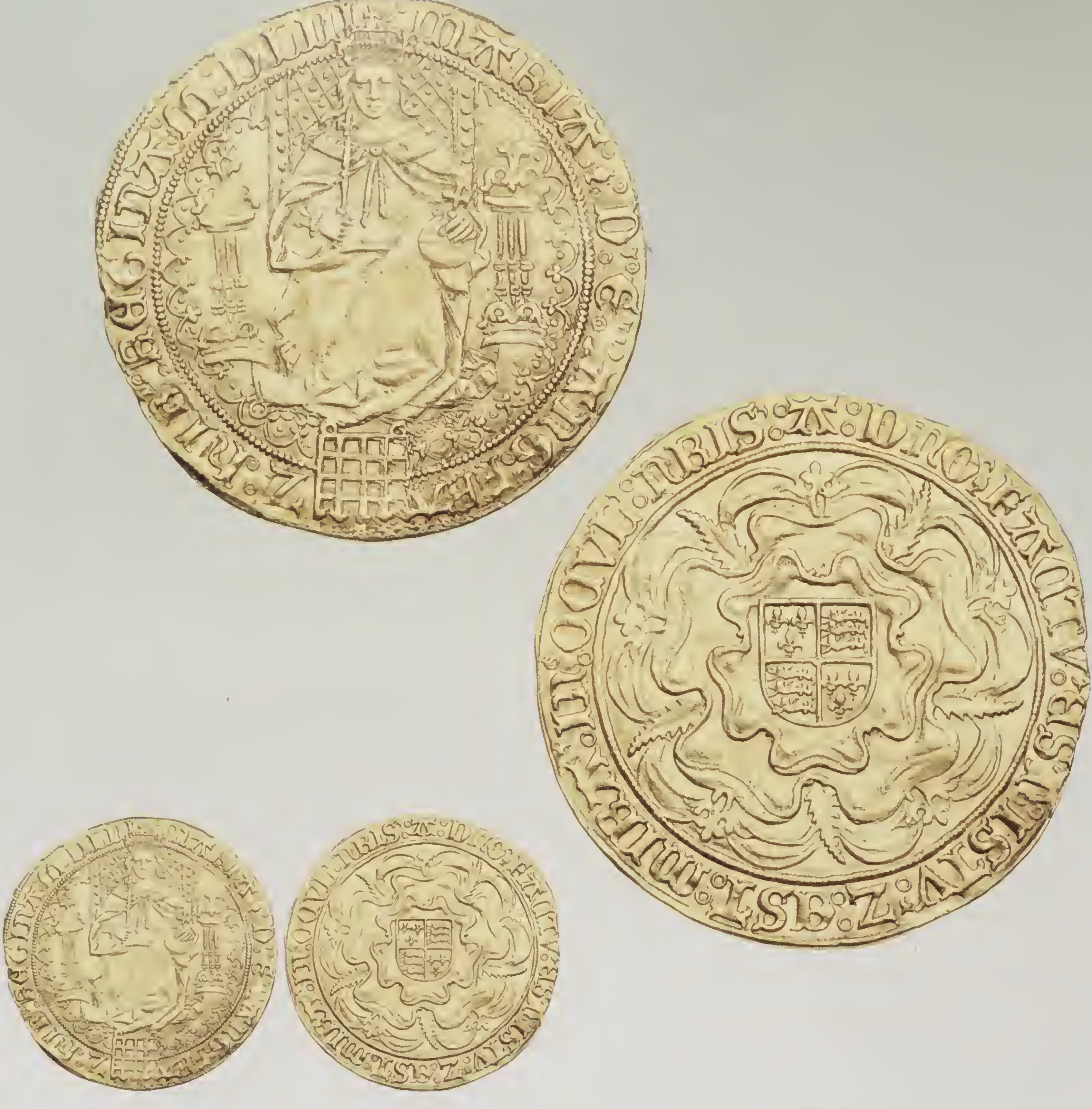


288

Great Britain. Half-Sovereign, ND. S-2451; N-1928. 5.55 grams. **Edward VI, 1547-1553.** Tower mint. Third Period. Tun mintmark. Crowned and armored half-figure right, holding sword and globus cruciger. *Reverse*: Crowned shield. Broad, fine flan. Unusually sharp strike (from shallowly engraded dies) and a pleasing portrait of the young monarch. With beautiful, old reddish toning over satiny, lustrous surfaces. Rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Originally bought with a Glendinning's sale ticket from 1960 as "Ext. Fine" — a grade seldom assigned to English gold coins by London auction rooms at that time. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Fabulous Mint State Mary Tudor 1553 'Fine' Sovereign



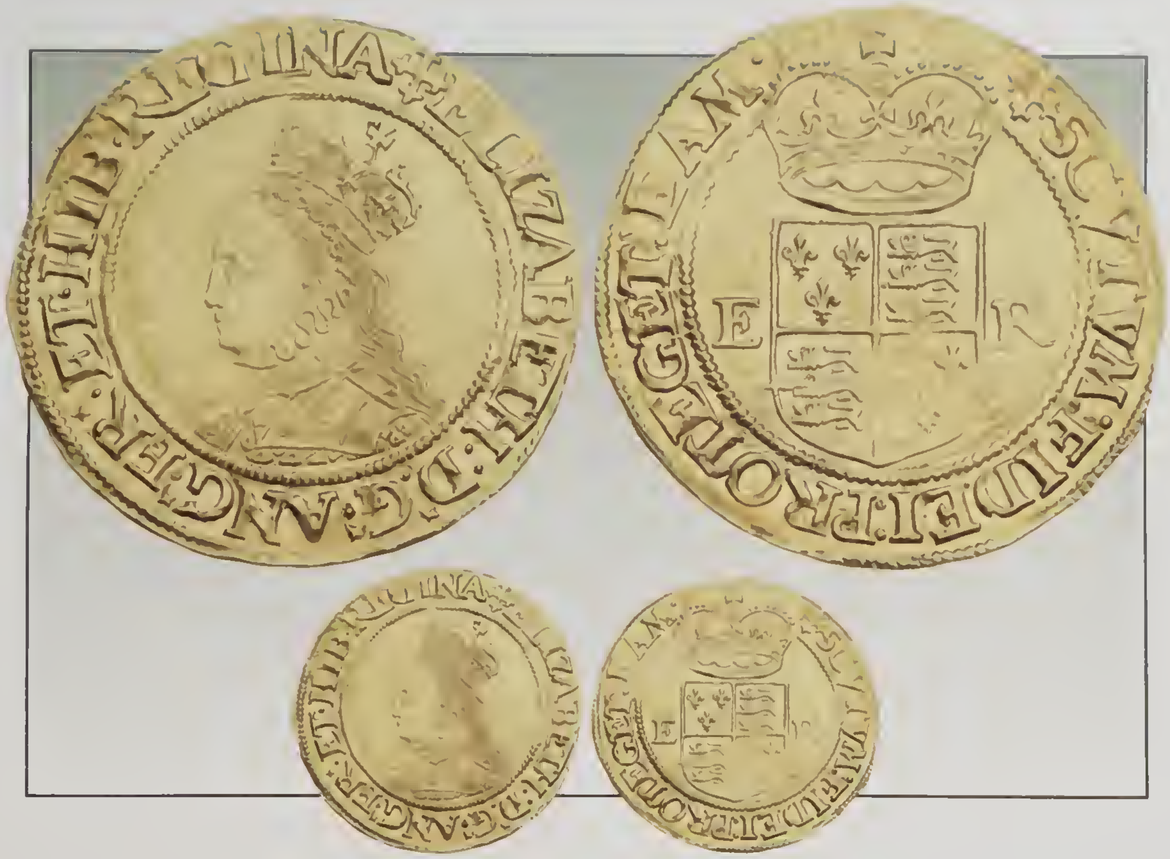
289

Great Britain. 'Fine' Sovereign, 1553. S-2488; N-1956. 15.27 grams. **Mary Tudor, 1553-1554**. Date in Roman Numerals. Mary enthroned facing. *Reverse*: Shield within rose. Pomegranate / pomegranate mintmarks. With a full flan, bold legends and a solid strike (including the queen's delicate face), this a most impressive hammered coin. Very rare, moreso in this grade. One of the best examples known. **NGC graded MS-62.**

After the death of young Edward VI, his sister Mary, upon ascension, resumed coining at the old sterling standard. Apparently she was too honest to do otherwise, yet too preoccupied with other matters to effect a lasting remedy to the monetary problems she inherited. With Mary's early demise (of stomach cancer, which almost until the last moment she presumed to be pregnancy!), it would be her sister, Elizabeth, who would finally resolve the money evils initiated by their father, Henry VIII. The coins of this reign, so short in duration, are all rare, yet few project the majesty evinced by this coin of great grace and intrinsic value.
Estimated Value .... $30,000 - 35,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection). Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 82.*

Choice Elizabeth I Half Pound

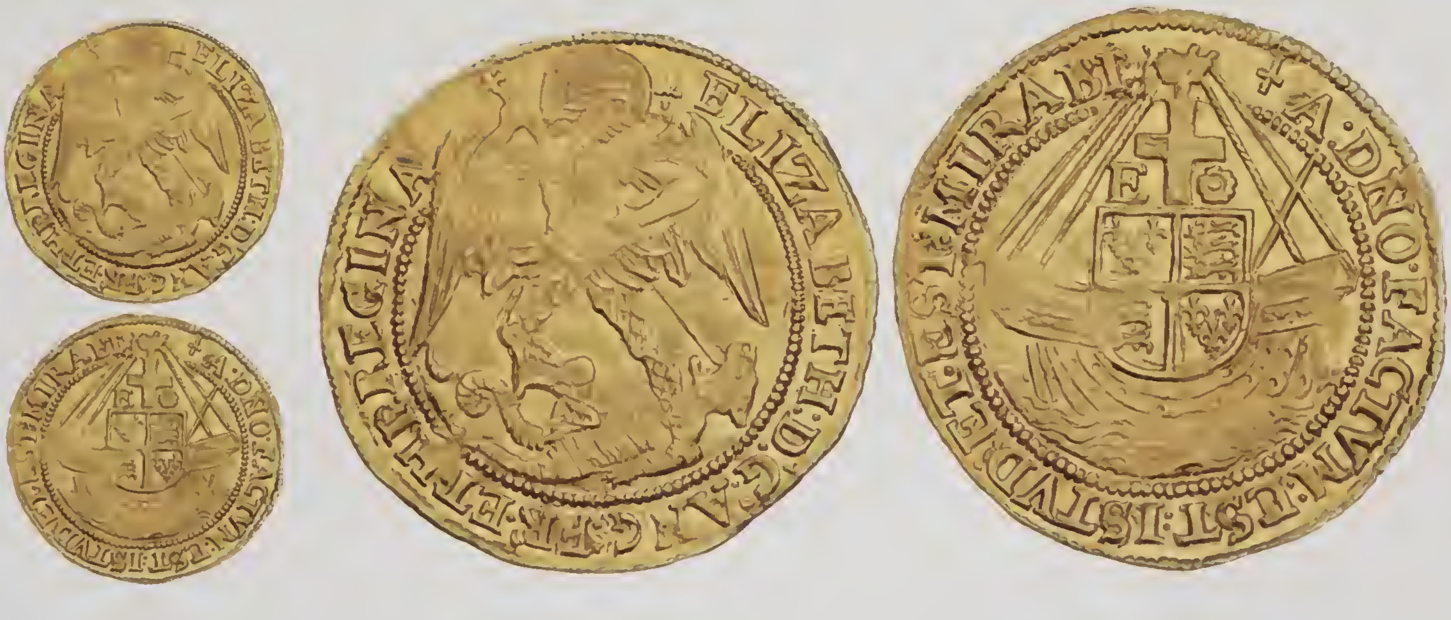


290

Great Britain. Half Pound, ND. S-2520; N-1982. 5.63 grams. **Elizabeth I, 1558-1603.** Second Coinage, 1560-1561. Crowned bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned square-topped shield. Cross crosslet mintmark. Lustrous and well struck, with a bold portrait for this issue. Extremely rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Superb Elizabeth I Angel

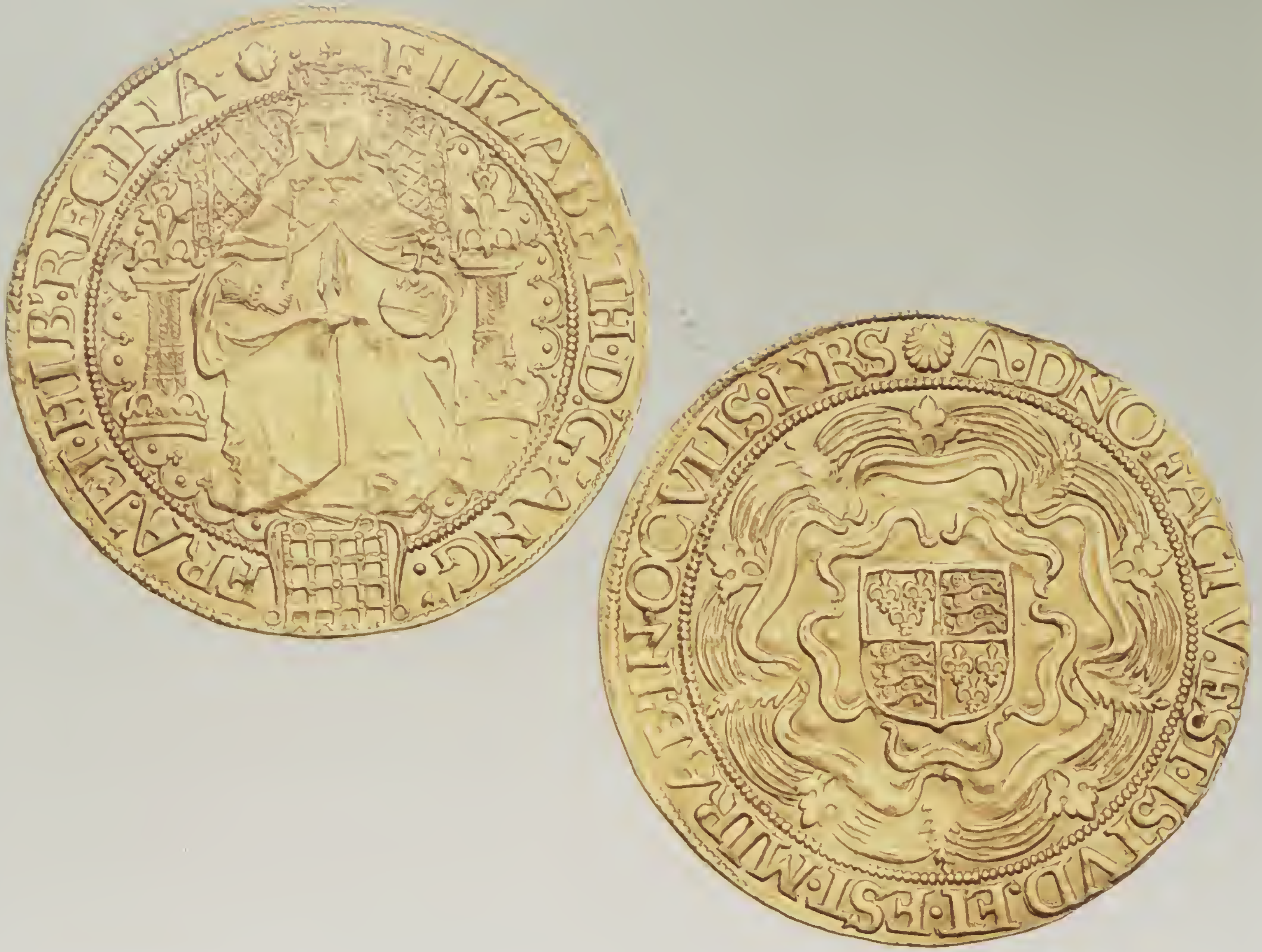


291

Great Britain. Angel, ND. S-2525. 5.1 grams. **Elizabeth I, 1558-1603**. Fourth Coinage (1578-1582). Saint Michael spears Satan at his feet. *Reverse*: Ship bearing shield. Sword mintmark (struck 1582). Slight weakness on the ship's ends and at top of the angel, otherwise fine detail, and on a wonderful, broad flan. Lustrous, with lovely old reddish gold toning. A splendid coin! **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Stack's sale, Dec. 1992. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Fantastic Elizabeth I 'Fine' Sovereign



292

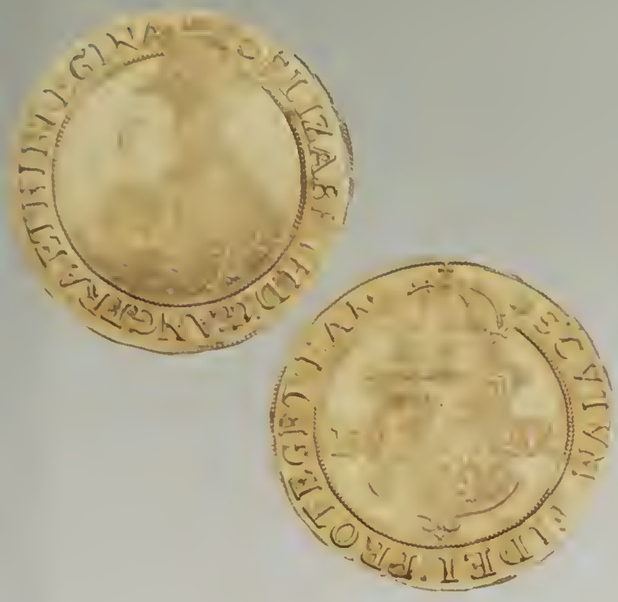
Great Britain. 'Fine' Sovereign of 30 Shillings, ND. S-2529; N-2003. **Elizabeth I, 1558-1603.** Fifth Coinage (1584-1585). Elizabeth enthroned facing. *Reverse*: Shield within rose. Escallop (or seashell) mintmark. Unusually choice and lustrous, struck on a full flan with no flaws or splits, the portrait showing remarkably fine details including full folds in the royal gown, legends distinct, rose and shield also well defined. **Among the finest known examples of this classic rarity.** Extremely rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-64.**

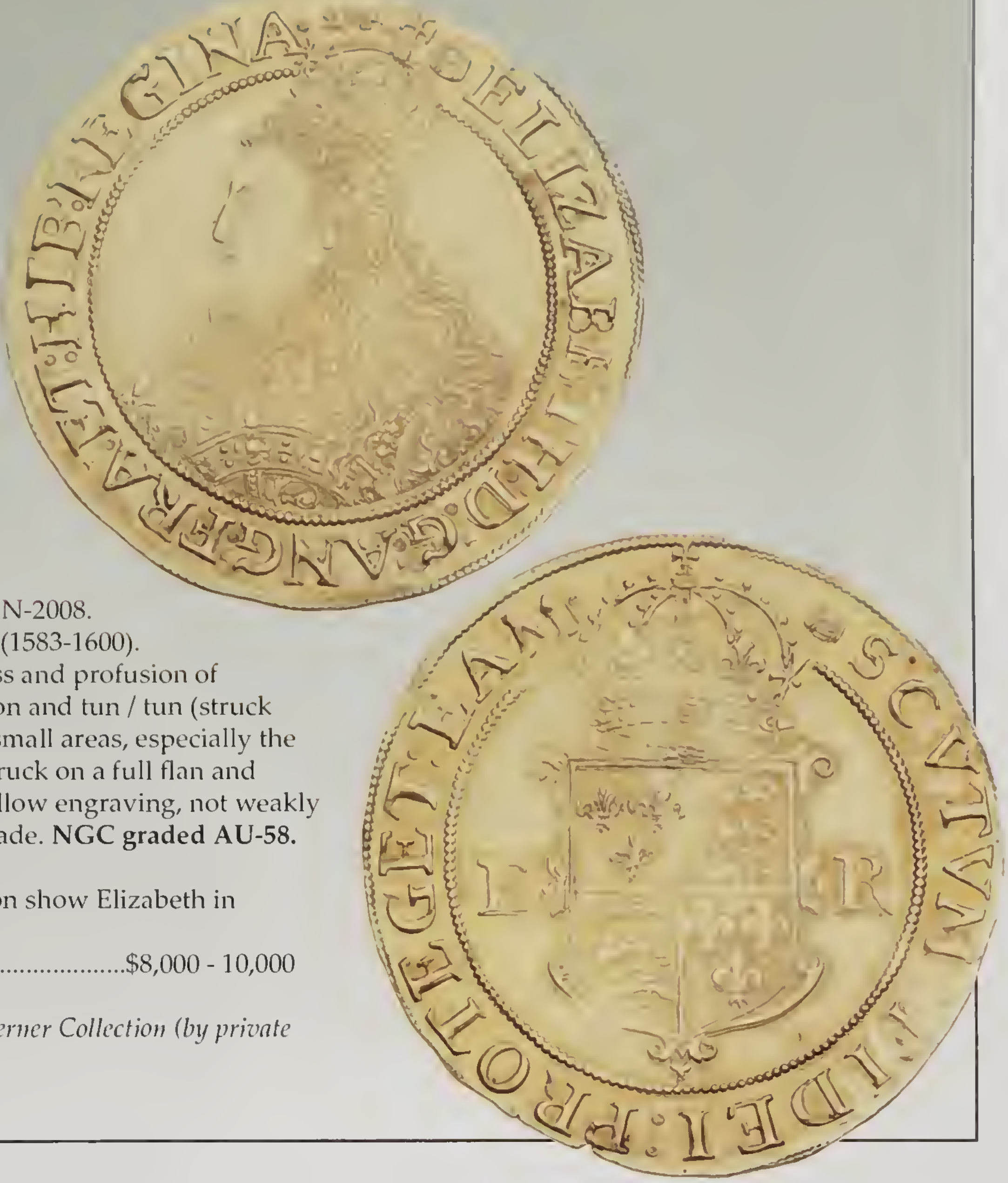
Arguably, Elizabeth was perhaps the greatest of England's monarchs. She carried even further her father's supremacist views of the monarchy. But Elizabeth was a master of political science, and managed to achieve her ends while maintaining the devotion of the whole of English society to an extent probably not seen again until the reign of Victoria. Elizabeth inherited a rent and tattered nation: continuing dissensions (inherited from her sister Mary's union with a prince of Spain) between Catholics and Protestants endangered the fabric of English society; the Treasury had been drained by Mary and her advisors; the grievous loss of Calais for once left the realm without any Continental possessions since the arrival of the Normans in 1066; and, finally, Elizabeth's own legitimacy to the succession of the throne was questioned by many.

By the end of this reign, England had emerged as the world's strongest naval power, and the stage was set for the country's future imperial expansion. Likewise during Elizabeth's reign the country experienced an artistic and cultural "golden age" — with such notables, especially in literature, as Shakespeare, Marlowe, Spenser and Bacon. Elizabeth died childless and without heir at age seventy, having been on the English throne for forty-four years. With her ended the Tudor age, but through her the nation truly emerged in renaissance.
Estimated Value .... $30,000 - 35,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Wonderful Elizabeth I Pound (20 Shillings)



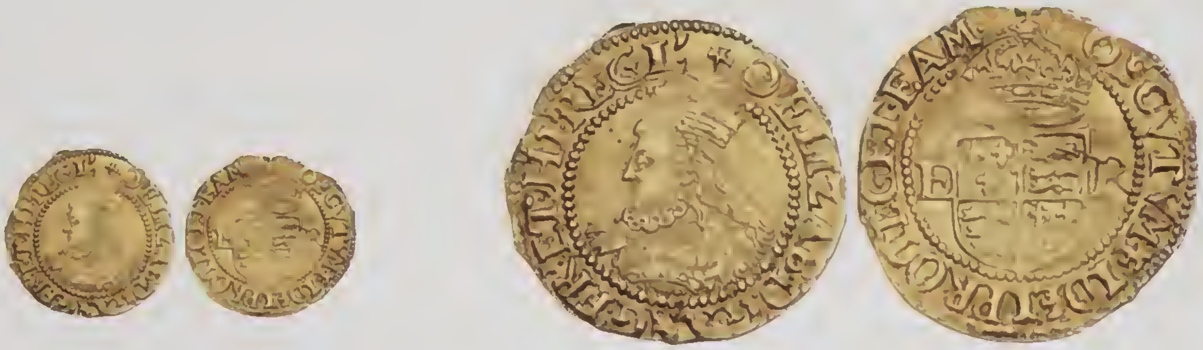


293

Great Britain. Pound of 20 Shillings, ND. S-2534; N-2008. 11.08 grams. **Elizabeth I, 1558-1603.** Fifth Coinage (1583-1600). Crowned "old" bust left in richly ornamented dress and profusion of long hair. Reverse: Crowned shield. Mintmarks: lion and tun / tun (struck 1591/2-1594). Usual occasional weakness in a few small areas, especially the shield, but this is a joyful example, lustrous and struck on a full flan and showing bold legends (the lovely portrait is of shallow engraving, not weakly impressed). Rare, especially in this outstanding grade. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Paintings in the National Portrait Gallery in London show Elizabeth in dresses similar to this one.
Estimated Value ....$8,000 - 10,000

Ex Spink Sale #97 (June 1993), lot 11.Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

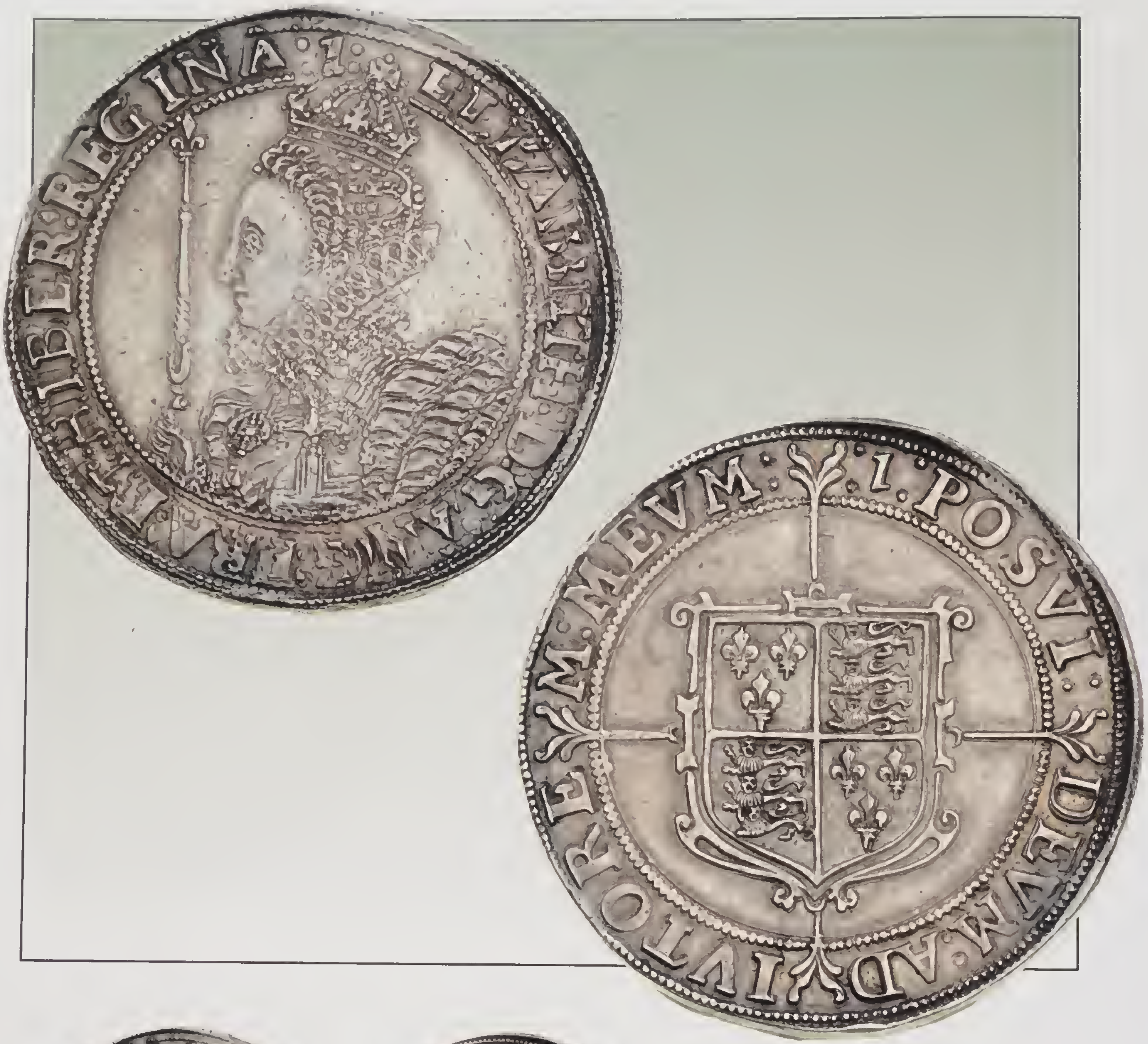


294

Great Britain. Half Crown, 0 for 1600. S-2537. **Elizabeth I, 1558-1603.** Mintmark, 0 (1600). Fifth Coinage (1583-1600). Crowned "old" bust left in elaborate dress with a profusion of flowing hair. Reverse: Crowned, square-topped shield. A lustrous and delightful piece, on an unclipped if not quite fully round flan, with a charming small portrait, a few areas of soft strike but unusually well detailed for this issue. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Mint State Elizabeth I, 1601 Crown

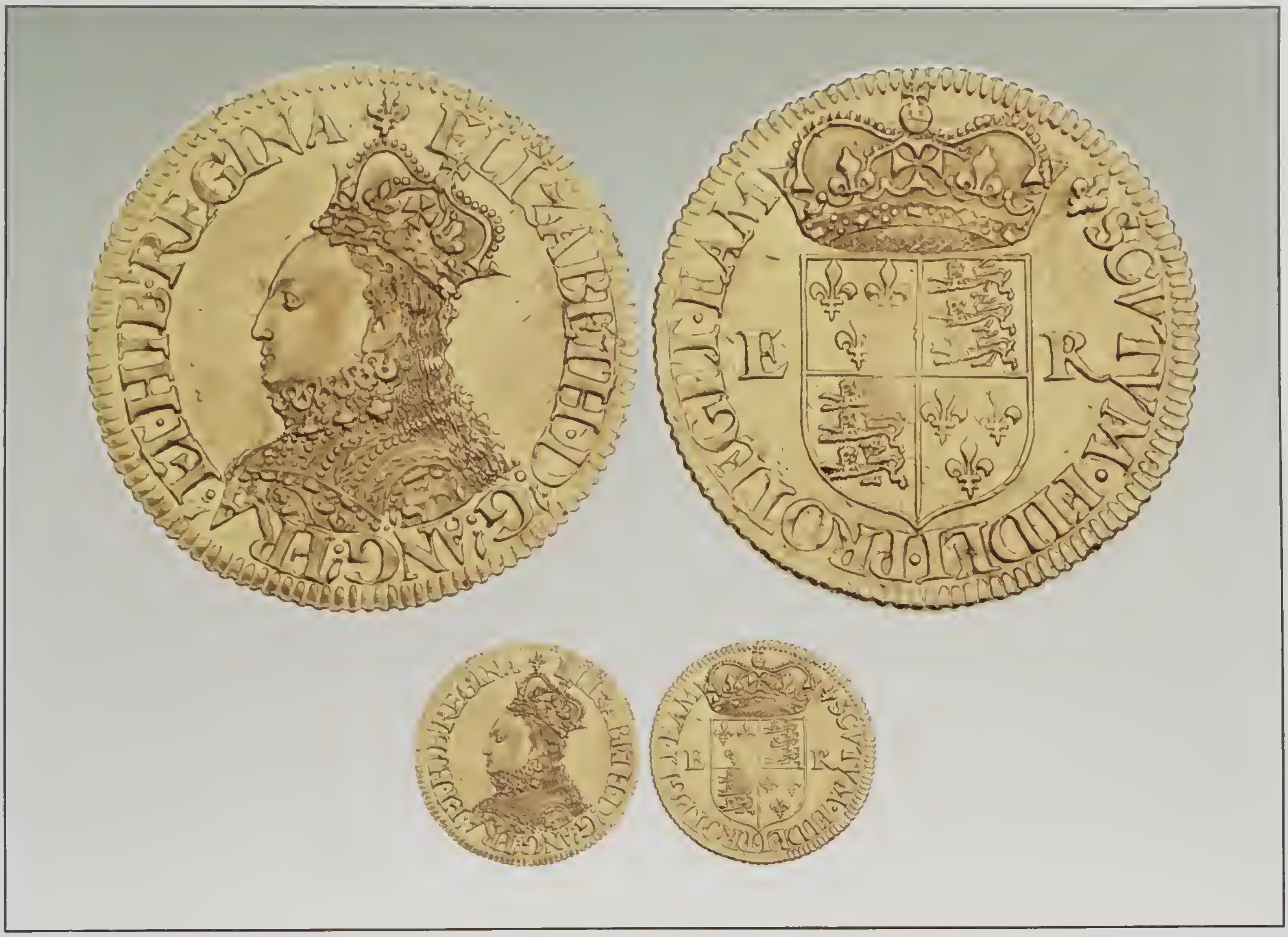

ELIZABETH·D·G·ANG·FRA·ET·HIBER·REGINA·1
1·POSVI·DEVM·ADIVTOREM·MEVM·

295

Great Britain.Crown, 1601. S-2582; Dav-3757. 29.54 grams. **Elizabeth I, 1558-1603**. Mintmark 1 (1601). Sixth Coinage. Crowned "old" bust left, with elaborate dress and fancy ruff, tightly coiffed hair; scepter points to "I" in REGINA. *Reverse*: Quartered shield upon cross fleury. Doubling to portions of obverse inscription and lower part of bust, otherwise an exceptionally bold and full strike for the hammered series, with a choice and detailed portrait. Very rare in this grade. Fine old gray toning with colorful hues. The first coinage of the new century! **NGC graded MS-61.**

Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

Elegant Elizabeth I Milled Half Pound



296

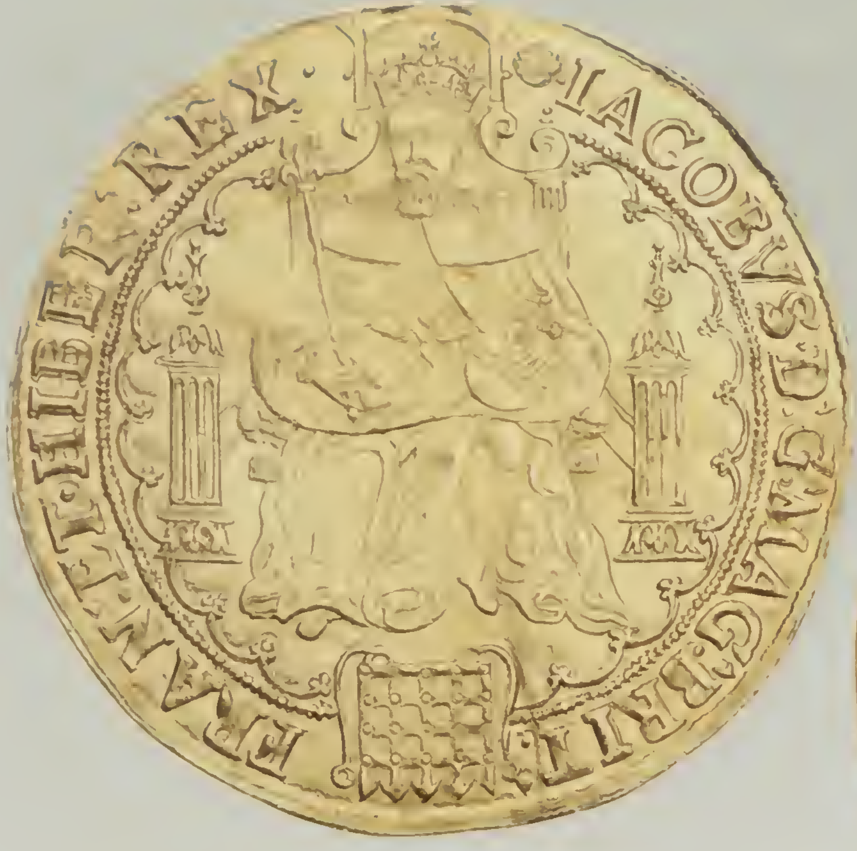
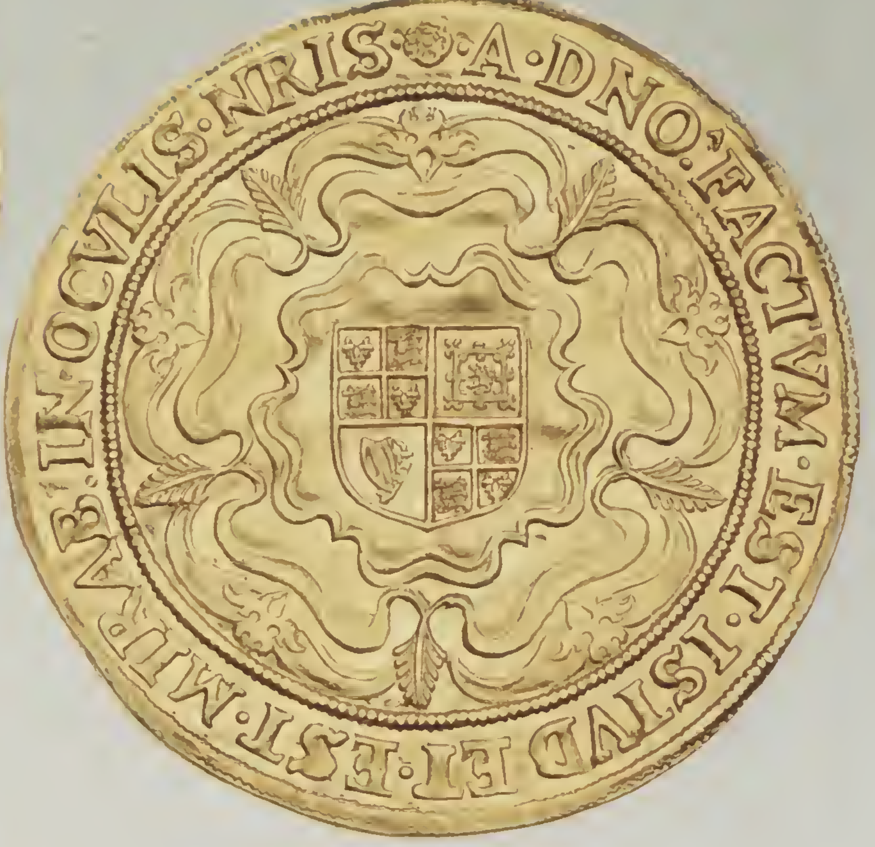
Great Britain. Milled Half Pound, ND. S-2543; N-2019. 5.69 grams. **Elizabeth I, 1558-1603.** Milled Coinage (1565-1570). Coinage by Mestrelle, the monarch in jeweled dress, with curly "Z" in her name, and grained edge. Crowned bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned, square-topped shield. Lis mintmark (struck 1567-1570, era of the 3rd Coinage). A splendid example, rich with luster and mellow golden red toning, on a broad flan and showing intricate design details. Few exist of this caliber! Extremely rare as such. **NGC graded MS-62.**

The debasement of English coinage was begun by Elizabeth's father, Henry VIII, to help finance his wars, and was continued under his son, Edward VI. Large-scale debasements of this sort were highly uncommon to the British (and likewise unwelcome), although they had perpetrated such means regularly on their Irish subjects. Elizabeth, within two years of her mounting the throne, when William Cecil had become secretary of state, sought a means to clean up the mess English coinage had become By 1560 the "great re-coinage" began to re-establish the fineness maintained previously for the gold and silver issues.

During this time, in 1561, a French moneyer, and probably a Huguenot, by the name of Eloye Mestrelle, presented himself to the Privy Council in London and offered to set up machinery at the Tower to help with the re-coinage. Thus the first of England's milled coins were struck. Eventually six denominations in silver, and three in gold, were produced. His coins were admirable, yet in spite of (or perhaps because of) their excellence he met the same fate as other, earlier advocates of machine-made coinages. After the completion of the great re-coinage, the mint authorities of the old school (hammered minting), clinging to their brothers in the guild and feeling genuinely threatened by Mestrelle's genius, declared his machinery too slow and inefficient compared to striking by hand, and so engineered his removal in 1572. The poor Mestrelle's coining activities apparently didn't end there. Six years later he was hanged at Norwich for counterfeiting, yet innovation had been glimpsed and it would come to England and replace the coinage of the ages within another century.
Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 15,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection). Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 84.*

Exquisite James I Rose-Ryal of 30 Shillings

297

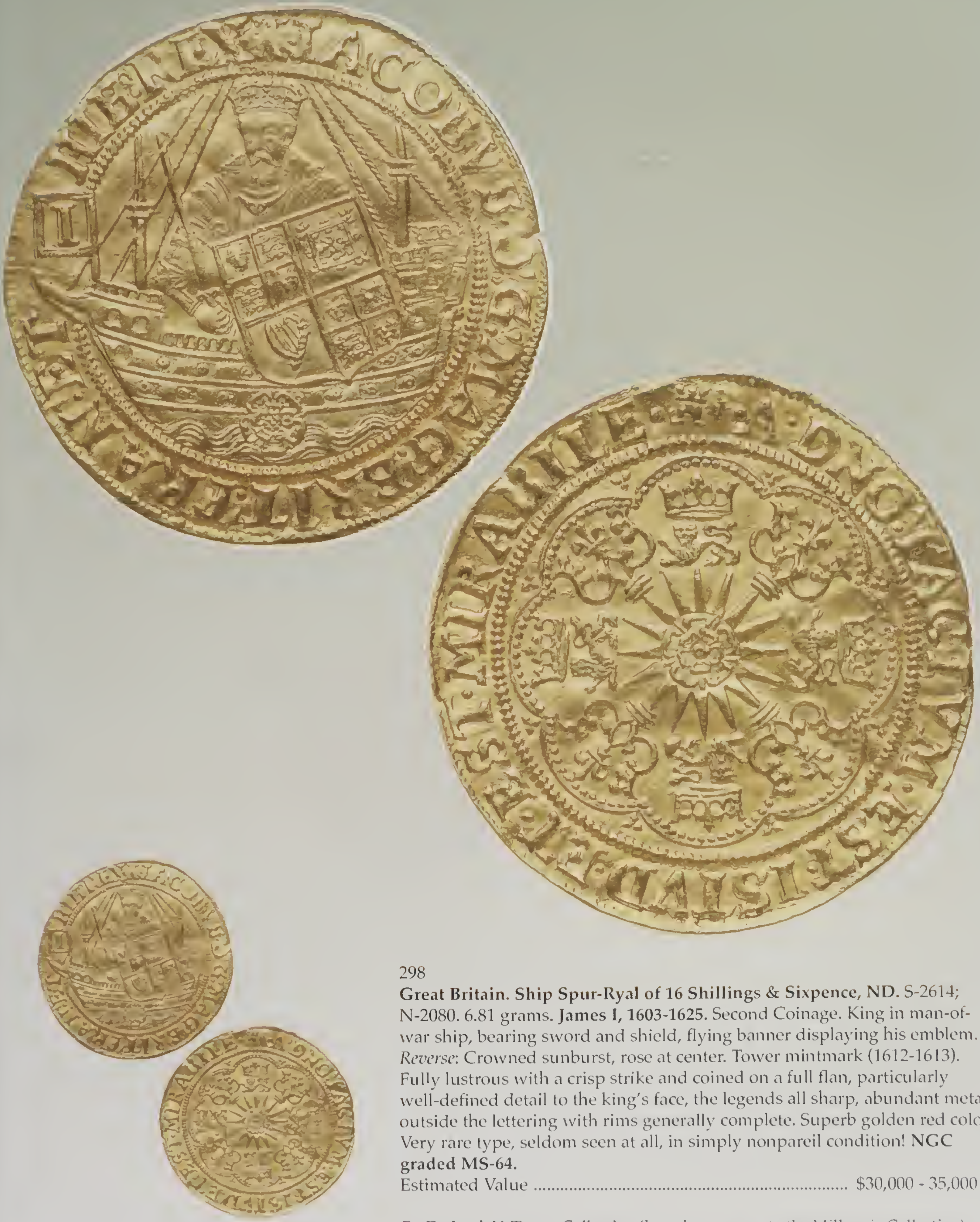
Great Britain. Rose-Ryal of 30 Shillings, ND. S-2613; N-2079. 13.76 grams. **James I, 1603-1625**. Second Coinage (1604-1619). James enthroned facing, throne back with scrolling. *Reverse*: Shield on rose. Rose mintmark (1605-1606). A marvelous example of this rarity, on a full, broad flan with a crisp strike showing the tiniest details exquisitely, the important centers (normally weak even on the finest pieces) being sharply defined. Rare, moreso in this remarkable quality. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The son of Mary Queen of Scots and her second husband, Henry Stewart, both of the Tudor line from Henry VII, James ascended the Scottish throne as a minor after the abdication of his mother (who was later executed by Elizabeth I of England after a long imprisonment). His years in the Scottish court strongly marked his personality. Murder and intrigue plagued the reigns of both his mother and his grandfather, and so James grew into a guarded, very reserved individual, with an easily understood tendency towards paranoia. He was thrilled to be designated by Elizabeth as heir to England's throne and thus to be away from Scotland, but was quite unprepared for the task of being England's monarch, and an attempt on his life at a hunting lodge early in his English reign further isolated him from his nobles. The societal and religious tensions that Elizabeth had worked to manage and soothe had not gone away, and remained an impediment to whatever success his rule might have had. James was witty and well-read, but adamant about the divine right of kingship (his own especially), and saw little use for Parliament. His extravagant spending habits, bungled foreign policies, lavishing of peerages on supporters (in essence, bribery), his homosexual attachment to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (another peerage James created), and the nonchalant ignoring of the nobility's grievances all aggravated to create a constant friction between him and Parliament. This behavior of James would be repeated (to his undoing) by Charles, James's second son. King James died of a stroke in 1625, after ruling England for twenty-two years.

Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Magnificent Mint State James I Spur-Ryal



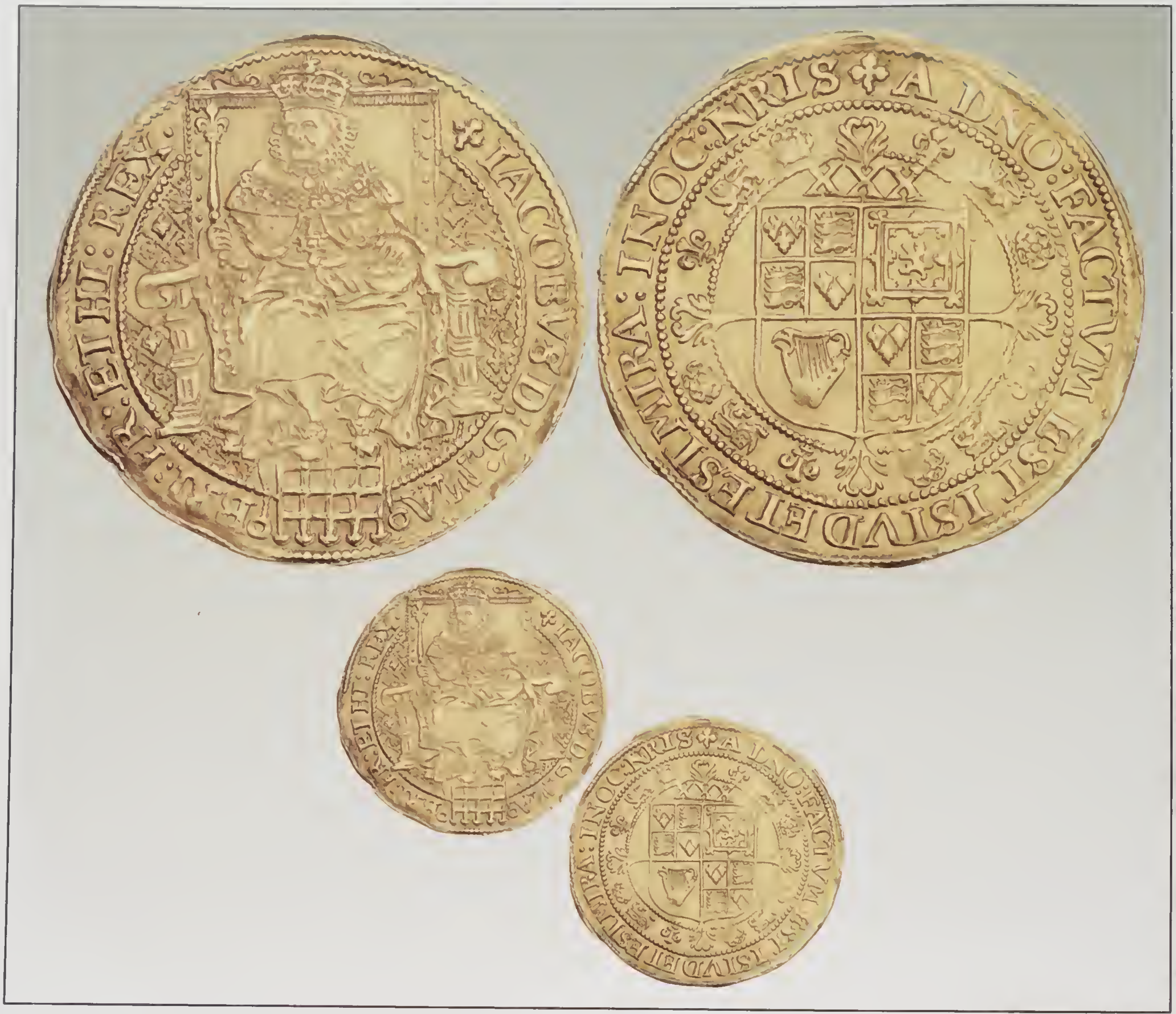
298

Great Britain. Ship Spur-Ryal of 16 Shillings & Sixpence, ND. S-2614; N-2080. 6.81 grams. **James I, 1603-1625.** Second Coinage. King in man-of-war ship, bearing sword and shield, flying banner displaying his emblem. *Reverse*: Crowned sunburst, rose at center. Tower mintmark (1612-1613). Fully lustrous with a crisp strike and coined on a full flan, particularly well-defined detail to the king's face, the legends all sharp, abundant metal outside the lettering with rims generally complete. Superb golden red color. Very rare type, seldom seen at all, in simply nonpareil condition! **NGC graded MS-64.**

Estimated Value .... $30,000 - 35,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection). One of the most important of all English hammered gold coins.

Stunning James I Rose-Ryal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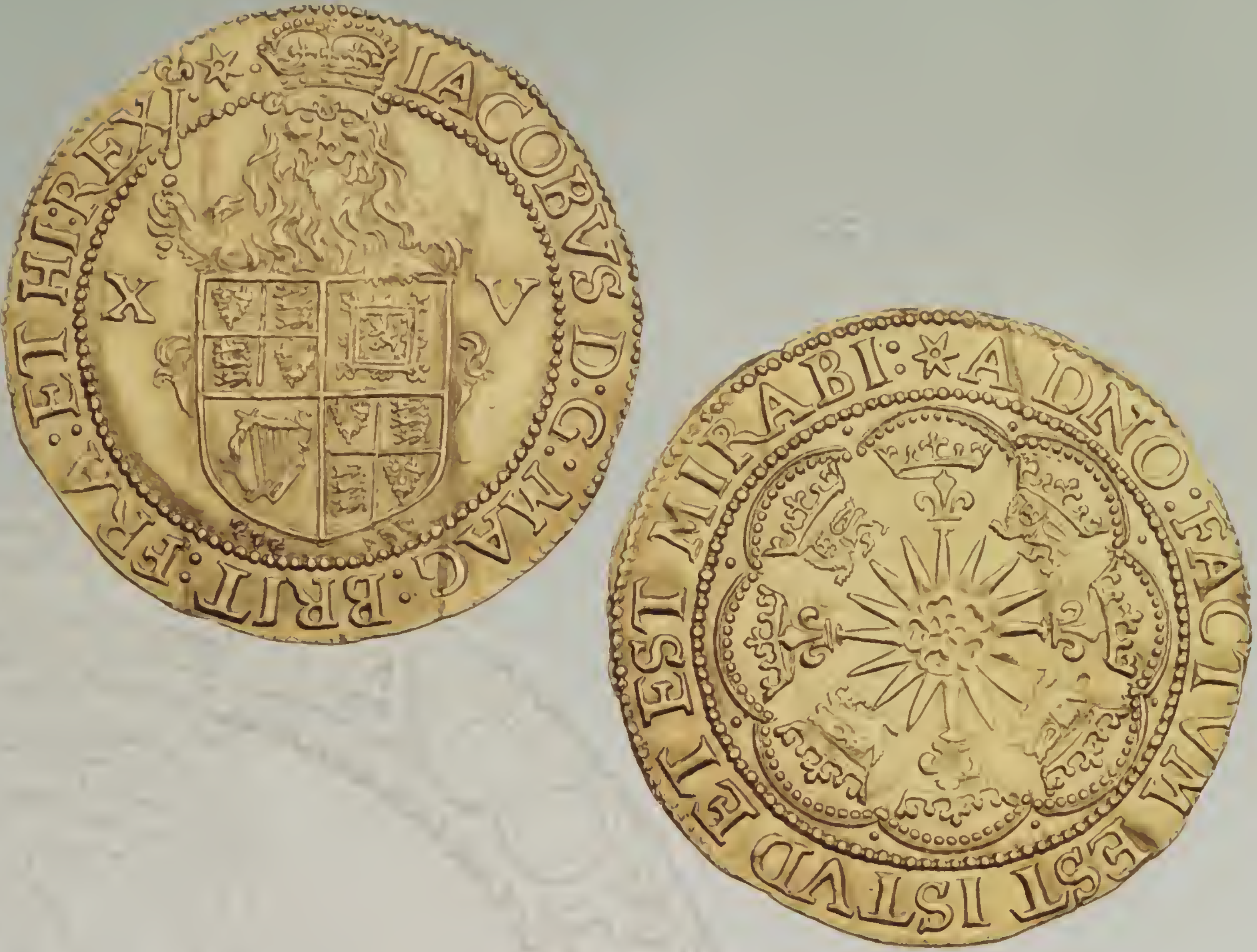
299
Great Britain. Rose-Ryal of 30 Shillings, ND. S-2633; N-2108. 12.52 grams. **James I, 1603-1625**. Third Coinage (1619-1625). James enthroned facing, **plain back**,to throne. *Reverse*: Shield on rose. Trefoil mintmark (1624). Lustrous, on a full flan with complete legends, and lovely original color. Sharply detailed on the king's face! An important variation from the standard rose-ryal with the usual medieval "decorated" throne, seldom seen and especially rare in this condition. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Spectacular James I, Spur-Ryal 'Lion'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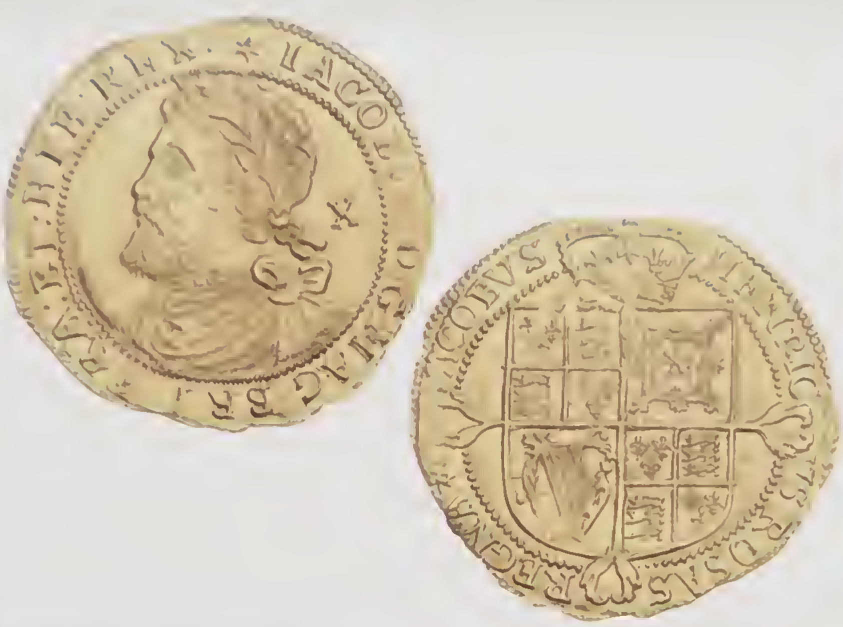
300

Great Britain. Lion Spur-Ryal of 15 Shillings, ND. S-2634; N-2109. 6.26 grams. **James I, 1603-1625.** Third Coinage (1619-1625). Crowned lion facing, supporting arms. *Reverse*: Crowned sunburst, rose at center. Spur-rowel mintmark (a 6-pointed star, 1619-1620). Lustrous on a full, round flan, sharply impressed in all quarters right to the outer beading, faintest vertical flan crinkle as made, with gorgeous golden red color. Very rare, and especially in this grade — the finest specimen we have seen. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The facing lion was one of the more elegant motifs in English gold coinage. The design anticipates many of the artistic fancies to be seen in European coinage in his century, yet retains much of the medieval/Renaissance formality and dignity seen earlier in the French and Lowlands coinages.

One sees in this issue of golden ryal a coinage valued at less than in previous series. Moreso in James's reign, the coin is witness to the effects of the plethora of available silver coming into Britain from Europe at the time. This of course was the result of the vast amounts of bullion flooding into Europe via Spain, originating from the mines of its New World colonies. During James's rule, not only were repeated adjustments made to existing denominations but in addition new varieties or denominational combinations were created, all to maintain the English coinage's proper ratio of gold to silver. Here in this magnificent spur-ryal is perhaps the greatest of all artistic innovations of the century, emblematic of both majesty and military might. Few coins throughout history capture the spirit of an age so well as does this marvelous coin.
Estimated Value .... $30,000 - 35,000

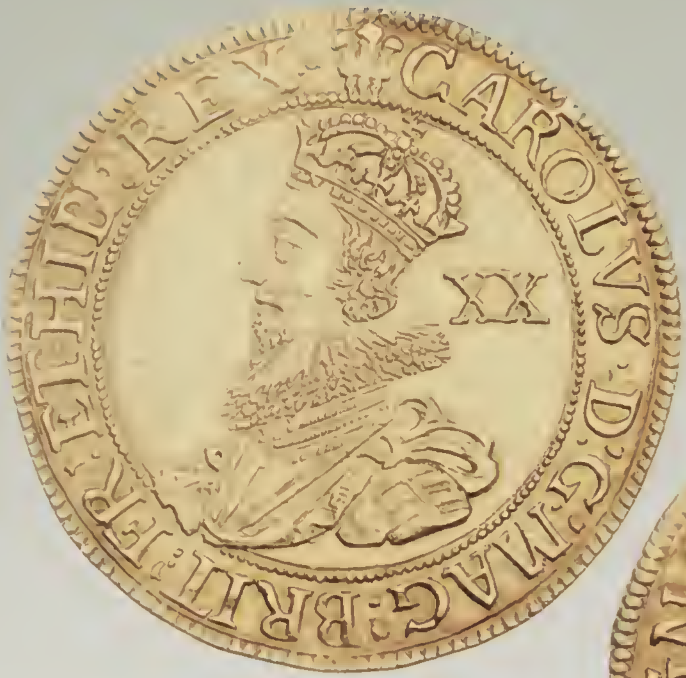
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection). A classic English hammered gold rarity!

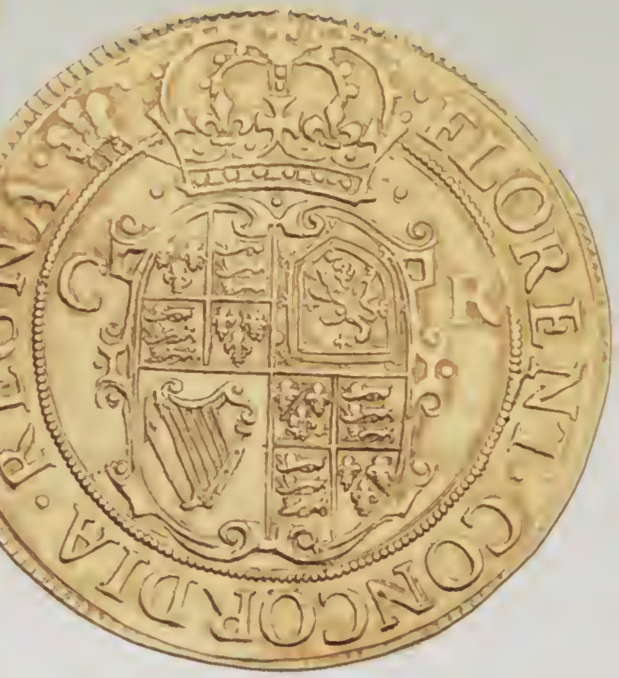


301
Great Britain. Half-Laurel, ND. S-2640. 4.57 grams. **James I, 1603-1625**. Third Coinage, First Bust (large laurel bust). Laureate bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned square-top shield. Spur-rowel mintmark (1619-1620). **This was the plate coin in Spink's 2000 edition** of its *Standard Catalogue of British Coins: Coins of England and the United Kingdom*, #2640. Lustrous with an unusually crisp strike on an excellent flan. Among the best known. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Spink sale of Nov. 1997. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

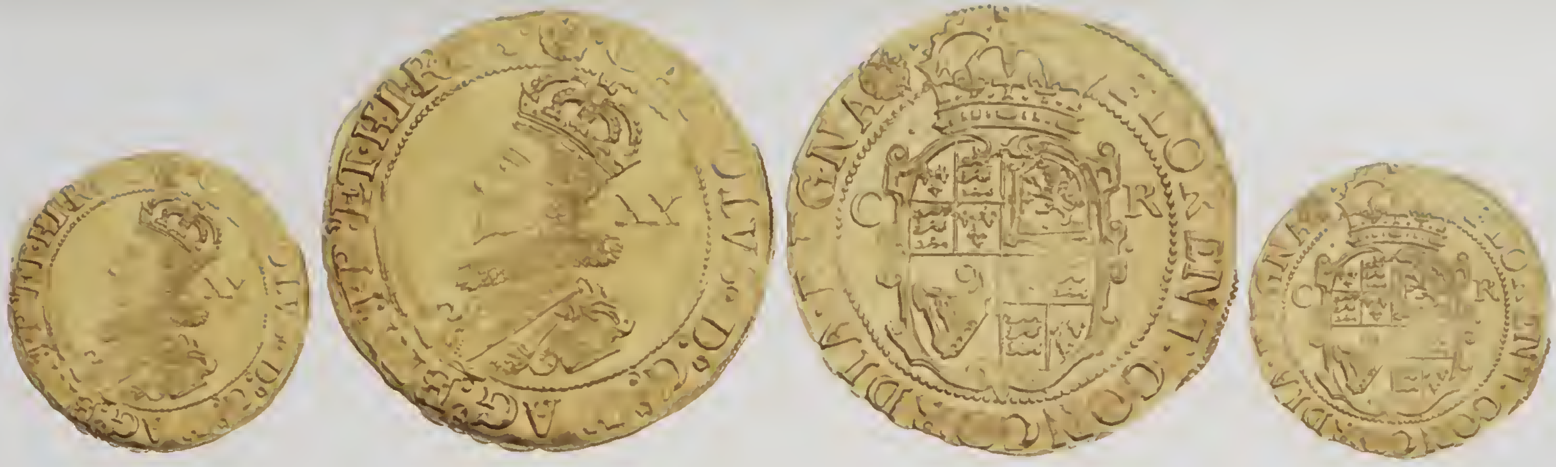
Impressive Charles I, Unite





302
Great Britain. Tower Unite, ND. S-2690; N-2150. 8.98 grams. **Charles I, 1625-1649.** Group C, 3rd Bust. Tower mint under the King (1630-1631). High-crowned bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished square-top shield. Plume mintmark. Lustrous and a splendid example! Unusually round, full flan, the legends all sharp as can be, with essentially full outer beading, no perceptible doubling of strike, and incredibly well detailed on the portrait. Reddish gold surfaces. Among the finest known. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 10,000

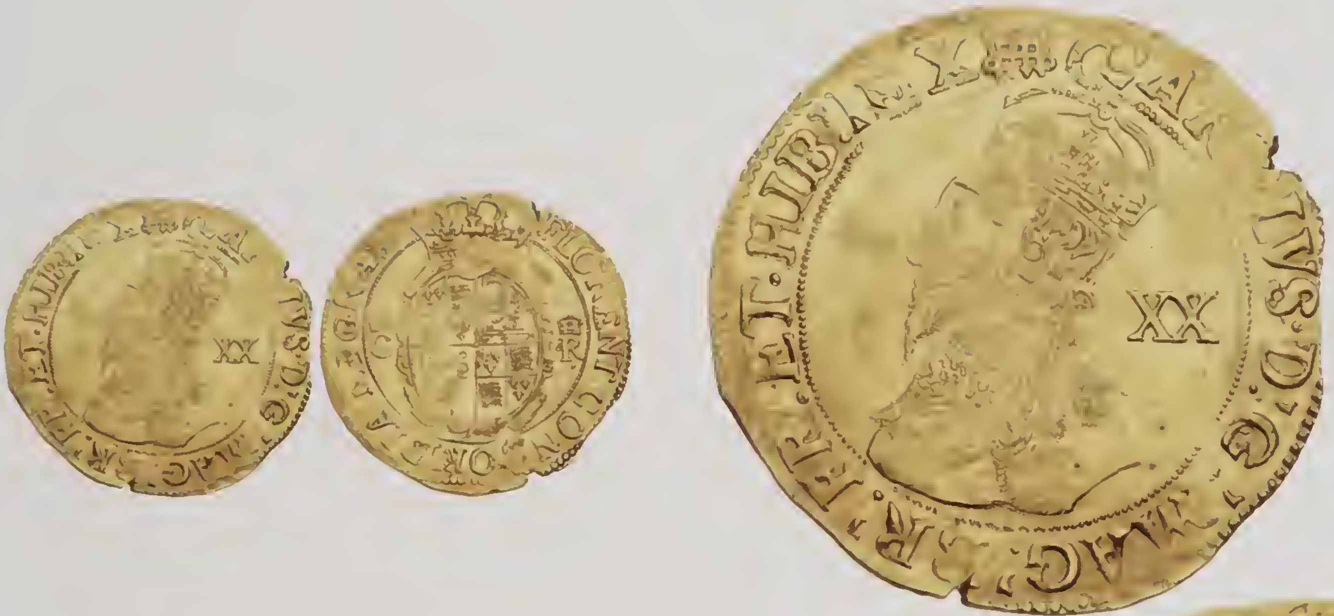
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).



303

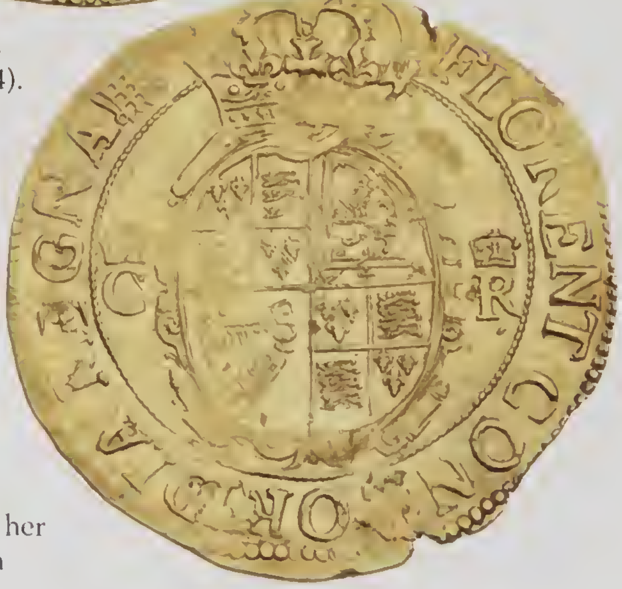
Great Britain. Tower Unite, ND. S-2690 (2692); N-2150. 8.97 grams. **Charles I, 1625-1649**. Third Bust; Tower mint under the King. Crowned bust left. *Reverse*: Garnished oval shield, crown above. Rose mintmark (1631-1632). Bold strike, lustrous with a strong portrait and shield, on a full flan. No perceptible wear. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).



304

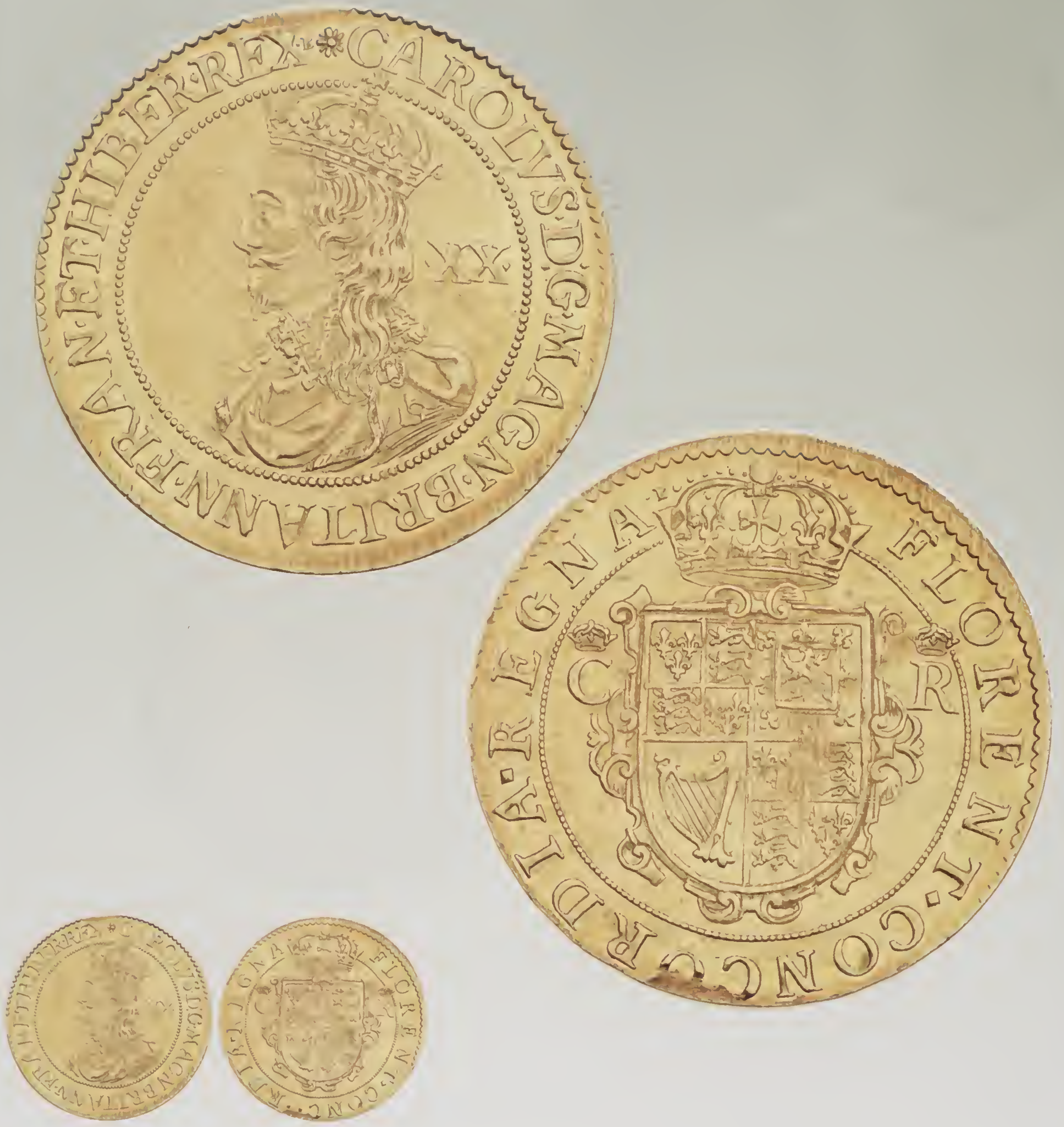
Great Britain. Tower Unite, ND. S-2692 (2693A); N-2152. 9.00 grams. **Charles I, 1625-1649**. Fifth Bust, in small lace collar; Tower mint under the King (1633-1634). High-crowned bust left. *Reverse*: Garnished oval shield, crown above. Portcullis mintmark. Superb grade for issue: essentially As Struck on the usual, wretched, irregularly shaped flan, the hand-striking qualities soft in areas. Scarce and as nice as this issue comes. **NGC graded AU-55.**



Charles assumed the mantle of kingship at age twenty-five. After a weak and sickly childhood, he became an excellent horseman and a strong-willed king (which would doom him). Charles inherited the incessant financial problems of his father, namely the refusal by Parliament to grant funds to a king who refused to address the grievances of the nobility. He thus continued in the tradition of his father and mismanaged affairs until the point at which he forced a fatal showdown with Parliament. Civil war ensued. Also exacerbating tensions was Charles's marriage to a devoutly Catholic French princess who, along with her meddling and immense Catholic retinue, only incensed the increasingly Puritan nobility. Charles was eventually incarcerated by Parliament in 1646. In 1648 he was put on trial for treason. The tribunal, by a vote of 68 to 67, found him guilty and set his execution for early 1649, by beheading.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Famous Nicholas Briot Milled Unite

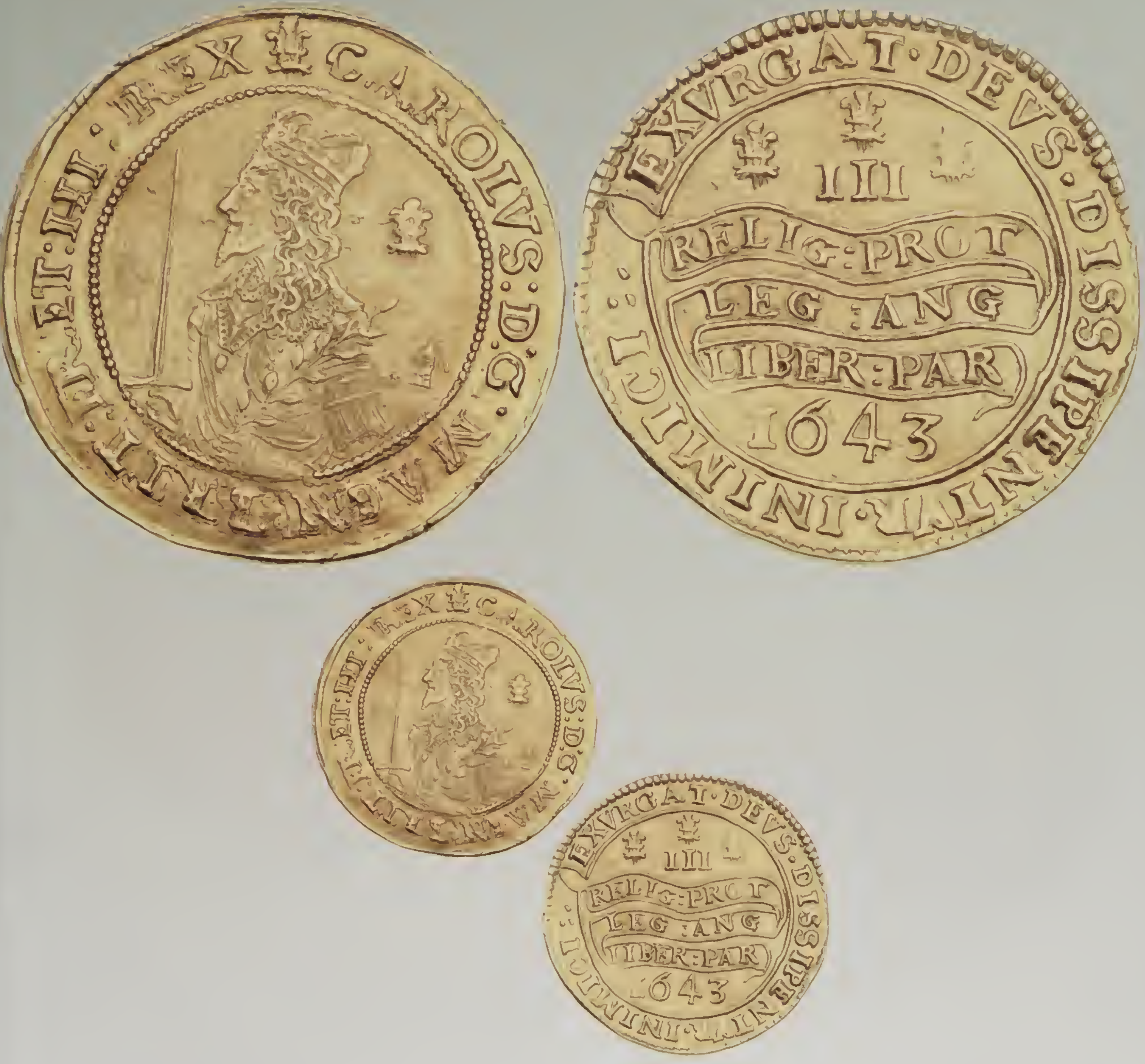

CAROLVS·D·G·MAGN·BRITANN·FRAN·ET·HIBER·REX
XX
FLORENT·CONCORDIA·REGNA
C
R

305

Great Britain. Milled Unite, ND. S-2719; N-2294. 8.97 grams. Milled issue, by Nicholas Briot (1631-1632). **Charles I, 1625-1649.** Crowned bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished square-top shield. Daisy and "B" mintmarks. Rare. Lustrous and sharp, on a wonderful flan, faint hairlines on obverse but especially choice for issue. Few exist so fine. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 15,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Majestic Mint State 1643 Triple Unite



306

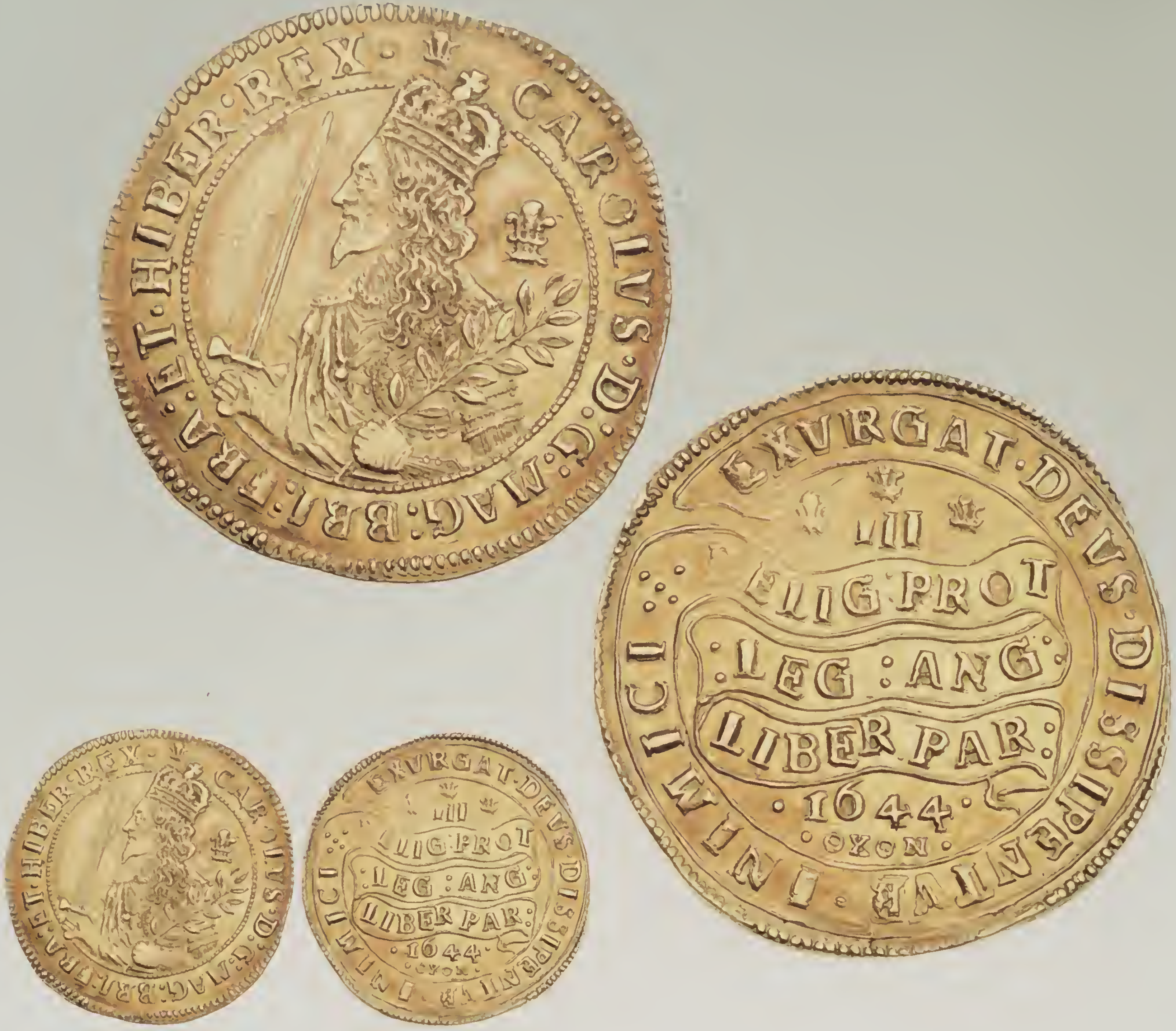
Great Britain. Triple Unite, 1643. S-2726; N-2383. 26.71 grams. **Charles I, 1625-1649**. Oxford mint. Crowned bust left, holding sword and branch, scarf behind king's shoulder. *Reverse*: Scrolled "Declaration." Plume mintmark. Lustrous and especially choice for issue, on a full flan with excellent sharpness for this massive piece, part of obverse legend at bottom doubled but otherwise crisp. **Among the finest known.** Very rare, especially in high grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

In Charles's declaration of war against the rebel Parliamentarian forces, he promised that he would "Preserve the Protestant religion, the known laws of the land, and the just privileges and freedom of Parliament." This is depicted on the above coin's reverse as the continuous scroll with abbreviated Latin legend. The three plumes above it are the mark of mintmaster, Thomas Bushell, of the Aberystwyth mint (Wales), which provided the equipment for the Oxford coinage. Charles established his wartime headquarters in Oxford late in 1642, and began striking coins there. Most of the metal for his coins came from plate donated by colleges of the university.

Suprisingly, during the years from 1643 to 1649, while the Tower mint of London was fully under the control of Parliament, it continued to strike gold coins bearing Charles's portrait, name and titles. All undated, these pieces have a coat-of-arms on the reverse.
Estimated Value .... $40,000 - 50,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Magnificent Oxford 1644 Triple Unite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LIBER·PAR
1644
OXON

307

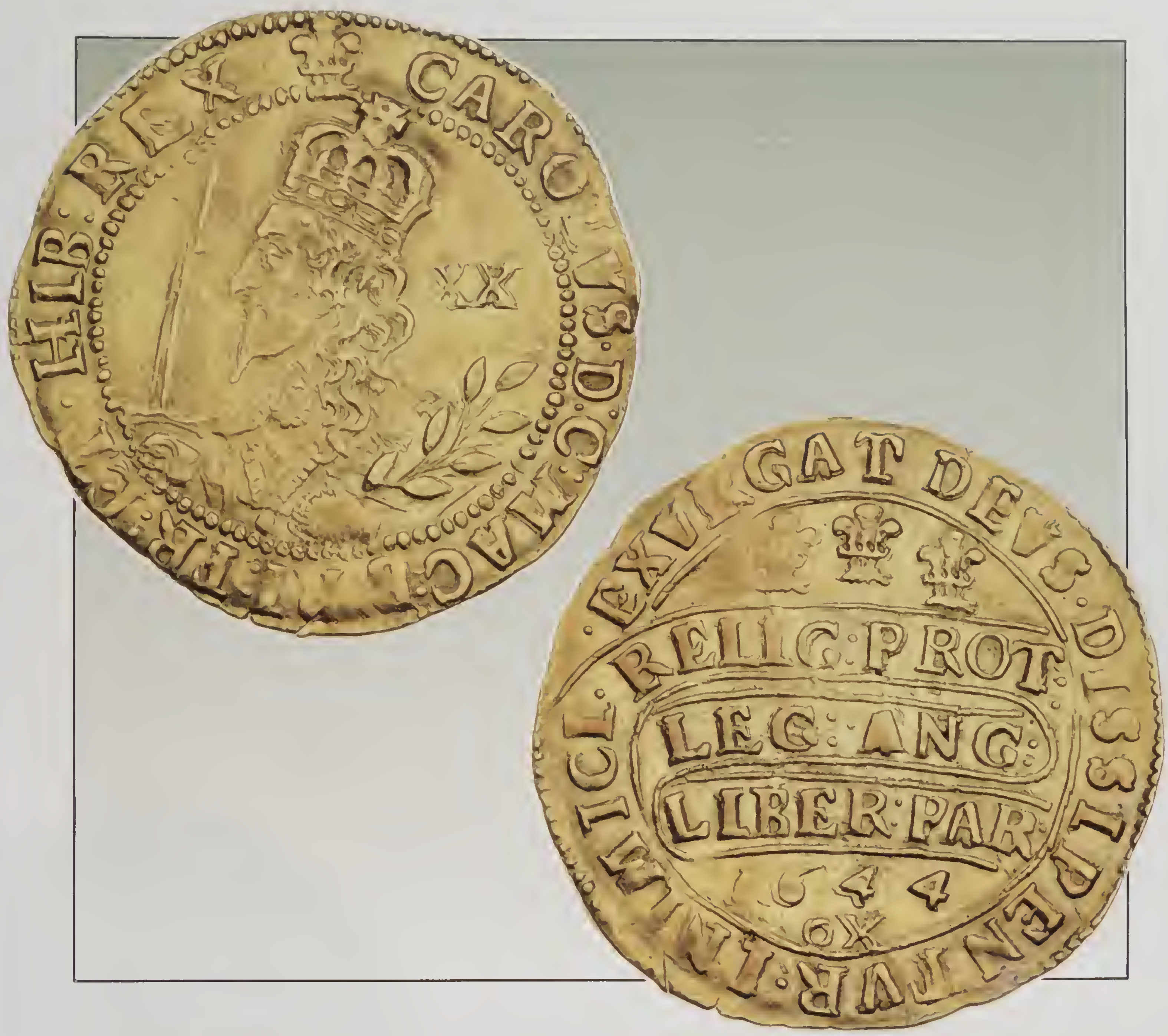
Great Britain. Triple Unite, 1644-OXON. S-2729; N-2385: Extremely Rare "small module" variety. 27.05 grams. **Charles I, 1625-1649.** Oxford mint. Crowned bust left, holding sword and branch (without scarf). *Reverse*: Scrolled "Declaration." This variety has a long, florid olive branch and is similar to the North plate coin (plate IX, #106) if not sharper on part of the reverse legend. Superb example for issue, lustrous with beautiful reddish gold surfaces and on a full flan, with complete clear legends on both sides and only the slightest doubling. King's portrait is especially fine in detail. Very rare and historical! **NGC graded MS-61.**

The complex series of coins minted during the great Civil War, which changed the nature and power of the English monarchy forever, remains fraught with coins not fully understood to this day, some even still mysterious, as they must be considering the exigencies of war. Studies by experts on each mint and period of the war continue to bring modifications to the cataloguing of the series. Much of the enjoyment of collecting the coins of this period indeed lies in what remains unknown or little understood about them. What is clear, however, is the urgent sense of majesty and claimed power projected by these, **the largest of all gold pieces ever issued by any sovereign of the land.** Relatively few were minted, and most of those must certainly have perished under Cromwell and the Commonwealth who usurped the centuries-old power commanded by a king who stood up to their challenge and paid the ultimate price for his arrogance, and for his belief in his divine right to rule.

Estimated Value .... $40,000 - 50,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection). Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 102.*

Very Rare 1644 Oxford Unite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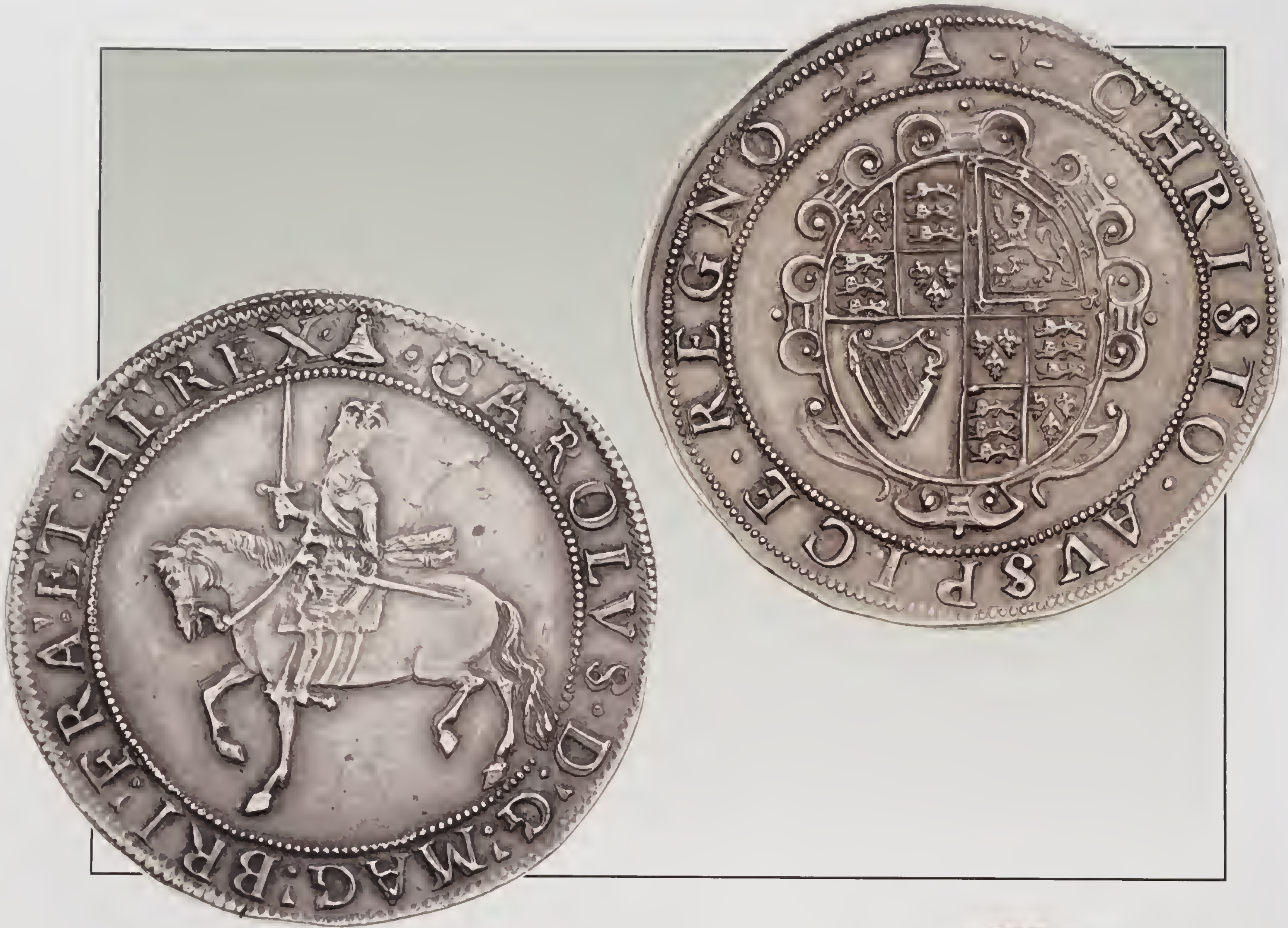
EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR·INIMICI
RELIG·PROT
LEG·ANG·
LIBER·PAR
1644
OX

308
Great Britain. Unite, 1644-OX. S-2737. 8.89 grams. Oxford mint. **Charles I, 1625-1649.** Tall crowned bust left, holding sword and branch. *Reverse*: Scrolled "Declaration" in three straight lines. Plume mintmark. Lustrous and a choice, well-detailed example for issue, with old-time reddish gold toning. Very rare in this grade. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 18,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Very Rare Charles I, Horseman Type Crown

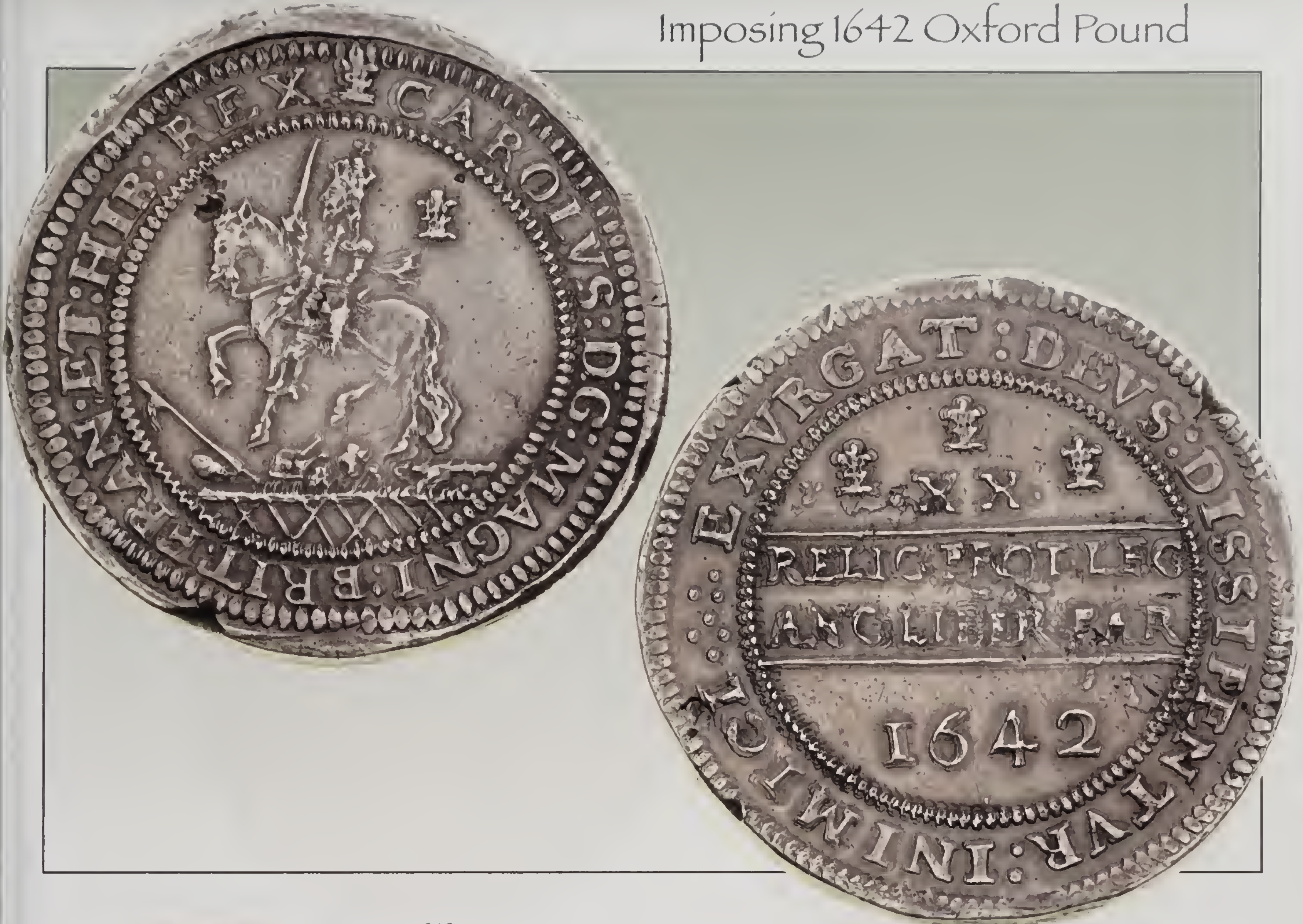


309
Great Britain. Tower Mint Horseman Crown, ND. S-2758; N-2195 var (shield oval rather than round). **Charles I, 1625-1649.** Tower mint under the King. Third Horseman type. King crowned and armored left, arm at angle and holding sword upright, on walking horse without ground-line. *Reverse*: Oval quartered shield in elaborately garnished frame. Bell mintmark (1634-1635). Usual unevenness in the strike, but here far less so; with only minor flatness to the king's bust, yet bold legends, and the reverse device outstandingly sharp and full. With ages-old, well-set dark-gray toning. For a large coin of its era, it is also remarkably free from marks. Rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

This is a silver classic, the king shown as warrior horseman, holding a raised sword. This specimen is a gem of a coin!
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2157.

Imposing 1642 Oxford Pound


CAROLVS:D:G:MAGNI:BRIT:FRAN:ET:HIB:REX
EXVRGAT:DEVS:DISSIPENTVR:INIMICI
XX
RELIG:PROT:LEG
ANGL:LIBER:PAR
1642

310

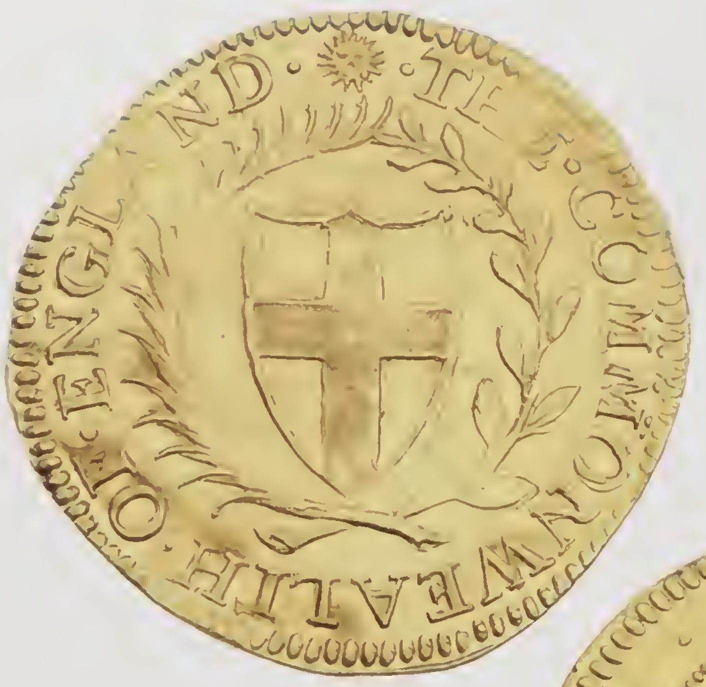
Great Britain. Silver Oxford Pound, 1642. S-2941. 120.06 grams. **Charles I, 1625-1649.** Oxford mint. Plume/seven pellets. Shrewsbury horseman: the king crowned, in armor and holding sword upright, riding left over arms above the ground-line, Oxford plume behind. *Reverse*: Declaration: RELIG:PROT:LEG ANGL:LIBER:PARL in two lines, three Oxford plumes and value above. **Excellent full round specimen.** Handsome old toning. Unusually fine rims, with only minor annealing flaws. Very rare, especially in high grade such as this excellent specimen. **NGC graded AU-50.**

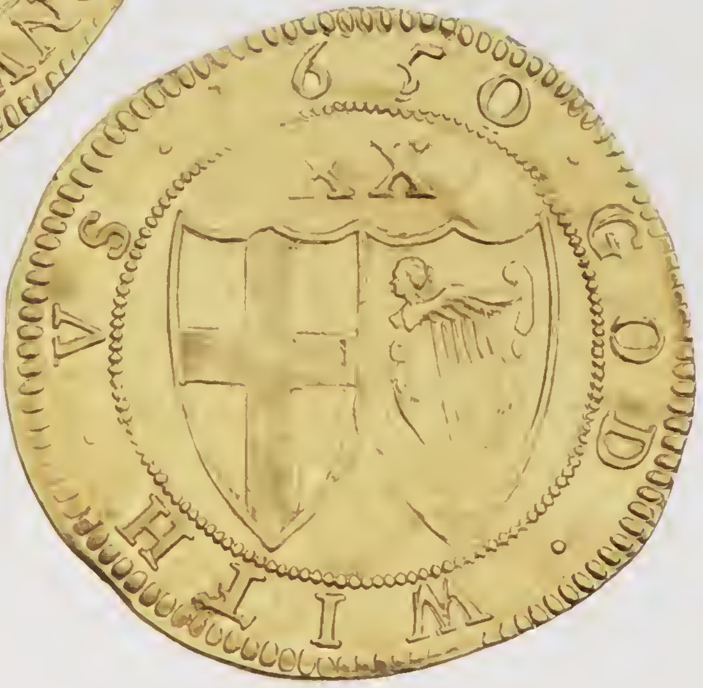
During the Civil War, Parliament was in control of London and the prosperous southeast of England. Therefore much of the bullion they struck into coin had come, and was coming into the country, from the usual trade and commerce sources. Whereas, for Charles, his access to silver was primarily from the active mining operations located in Wales, since he and his partisans controlled the Midlands and the west of England. Adding to these were private contributions from supporters. Those from the colleges in Oxford, where Charles would eventually set up a wartime mint, were especially generous. Charles rarely was in a position to strike gold, even though Prince Rupert would capture Bristol in 1643, giving the royalists for awhile the possession of a major commercial entrepot. Thus most of the King's mints while he was in exile from London struck nothing but silver, and his troops were paid almost exclusively in silver.

For later numismatists and collectors, this reign would prove more fascinating than usual because of the diverse and large variety of denominations and issuing mints, plus the bonus of the sometimes odd, but always interesting, siege money. **The Oxford Pound is one of the great classics of its era,** with few ever trading in any given year because of its overall rarity. At nearly 3.86 troy ounces, this is the largest and one of the most spectacular of all English silver coins.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

Ex Willis Collection, Glendining & Co (6-5-91).

Two Elegant Commonwealth Unites





311

Great Britain. Unite of 20 Shillings, 1650. S-3208; Fr-269; SC-5. 9.04 grams. **Commonwealth of England, 1649-1660.** Shield of Saint George within wreath. *Reverse*: Shields of Saint George and Ireland; above, XX, value in Roman numerals. Sun mintmark. Well struck on a full, slightly oblong flan. Softly lustrous and beautiful. Certainly among the finest known and a rare, early date. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Oliver Cromwell was one of those rare individuals in English history who, because of his abilities and placement, and a fortunate timing of events, had the opportunity to effect a political (and eventually a social) change to the country, of a magnitude that hadn't been seen in centuries. Unfortunately, under his stewardship fruition of those opportunities was never fully realized and Britain's chance to move away from a monarchial government towards a republic became for the most part a non-event.

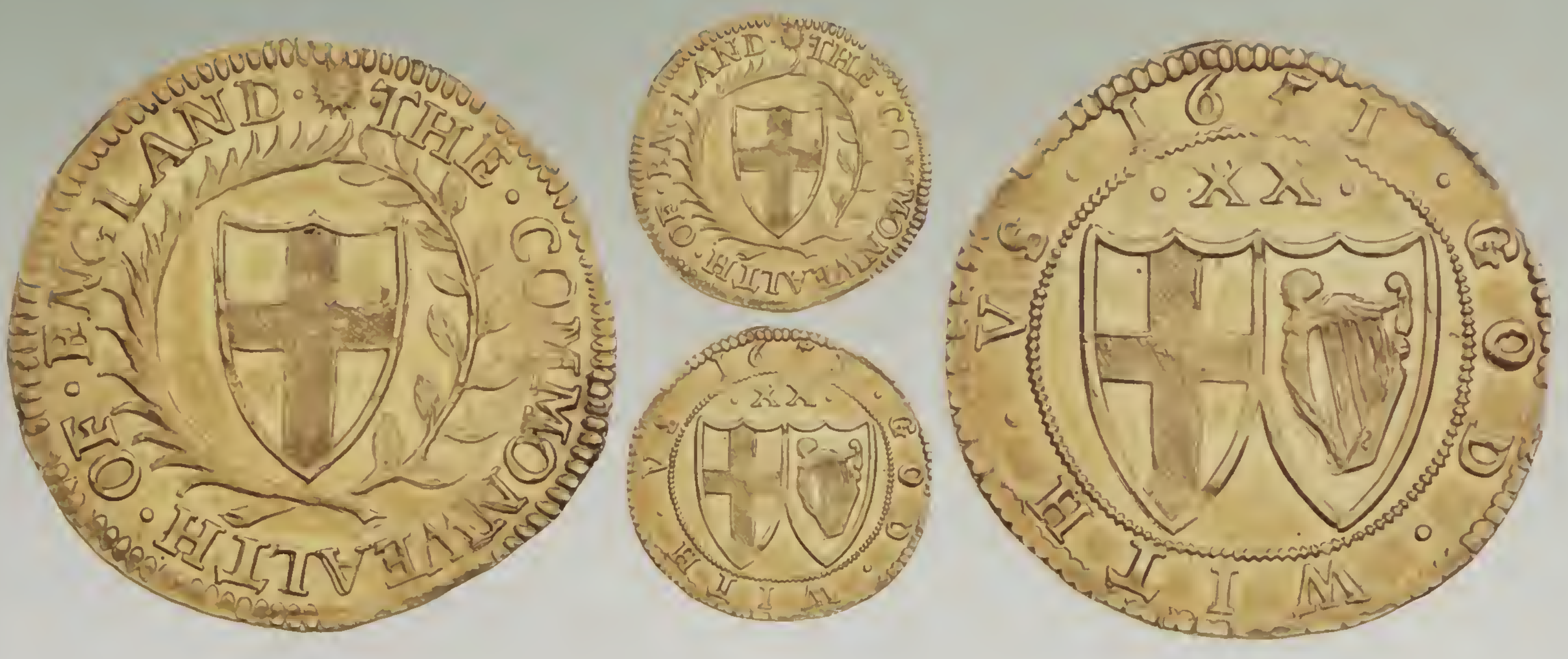
The failure of the governors of the Commonwealth and of Oliver Cromwell as its strongest political representative (and certainly of his son Richard) lay in their collective inability to properly handle the numerous opposing forces they were all caught between. Various social pressures were already leading to a splintering and fractiousness of English society by the time of the reign of Charles I, which the years of later civil war would only exacerbate. Cromwell's attempts to placate such groups as the army, the nobility and Parliament, not to mention his own Puritans, resulted only in the alienation of each of these constituencies. Likewise, Parliament showed no foresight in leaving the political machinery of the parishes and shires basically untouched under the new constitution. Thus these important entities were left to continue in their centuries-old tradition of obeisance and fealty to a king. In the end, Parliament, Cromwell and the army failed to a make a clear distinction and separation between their changed constitution and the preceding ancient constitution, with its customs of loyalty and obedience to a monarchy which had been evolving since Anglo-Saxon times.

Eventually, Cromwell's governance degenerated into a military dictatorship, and then into a monarchy in all but name. Cromwell's title went from Lord General of the Army to Lord Protector of the Realm (the title of king was proffered, but wisely rejected by him). Cromwell died on September 3, 1658 (of kidney-stone poisoning), naming his feckless son Richard as successor. Without Oliver's strong personality, the Commonwealth soon floundered and within two years of the Lord Protector's demise the monarchy was regained under Charles II, son of the executed Charles I. When the young king returned from exile in the French court, he landed at Dover and kissed his native soil as his very first act of "restoration."

Estimated Value .... $7,500 - 8,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Choice Mint State 1651 Unite



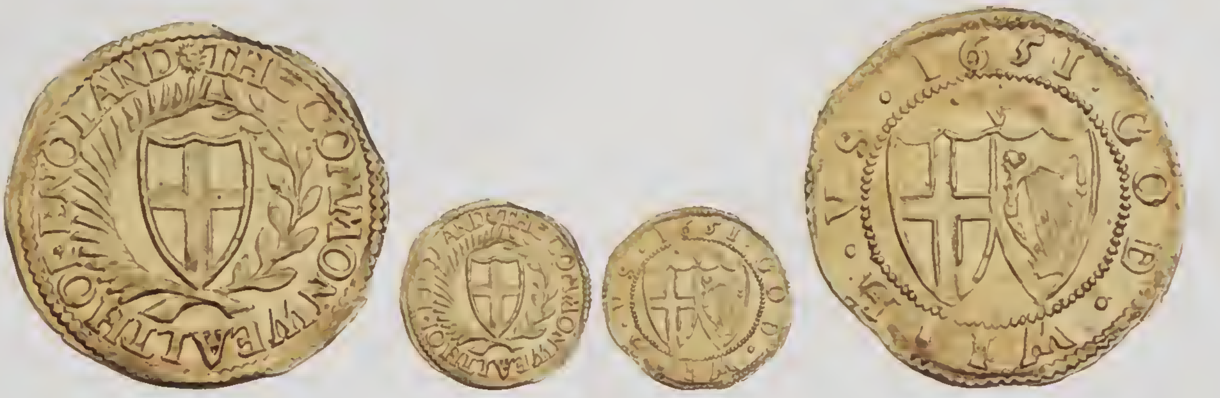
312

Great Britain. Unite of 20 Shillings, 1651. S-3208; Fr-269; SC-5. 9.07 grams. **Commonwealth, 1649-1660.** Shield of Saint George within wreath. *Reverse*: Shields of Saint George and Ireland; value in Roman numerals. Sun mintmark. Superb, original mint state example, with lovely toning and fresh mint luster, on a full flan. Among the finest known. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Superb 1651 Gold Crown



313

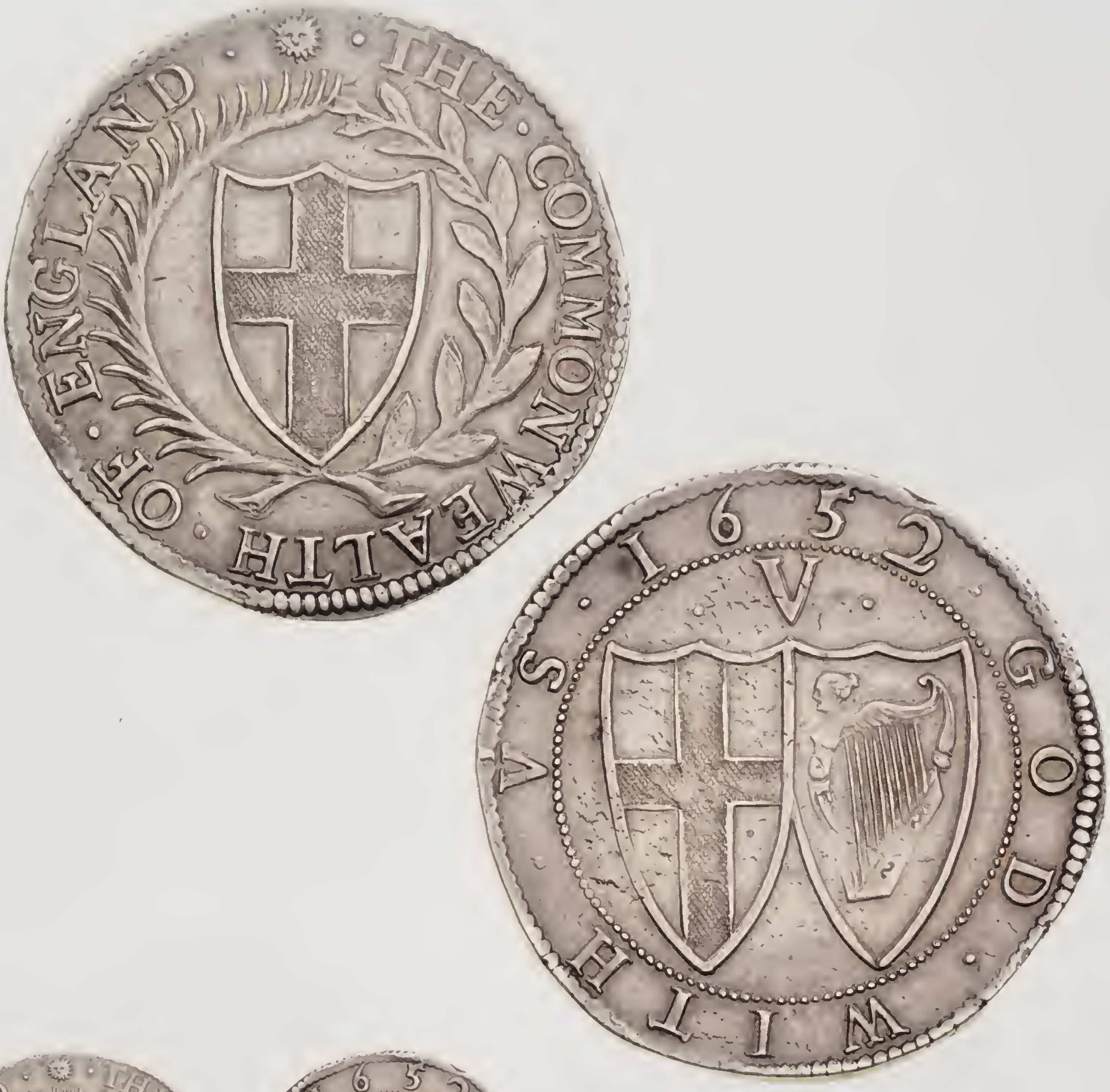
Great Britain. Gold Crown, 1651. S-3212; Fr-269; SC-5. 2.24 grams. **Commonwealth, 1649-1660.** Shield of Saint George within wreath. *Reverse*: Shields of Saint George and Ireland; above, V, value in Roman numerals. Sun mintmark. Beautifully lustrous on a jumbo flan, with a crisp strike and reddish gold toning. Rare in this grade. Seen less often in high grade than the unites. **NGC graded MS-64.**

During the Commonwealth, England experimented with constitutional and political changes, some attempted, some realized, that hadn't been seen within the realm for over a thousand years. However, as far as the realm's coin was concerned, there seemed to be no desire for anything new or adventurous until later in the decade, when Thomas Simon was beckoned to create a portraiture coinage of Cromwell. All during the period, there were far fewer denominations than were seen under Charles I, and nothing at all struck in copper. The only obvious variance to the first, new hammered coinage was the replacement of the old legends in Latin with those in English. One of the grievances held against the preceding Charles by many in the new government was his Catholicism. Thus, it was felt that to continue with the legends in Latin still smacked too much of popery. The distinction was abandoned when Cromwell's coins appeared, perhaps hinting at his veiled dreams of kingship.

Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Splendid 1652/1 Commonwealth Crown

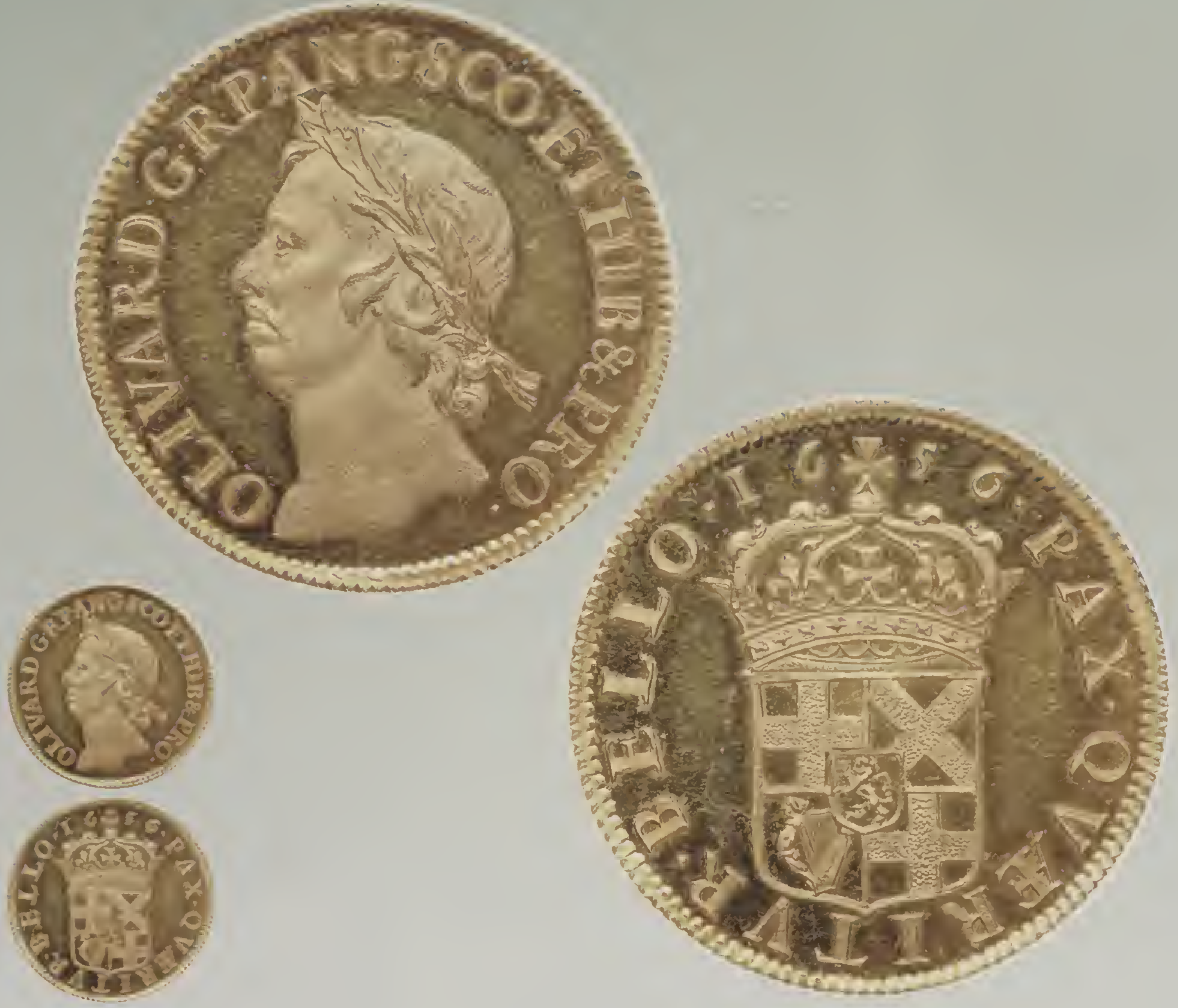


314
Great Britain. Crown, 1652/1. S-3214; ESC-5. **Commonwealth, 1649-1660**. Shield of Saint George within wreath. *Reverse*: Shields of Saint George and Ireland; above, XX, value in Roman numerals. Sun mintmark. A beautiful example of this massive crown with lovely, reflective, old-time gray surfaces, full bold legends and date, jumbo rims, and very little double-striking. Stunning for a Commonwealth crown, and about as nice as they come, with a rare overdate as well! **NGC graded AU-55.**

Described as "very large 2 of date over 1" and given a rarity rating of R3 in the ESC method, thus called "extremely rare" as a variant. The dies were also aligned or rotated at a 45-degree variance from the norm.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2172.

Exquisite 1656 Cromwell Pattern Broad



315

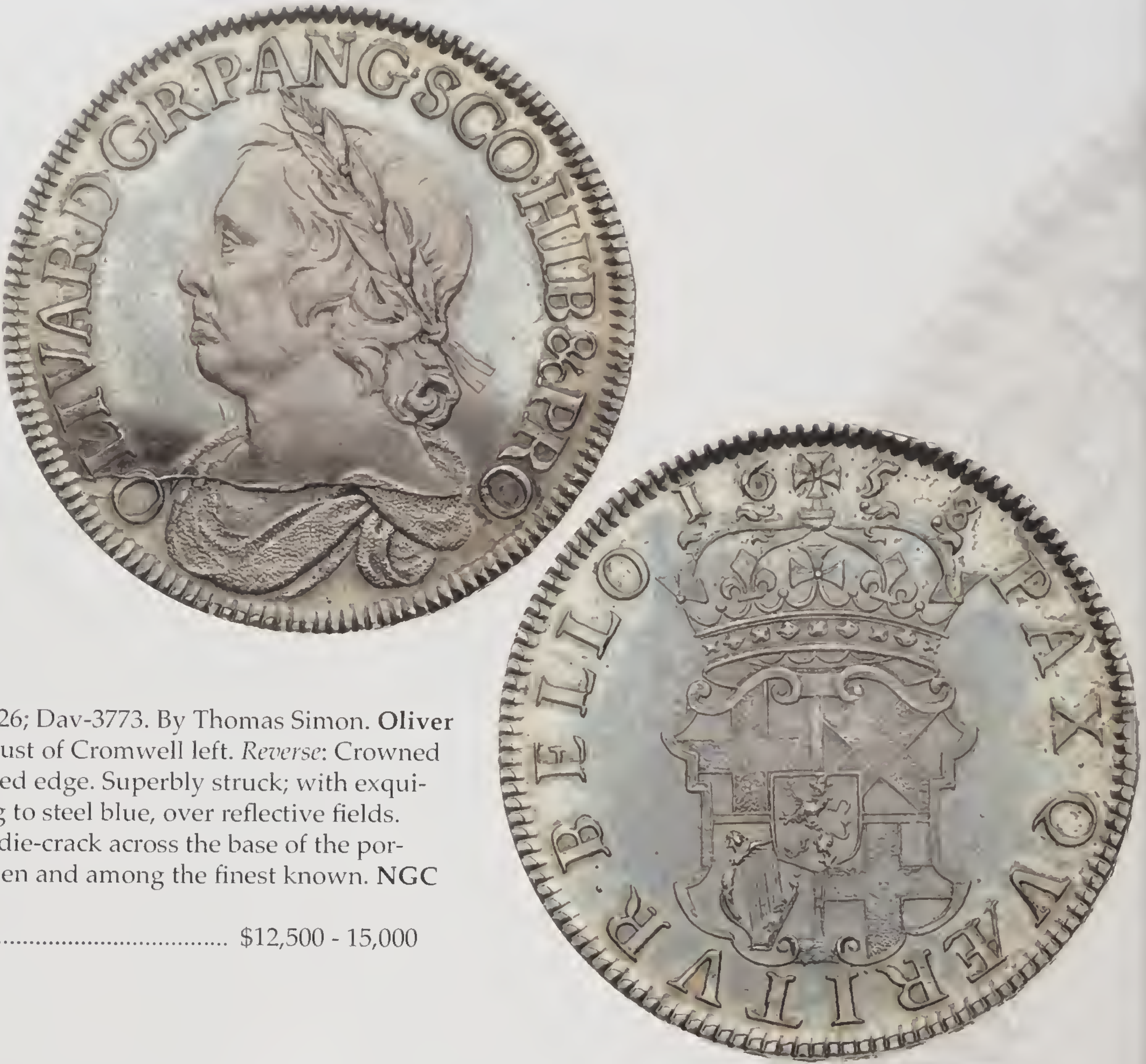
Great Britain. Gold Pattern Broad, 1656. WR-39. S-3225; Fr-273. By Thomas Simon. **Oliver Cromwell, 1653-1660**. Laureate head of Cromwell left. *Reverse*: Crowned arms of the Protectorate. Reeded edge. Superbly struck, with handsome old reddish toning. Extremely rare in this grade — certainly among the finest known, if not in fact the best piece extant. **NGC graded Proof 64 Cameo.**

The so-called gold Broad, valued in 1656 at 20 shillings, was in effect the very first Guinea, which was invented in the following decade and also valued at 20 shillings. In earlier, hammered versions, it was known as the Pound. Cromwell's golden Broad brought back a tradition lost for some decades, that of placing the monarch's portrait on the "face" of the coin. Cromwell, however, famously declined the regal title, opting for Lord Protector in its stead. But in reality Oliver Cromwell ruled with great personal authority and influence, much as had the long succession of monarchs before him. His Broad is considered very rare (R2 in Wilson & Rasmussen), but the R2 rating does an injustice to this particular specimen, in that most of these pieces, when seen, are heavily impaired by scratches, digs, cleaning and other abuse.

While these are referred to as "patterns," nevertheless their issuance as general coin was authorized in 1656, with large-scale production done in 1657, and a second and larger production some time before Cromwell's death. All were machine-made from dies supplied by Thomas Simon, without a doubt one of England's finest die engravers (and an unappreciated national "art treasure" at the time). The striking was done on the presses of a hired Frenchman, Pierre Blondeau. Unfortunately for the talented Simon, the process of converting to mechanized coining caused him to be displaced from his job at the mint as principal engraver, although he continued to cut seals. Later, Simon would fall victim to the Great Plague of 1665 that ravished London and the rest of England. Much like Mozart, he passed away ignominiously. Also much like Mozart, his art has lived on forever, while the memories of those who despoiled him have become no more than mites of dust.
Estimated Value .... $30,000 - 40,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Stunning Prooflike Oliver Cromwell 1658 Crown

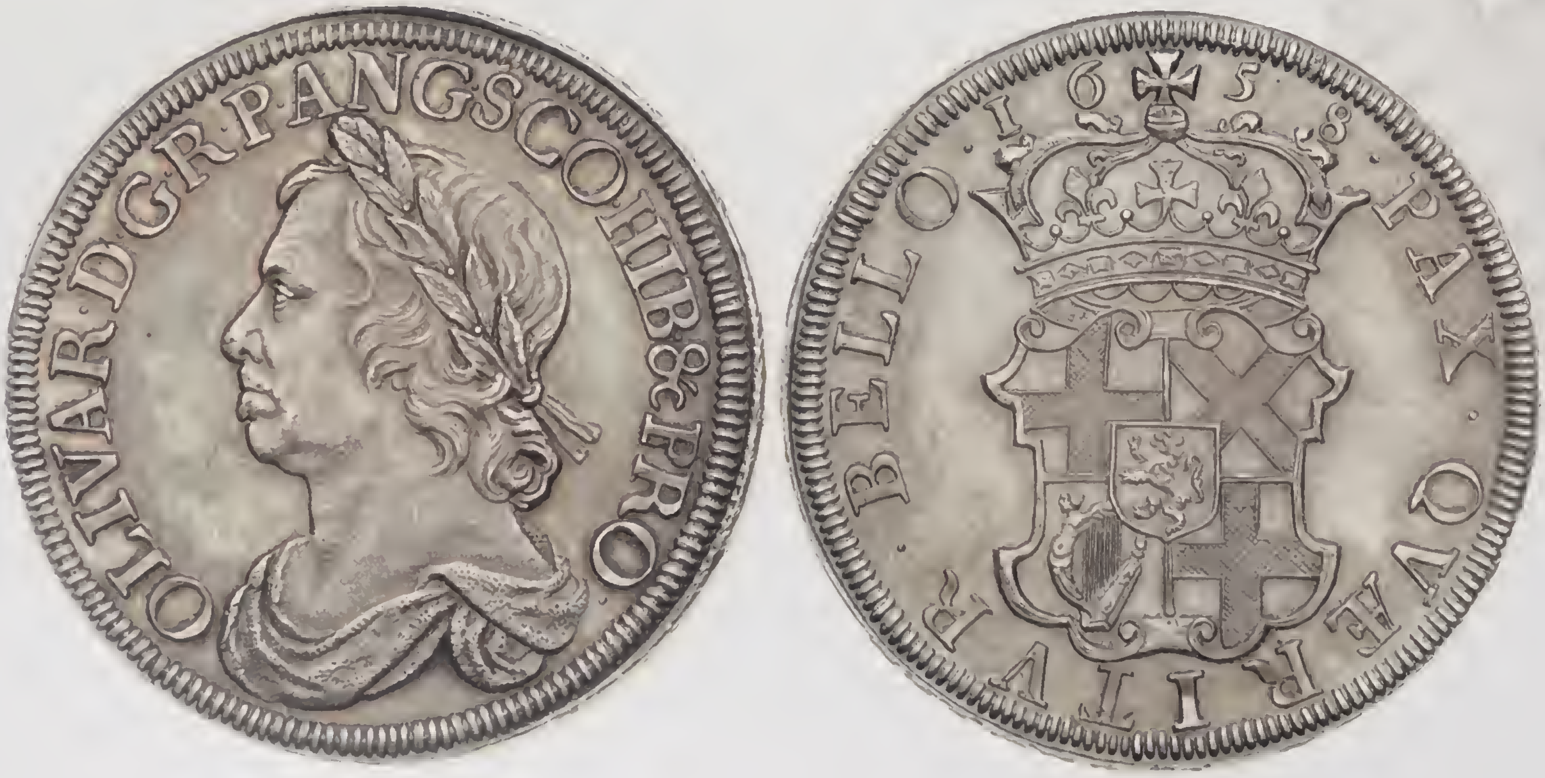


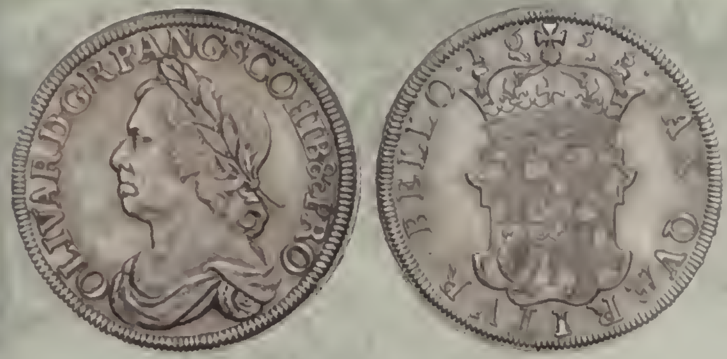
316

Great Britain. Crown, 1658. S-3226; Dav-3773. By Thomas Simon. **Oliver Cromwell, 1653-1660.** Laureate bust of Cromwell left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield of the Protectorate. Inscribed edge. Superbly struck; with exquisite old-collection toning, tending to steel blue, over reflective fields. Coin with diagnostic, early state die-crack across the base of the portrait. All in all, a stunning specimen and among the finest known. **NGC graded MS-64 Prooflike.**

Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

Magnificent 'Tanner's' Pattern Crown





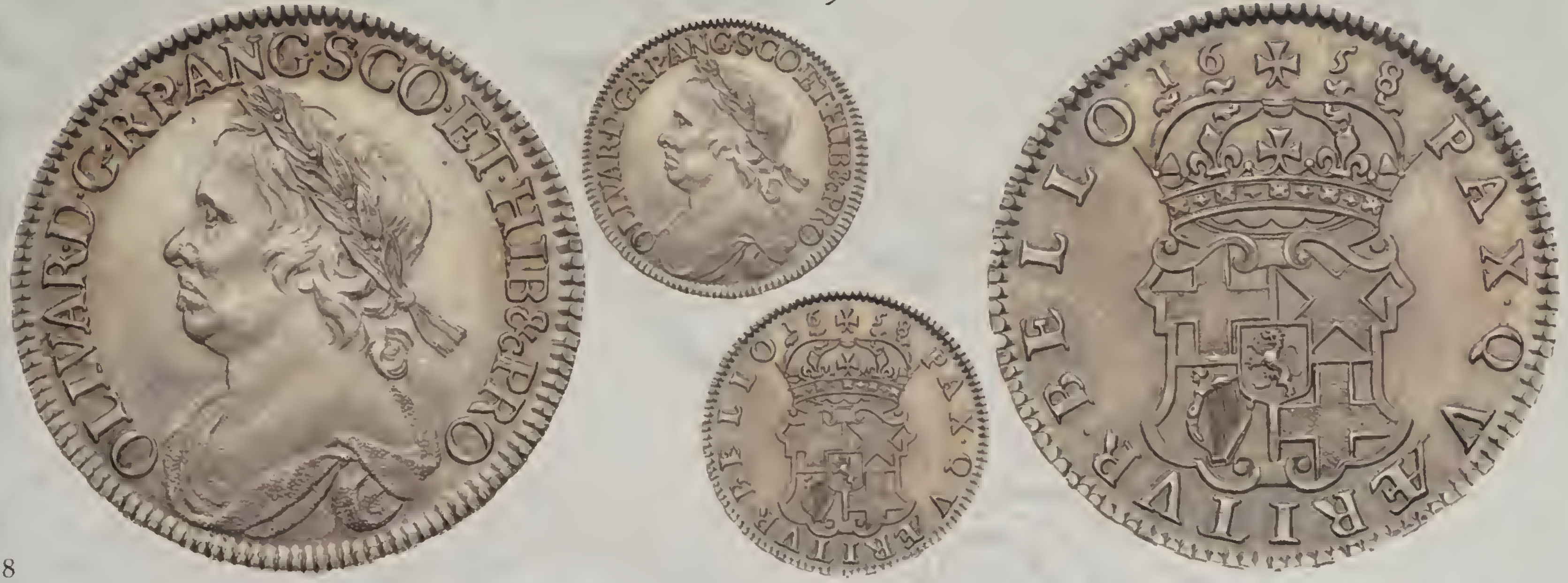
317

Great Britain. Tanner's Pattern Crown, 1658. S-3226B. ESC-13. By Tanner. **Oliver Cromwell.** Laureate and draped bust of Cromwell left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield of the Protectorate. A supremely sharp, full strike, with only a few of the most trivial marks on the obverse. This specimen of this great rarity is one of the very finest extant, a gorgeous coin with ancient gray toning, almost identical to that often encountered on the Simon crowns. **NGC graded Proof 64.**

Famed copy of the Cromwell portrait crown, by J.S. Tanner (1706-1775), engraver at the Royal Mint under the reign of George II. Edge not viewable in the slab but it is noted that there is no die flaw on its edge. Much rarer than the Simon crown (which is "scarce" while the Tanner coin is rated R4 by ESC, extremely rare, just 11 to 20 known). Simon's engraving on the original shows a brooding, unpleasant pseudo-king, somehow evincing his war-like disposition in the aspect of his jowls and the "anger" in his eye. This was the work of a supreme artist, and Cromwell in life was Simon's model. By contrast, the wonderful "copy" by Johann Sigismund Tanner, a marvelously talented engraver in his own right but the product of a later century, shows Cromwell as a figure along the order of that of a Roman emperor. The mood in his face is now remote, and distanced. The engraving is altered to give a portrait of finer quality, calmer and statuesque — evincing more of that "detatched, classical air" of Roman antiquity. It is not lesser rendering; rather, it is different. What Tanner in fact did was locate the puncheons used by Simon, re-engrave them, and create new dies that almost duplicated Simon's. Almost. Certainly it was by intention, not error, that he made the date a sharp, singular 1658, not 8/7. Certainly he paid homage to the great Thomas Simon by respecting the minute differences in engraving of the earlier piece. At the same time, Tanner imparted intimate detail in Cromwell's hair (but left his laurel crown less pronounced) and gave an extraordinary clarity to the details of the reverse shield. Tanner also substituted rounded, slightly more even beading to the rims. This is a major rarity, and ranks at the very top of those few pieces known today.
Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

Ex Cheshire Collection.

Gem Cromwell 1658 Halfcrown



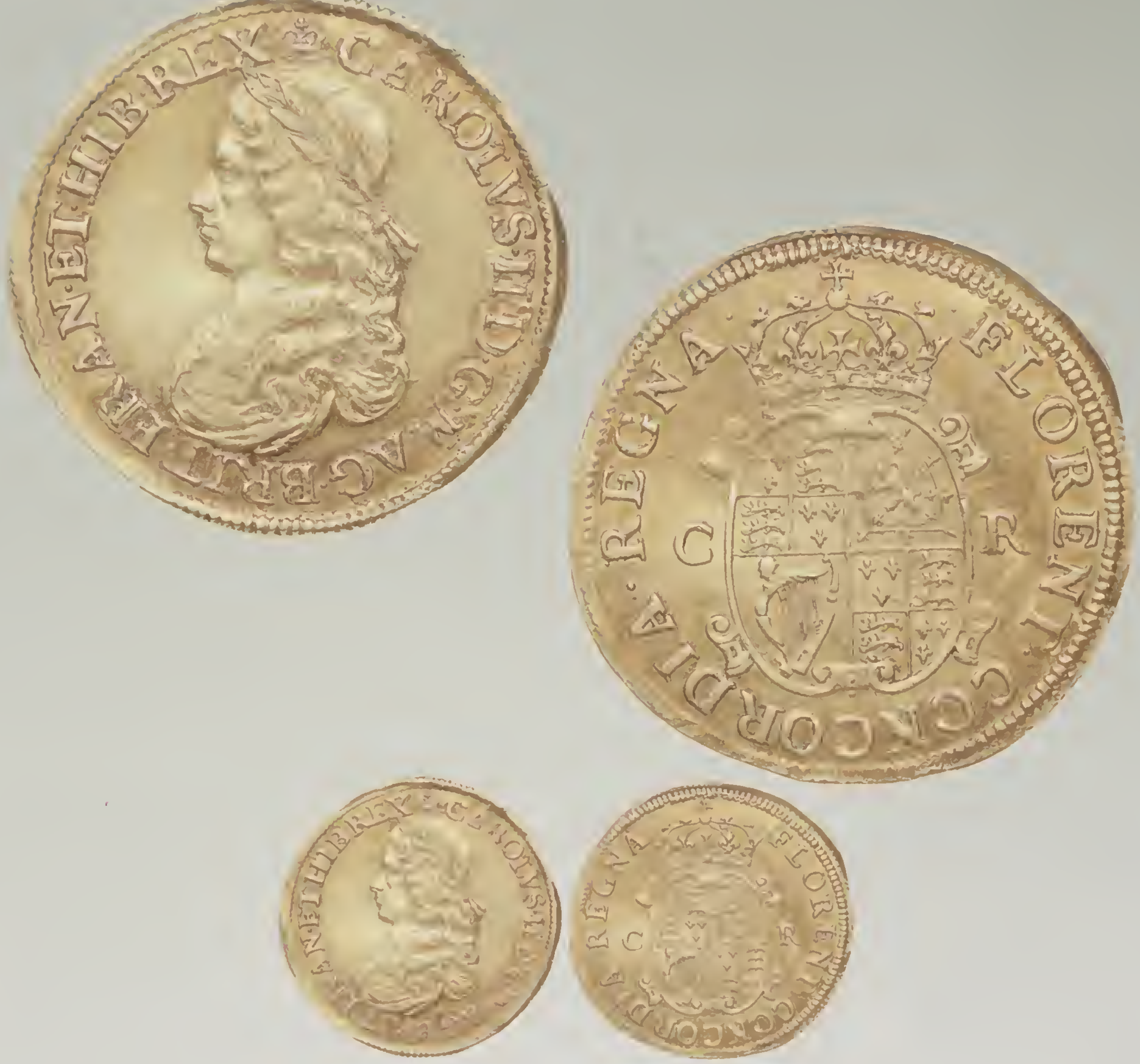
318

Great Britain. Halfcrown, 1658. S-3227A. **Oliver Cromwell.** Laureate and draped bust of Cromwell left. *Reverse*: Crowned arms of the Protectorate. Grained edge. Choice old, warm gray toning, which tends to reflect gold and russet, with occasional blues and greens. Superb in every aspect, perhaps the finest known. **NGC graded MS-66.**

The cataloguer of this coin in the Terner sale, Bruce Lorich, stated, "This is the only Cromwell halfcrown the cataloguer has seen that he feels is a Specimen or Proof. The majority of Cromwell's silver coins, in nice enough condition, do exhibit some prooflike surface qualities. They even may have been struck from the same dies as this coin, but the detail and striking quality here, in this piece, are so extraordinary that it would appear it was struck more than once, on a blank or planchet that was especially well made. The suggestion begs to be made that this coin could have been prepared for inspection by Oliver himself, although of course no evidence exists. How could it? The best evidence, in fact, could be this very coin, exhibiting absolutely marvelous, original silvery gray iridescent surfaces which are essentially flawless. Regardless if a specimen or a Gem Unc, nothing else like it has ever crossed before the cataloguer's eyes, not in 25 years of working with the finest British coins." Since that sale, a handful of these halfcrowns has been given high grades in slabs, but not one has been called a specimen or proof, and none seems to match its special qualities.
Estimated Value .... $13,000 - 16,000

Ex Terner Collection as PCGS SP64. "This is the only Cromwell halfcrown the cataloguer has seen that he feels is a Specimen or Proof, but the detail and striking quality here, in this piece, are so extraordinary that it would appear it was struck more than once, on a blank or planchet that was especially well made".

Very Rare Charles II Hammered Unite



319

Great Britain. Gold Unite, ND (c. 1660-1661). S-3301; N-2753; Schneider-371 (same dies); Fr-275 (141). 9.00 grams. **Charles II, 1660-1685**. Hammered Coinage. First Issue, Class II. Narrow laureate, cuirassed and draped bust of Charles facing left; no berries in wreath, no mark of value. *Reverse*: Crowned oval garnished shield; around, legend: FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. Crown mintmark. Fine, sharply struck portrait with a stunning visage, lustrous and on a full, round flan. With attractive old, delicate red toning. Very rare in this grade and for this type. **NGC graded AU-55.**

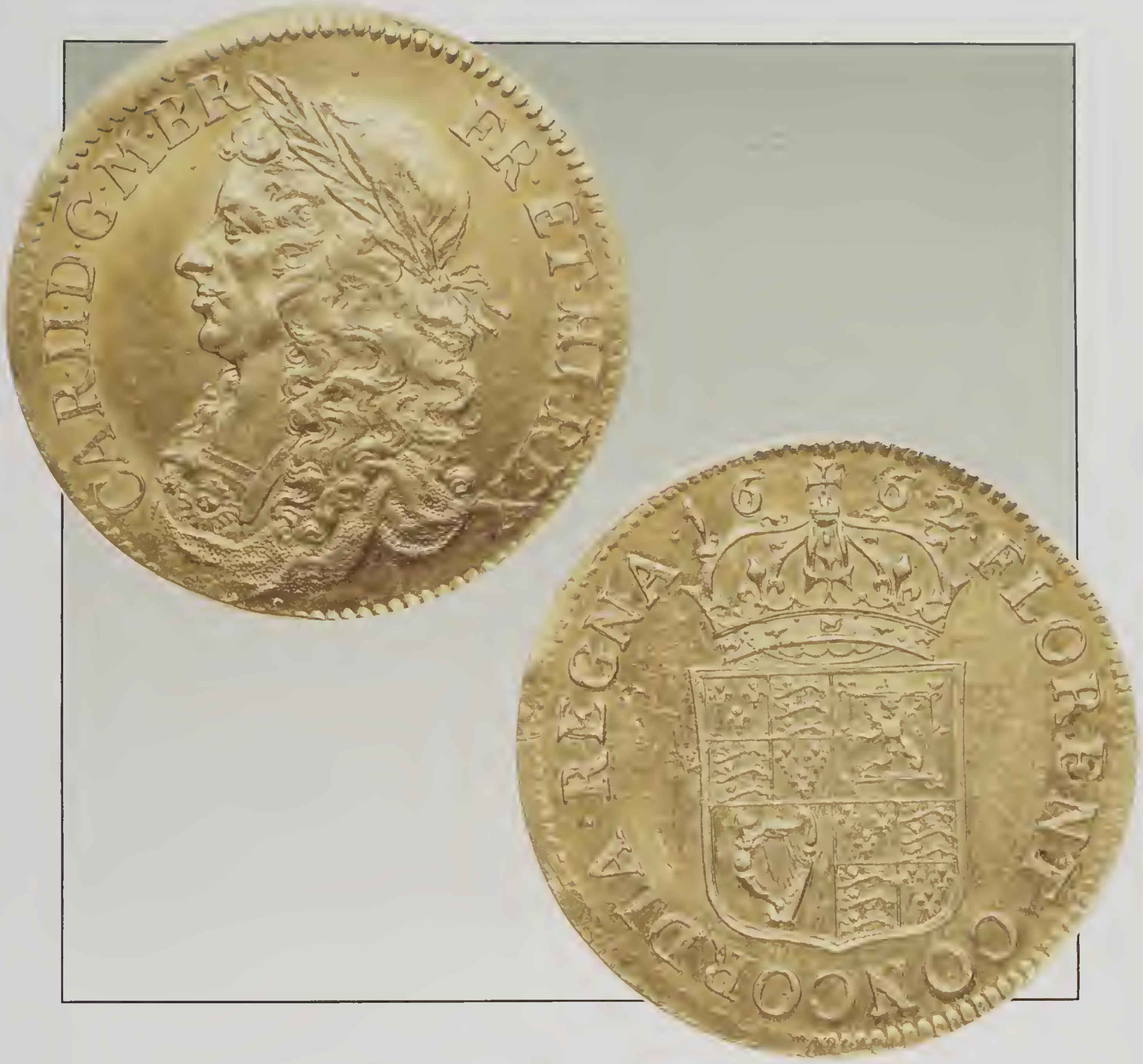
With Charles now on the throne, the monarchy was resurrected from its demise on the one hand, while soon another ancient and venerable tradition would see its extinction. In England, early in 1663, after a history stretching over seventeen hundred years, "hammered" coinage would be moribund. So too this denomination, the gold Unite, valued at 20 Shillings. However, the Unite would reappear as the Guinea, a smaller, thicker coin of somewhat reduced weight (about 8.3 grams), and likewise valued at 20 Shillings (but later this classic was re-valued at 21 shillings, sometimes known as a gentleman's pound). In fact all the new coinage was struck at slightly reduced weights. Offsetting this deficiency, though, were the safeguards against clipping that were incorporated into the new issues — lettered edges on the larger coins, and grained or reeded edging on the on the mid-sized silver pieces.

Also new in Charles's reign would be fact that the large-sized silver crown, never an abundant coin previously, would actually be for once more plentiful than smaller silver pieces. The reason for this abundance of silver was because of a payment received from Louis XIV of France for the purchase of the costal port of Dunkirk. The ownership of the town, near the border of the then Spanish Netherlands, had been contested by France and Spain throughout the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Dunkirk finally passed into French hands in 1658, as a result of French victories against Spain's meddling in France's politico-civil war, known as the Fronde. Participating as allies of France against Spain, the English were given Dunkirk for their assistance. Afterwards, Charles II sold it back to Louis to ease various money difficulties he faced upon re-establishing the monarchy. This plus other subsidies received from Louis because of other secret treaties concluded between Charles and him further swelled the coffers of the London mint, giving England one of the largest silver surpluses it had seen in decades.

Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 15,000

Ex. Slaney Collection, Spink 5-15-03, lot 17.

Exceptional 1662 Gold Broad

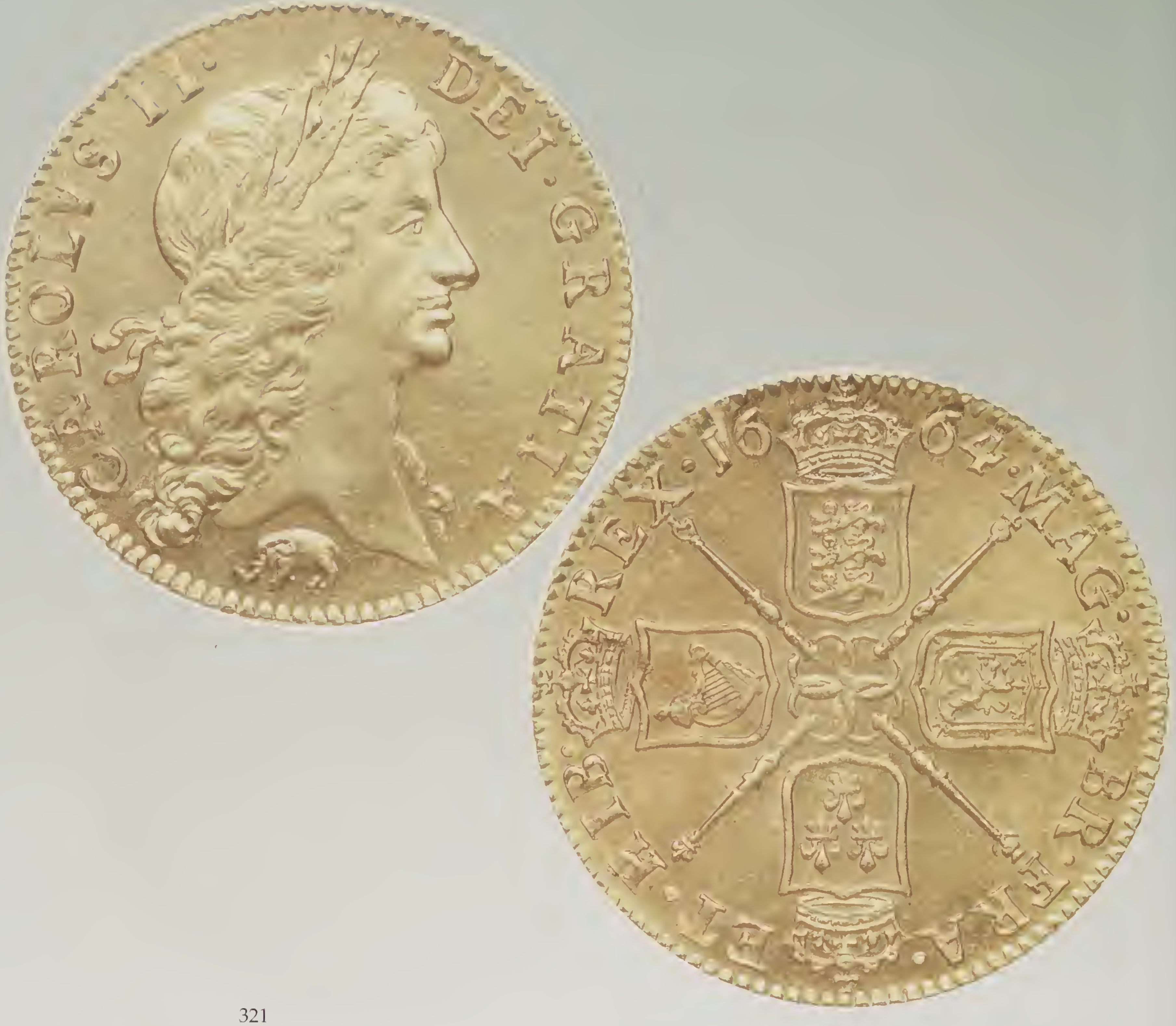


320
Great Britain. Gold Pattern Broad, or Guinea, 1662. North-2780; KM-Pn32. By Thomas Simon. **Charles II, 1660-1685.** Hammered Coinage. Laureate, cuirassed, and draped bust of Charles facing left. *Reverse*: Crowned square shield; around, legend: FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA; date above. Plain edge. Rare. Virtually as struck, with lovely portrait and a highly lustrous obverse. Struck from a concave reverse die, producing somewhat "diminished" luster on reverse. In exceptional grade for this type. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Not listed by Wilson & Rasmussen, but actually one of the few suggested designs for England's first golden Guinea.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection (by private treaty to the Millennia Collection).

Extremely Rare Elephant 1664 Guinea - The First Guinea!


CAROLVS · II · DEI · GRATIA
1664 · MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX ·

321

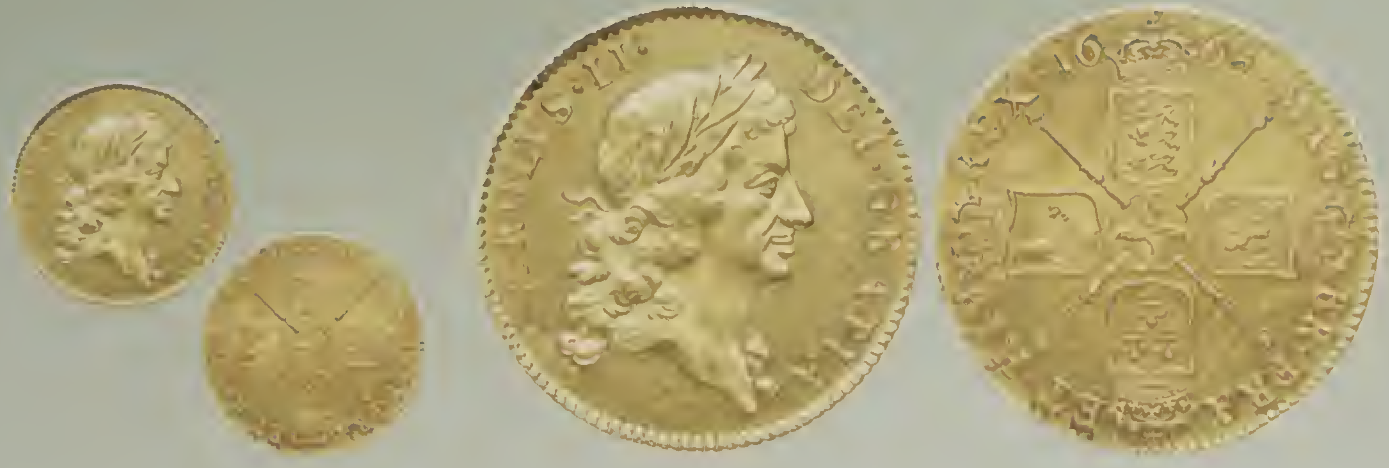
Great Britain. Guinea, 1664 Elephant. S-3341; Fr-288; KM-423.2. Charles II, 1660-1685. Second Bust. Laureate head right, elephant hallmark below bust. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, central interlocking C's. Cited by Spink as extremely rare, and one of the few coins in that reference listed but unpriced until recently (£12,500 in EF grade). Despite some faint tin impurities in the flan (typical of this era), this coin is as struck with gorgeous eye-appeal and a remarkably bold strike for its time. Evidently it was made for some special purpose, and subsequently saved with great care. Remarkable, both as an object in its own right, and the historical piece that it is. Probably the finest known of its type. A renowned specimen. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The Guinea denomination was named for the original source of British gold ore in the mid-17th century, from the country in Africa then called Guinea. **This particular coin, as the first gold piece of this size to bear the distinctive Elephant hallmark, is thus the prototype for all guineas to come.** It is arguably the most important gold coin among great coins in the English portion of the Millennia Collection.

Estimated Value .... $40,000 - 50,000

From the famed Bridgewater House sale, lot 143; ex Spink sale #91, lot 60; ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection. Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 103.*

Spectacular Specimen Guinea of Charles II



322

Great Britain. Guinea, 1665. S-3342; Fr-287; KM-424.1. Charles II, 1660-1685. Third Laureate Bust. Laureate head right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, central interlocking C's. This wonderful and very special coin should be listed in the Wilson & Rasmussen Proofs book, for it is clearly out of the ordinary. Perhaps it is a Specimen strike, but unrecorded. Not only is this a very rare date, but it's also one of the finest known Charles II guineas of any style. Extremely rare, finely struck and prooflike, and of remarkable quality! Virtually as made, an awesome coin! **NGC graded Specimen 62.**

Even after the unremarkable interregnum of the Commonwealth, which lasted for 11 years, there were many Protestants in the country who were dismayed to see the throne revert back to the Catholic Stuarts. Undoubtedly some felt it was the just and divine wrath of God when in the fifth year of his reign Death, Black Death, came to stalk the streets of London. However, Black Death, or plague (most likely the bubonic variety), was no stranger to the city. It had been there before, on sporadic visits. The earliest, largest one of note was in 1258. Nearly a century later Black Death of holocaust proportions consumed Europe, stopping by England, and reaching London in November of 1348. On that occasion it is estimated that it wiped out well over half of London's population before petering out in the early 1350s. Subsequent outbreaks continued in the 1400 and 1500s, but all small scale. Recurrences were still to be seen in the first half of the 1600s, with those in 1603 and 1625 being particularly severe. There were still more outbreaks during the 1630s and 1640s, but then in 1664 the worst epidemic yet hit the capital. This outbreak of the plague became known as the Great Plague.

In 1663 plague ravaged Holland. Charles II wisely, in part, forbade any trade with the Dutch out of concern of contracting the contagion (and partly because England was engaged in a cut-throat trade war with Holland at the time). Whether the new outbreak originated via the Netherlands, or merely just as a cyclical recurrence, one can never say. Despite precautions, the first case of the disease was recognized during Christmas 1664, but the cold weather kept further casualties in check. April of 1665 saw the first victims of what was to be termed the Great Plague. Spring brought a quickening in the death rate but, as these were all in the poorer sections of London, the authorities chose to ignore it. However, as spring turned into one of the hottest summers in memory, the number of deaths began to soar and panic set in. For the next 18 months an estimated 100,000 people at the least were to die.

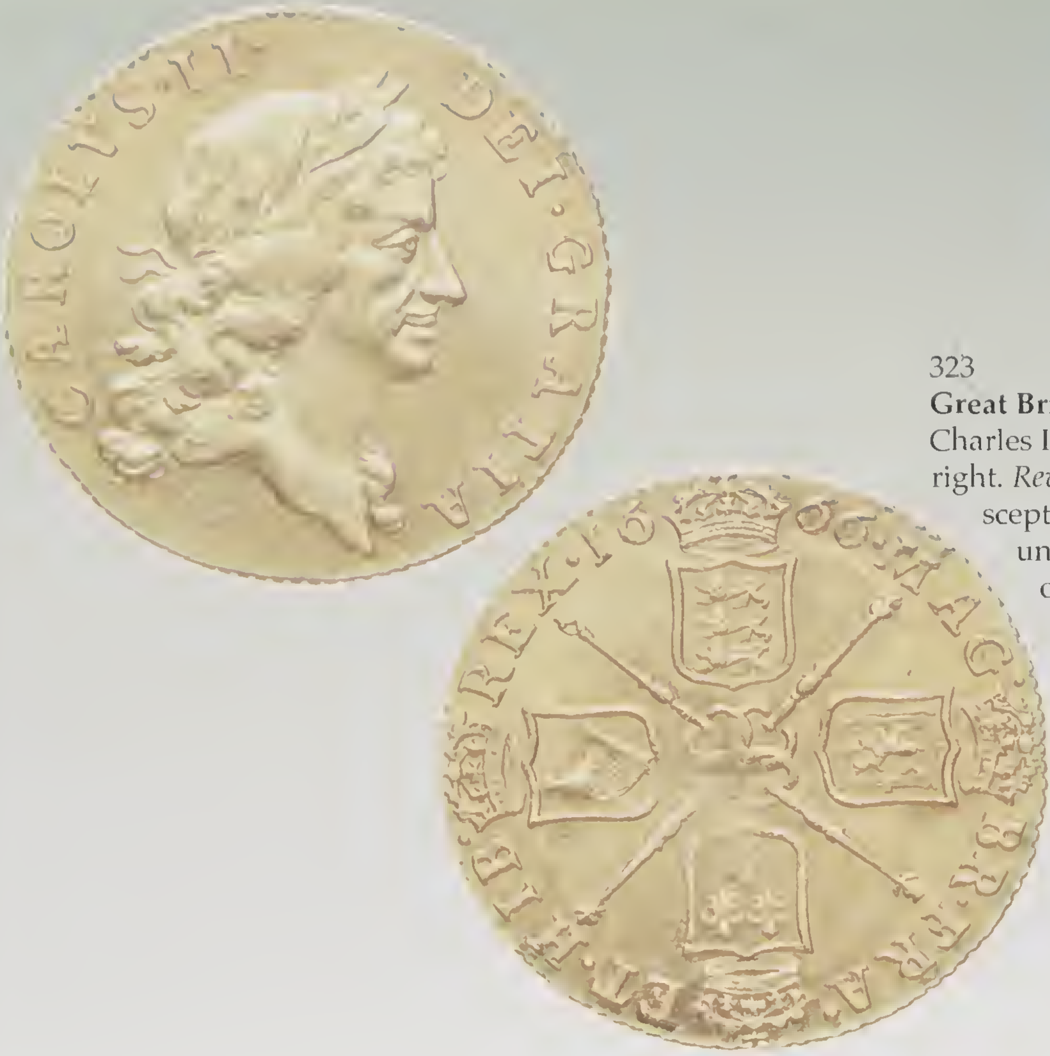
London of the time was still the medieval city, with narrow streets and lanes, tightly packed with timber houses, humans, and their refuse. London was a filthy city. The squalor of the slums was mythical in degree, and the perfect breeding place for the flea-infested rats that spread the disease. This is why the city was never wholly free of the plague. Attempts had been made over the decades at some degree of sanitation improvement, and similar interventions, but these were mostly unsuccessful because no one then knew that the rats and their burdensome fleas were the true culprits of this contagion. In fact, it was the popular belief then that the plague was caused by dogs and cats. The authorities hastened to eradicate all those found within city's limits. Author Daniel Defoe in his Journal of the Plague Years estimated that 40,000 dogs and 200,000 cats were killed. The result of these measures was that the disease-carrying rat population quickly mushroomed, and the plague spread even more rapidly.

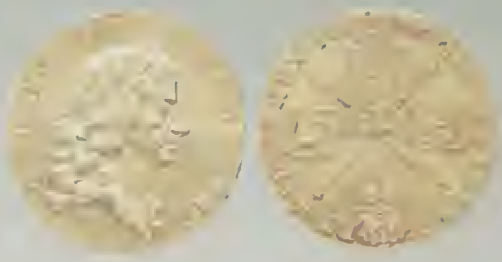
The rich, many of the upper clergy, most of the physicians, and those who could afford to quickly fled London to distant residences. The king and his court relocated to Salisbury, and again to Oxford. Others less affluent moved onto boats on the Thames (the river population swelled to an estimated at 10,000). By June the roads were so clogged by escapees that the Lord Mayor ordered the city's gates shut to anyone who did not have a certificate of health. A thriving market in forged certificates quickly grew up. For many, though, now locked within the disease-ravaged city, all they could do was die. The numbers of corpses were so great that even with gravediggers working 24 hours a day they couldn't bury all the bodies within a day of the victim's death. As a result the streets were filled with corpses and the city was rank with the smell of death.

London's hot spell peaked in September and so did the death rate. With the change of weather and the advent of the cold season, the casualty rate began dropping, so that by February of 1666 Charles felt it safe enough to return to the city. While not gone, the epidemic did not have a chance to regain its momentum when the weather turned warmer, for another stroke of fate literally cleansed the city of the contagion: this would be the Great Fire of London in September. While decimating the physical city, it also eradicated many of the conditions and vermin that harbored the disease. The new, rebuilt London of subsequent years was more spacious and open. Never again would the city be affected so adversely by this disease.

How remarkable, then, that in this dire year someone thought to create, and strike, a new Guinea of specimen quality, with a medallic portrait of the new king!
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 24,000

Ex Spink, private purchase. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



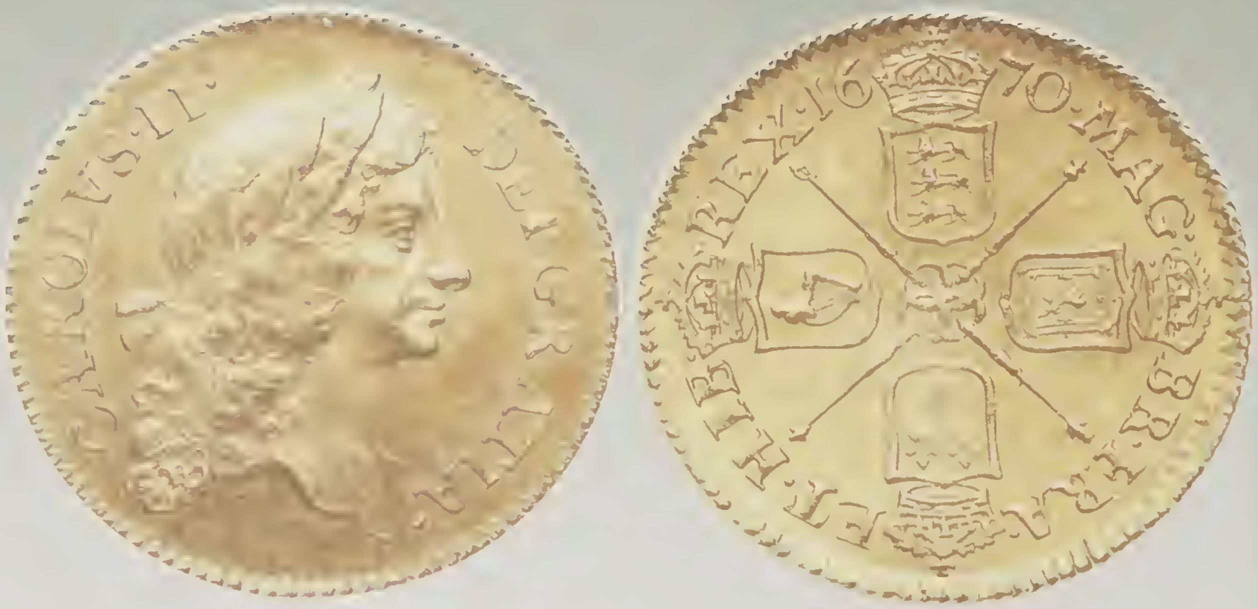


323

Great Britain. Guinea, 1666. S-3342; Fr-287; KM-424.1. Charles II, 1660-1685. Third Laureate Bust. Laureate head right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, central interlocking C's. Slight die rust under "66 MAG," and trifling weakness at centers, otherwise coin is unusually pretty, and very rare in this state. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Struck at the time of the Great Plague and the devastating Fire of London, therefore probably made in very small numbers.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

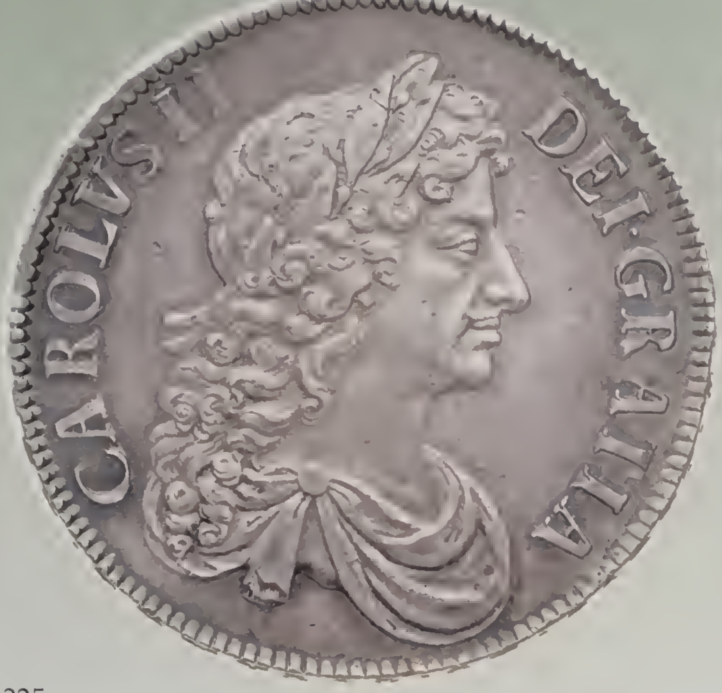


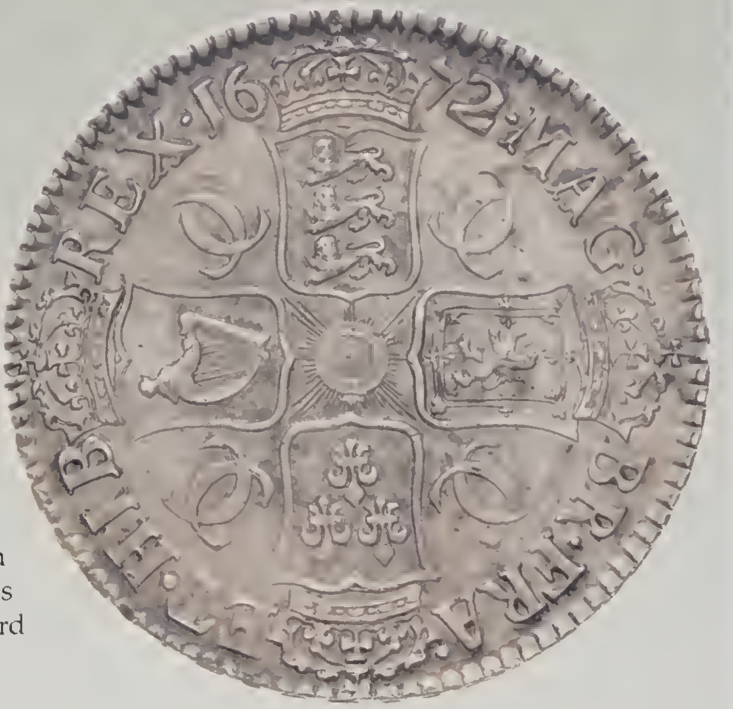
324

Great Britain. Half Guinea, 1670. S-3347; Fr-290; KM-431. Charles II, 1660-1685. First Laureate Bust. Laureate head right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, central interlocking C's. Choice coin in all respects. Extremely rare so fine, possibly the finest known. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Ex Norweb Collection. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Choice 1672 Crown





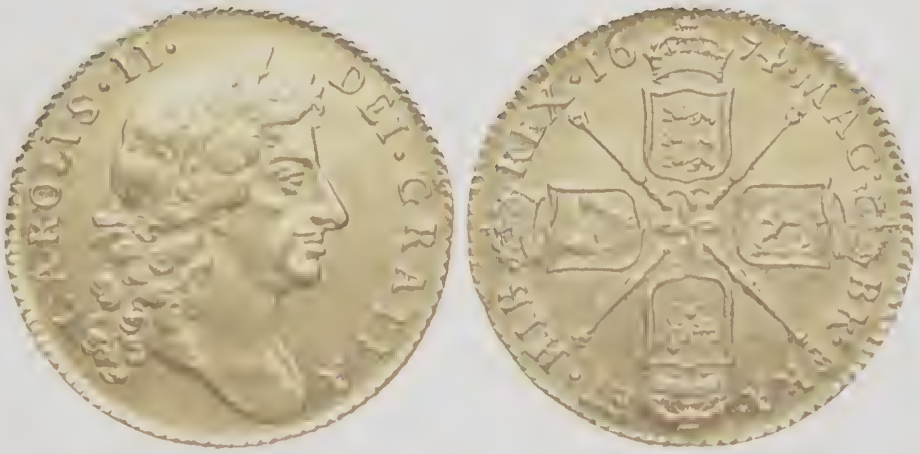
325

Great Britain. Crown, 1672. S-3358; ESC-45. Charles II, 1660-1685. Milled coinage; Third bust. Laureate and draped bust right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with interlocking C's at angles, Garter star at center. Edge: "V. QVARTO." The strike is even and sharp on both sides, with both a delicately detailed shield on reverse and a sensitive portrait of King Charles. Luster emanates from beneath dark gray toning glinting with iridescent hues. A few minute marks and some faint black carbon impurities in the metal, but these are nothing. This is among the finest examples of a 3rd Bust crown to be found anywhere. **NGC graded AU-58.**

These early milled coins possess many wonderful characteristics, tiny differences which make them enjoyable to study. On this coin the "2" in the date is a huge fat digit compared to the thin "7" just before it. But why quibble? Here indeed is a lovely coin showing only slight wear and possessing a simply wonderful balance of components, which total up to what one can call "eye appeal."

Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2188.



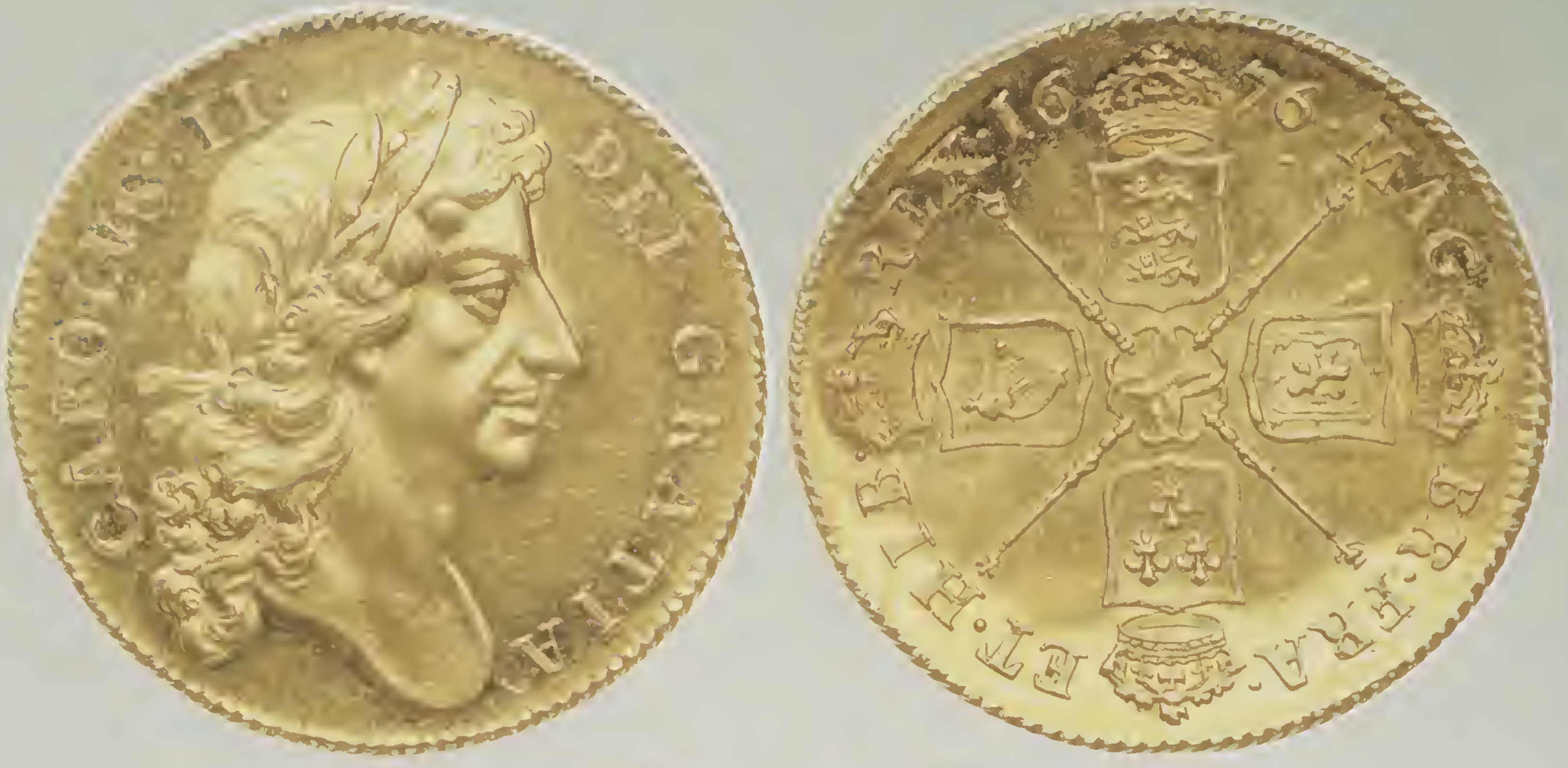
326

Great Britain. Guinea, 1674. S-3344; Fr-287; KM-440.1. Charles II, 1660-1685. Fourth Bust. Laureate head right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, central interlocking C's. Quite exceptional for date, and in fact any high-grade guinea of this type is a treasure as few survived the times unblemished. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Spink's Sharps-Pixley Bank Collection, Dec. 1989. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Extremely Rare Specimen 1676 Two Guineas



327

Great Britain. Two Guineas, 1676. S-3335; Fr-284; KM-443.1. Charles II, 1660-1685. Second Bust, with rounded truncation. Laureate head right. *Reverse:* Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, central interlocking C's. Possibly the finest known gold coin of Charles II, of any date or denomination! Some sort of Prooflike or Specimen issue, as nothing else like it is known of this date or this denomination. It possesses mirrored surfaces and glorious bright golden red luster, and both sides are deeply impressed by the dies, so that every detail of the design is clear. It is not unreasonable to suggest that it was a "show piece," possibly prepared for royal inspection. Extremely rare. **NGC graded Specimen 63.**

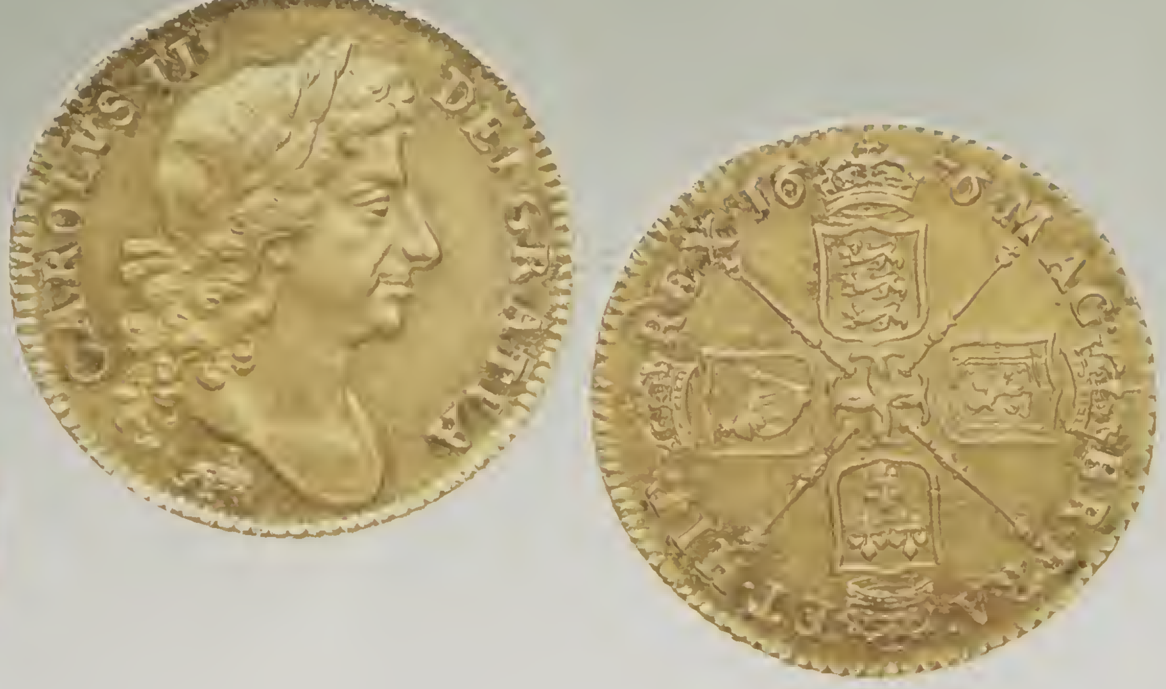
Born in 1630 at St James Palace, and happy in his early years, Charles led a mostly secretive or secluded life during much of his father's reign, a time of warring political factions, rather than of warring nations, in which the quarry was power itself. This was England's civil war, in which monarchy in its old sense was torn apart. The prince spent his teenage years protected at the court of Louis XIV, France's "sun king," after Cromwell's army pursued his father from fortress to fortress, finally capturing, trying and executing King Charles I in January 1649 by beheading. At Paris the young prince witnessed firsthand France's blooming new culture of high art. But London became a dire place to be, ruled by the Puritans and their Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, until his painful 1658 death in bed from kidney stones and related ailments. Came a time, then, of Restoration of the Monarchy, in which the exiled prince was proclaimed King in 1660, regrouped his Stuart allies, showed remarkable clemency for many former traitors to the Crown, and relinquished the essence of kingship to parliamentary procedure. Charles II showed other gifts, however, bringing a new era of culture to Britain but also one of war abroad and homeland disasters: the plague of 1665 followed by the great London fire of 1666. The diarist Pepys recorded the new political climate, and the coffehouse became a sensation of the first generation of newspaper readers. Charles built the foundations of today's national collection of artworks, loved yachting, played at the new sciences, and dallied with infamous femmes.

In numismatics, too, the king's sense of beauty prevailed, as during his monarchy the brand-new Milled Coinage began, machine-made coins of great precision and careful workmanship, and a new uniformity. By the time the king died, without blood successor, in 1685, his money had been transformed into a thing of beauty and consistent value. Among the new coinage was a series of Guineas, fractions and multiples, that were nothing but the highest statement of numismatic artistry of the era. This new name was taken from the area also known as the "Gold Coast," where the Africa Company mined golden wealth for an expanding peoples who would soon reach for empire. During this reign, power was restored to royal hands, but the nation had been transformed forever from a medieval state to a more unified citizenry which cherished the pleasures of civilization, gained freedoms previously reserved for the few, and stood on the brink of becoming a military and industrial power of worldwide scope, In it all, Charles "the Merry Monarch" left the stamp of his character. To us, he bequeathed such relics of his times as this momentous Double Guinea bearing his lifelike portrait, to be savored forever. No finer portrait of his exists in any form — painted, metallic or sculpted.

Estimated Value .... $40,000 - 50,000

Ex Spink's Sharps-Pixley Bank Collection (the star piece of the sale), Dec. 1989. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Elephant & Castle 1676 Guinea



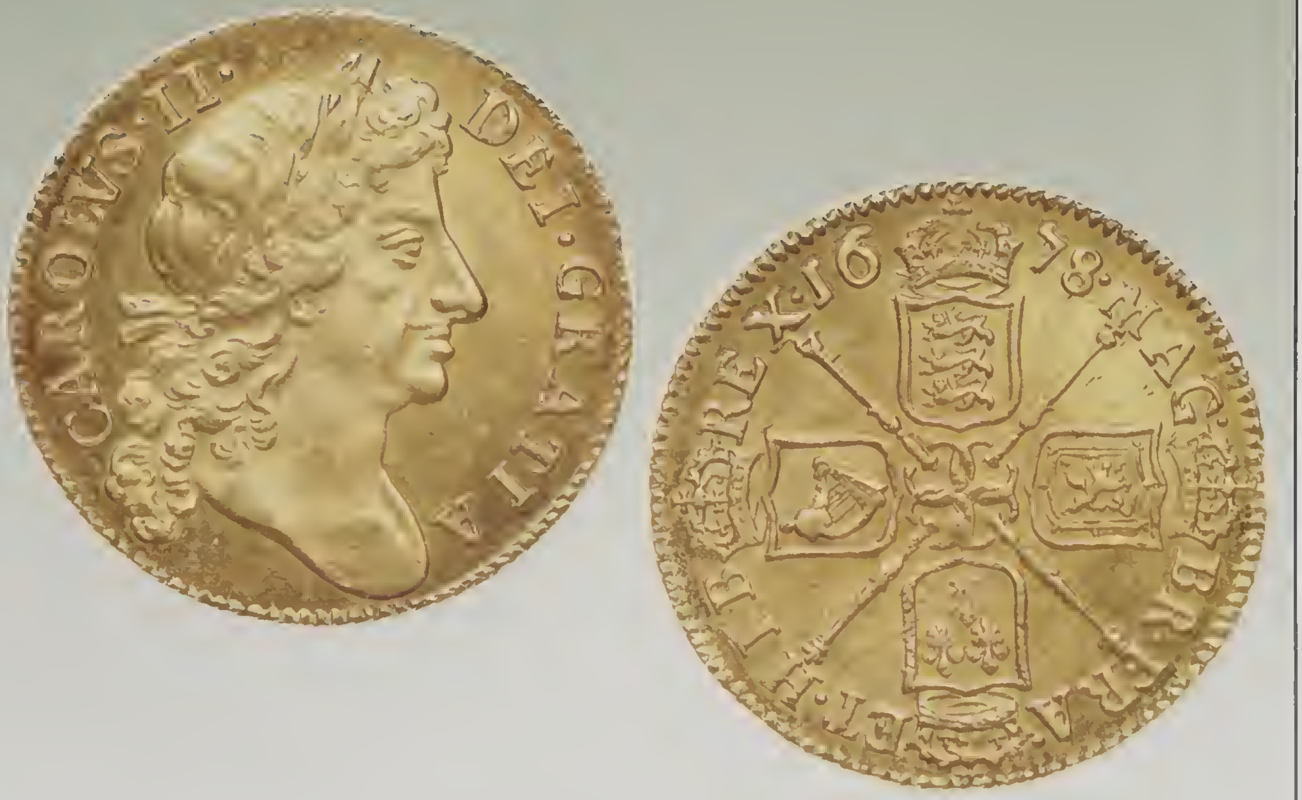
328

Great Britain. Guinea, 1676. S-3345; Fr-289; KM-440.2. Charles II, 1660-1685. Fourth Bust. Laureate head right, Elephant & Castle hallmark below. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, central interlocking C's. Well struck and highly lustrous with choice fields, but some minor black tin flecks ("haymarks") on the reverse, which are typical of the era. Very rare, especially so fine! **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000

Ex Spink sale, Nov. 1997. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Choice Mint State 1678 Guinea

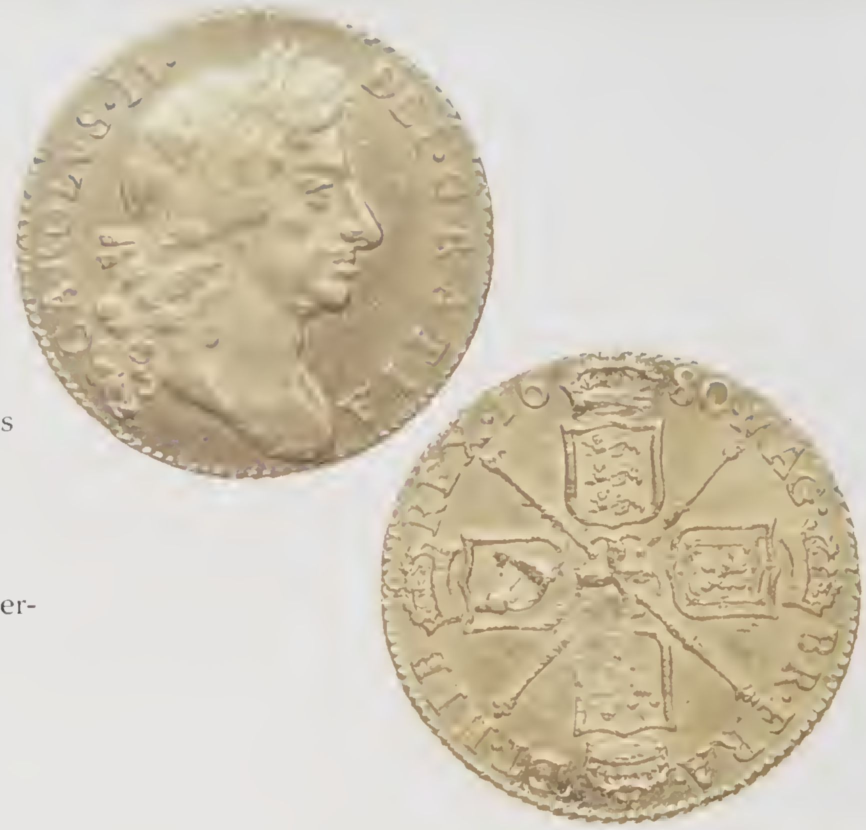


329

Great Britain. Guinea, 1678. S-3344; Fr-287; KM-440.1. Charles II, 1660-1685. Fourth Bust. Laureate head right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, central interlocking C's. Glows with mint luster, with choice fields. The sharpness of strike well above average. A truly splendid coin. Rare in all grades, but especially rare in mint state. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex Spink sale, Nov. 1997. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

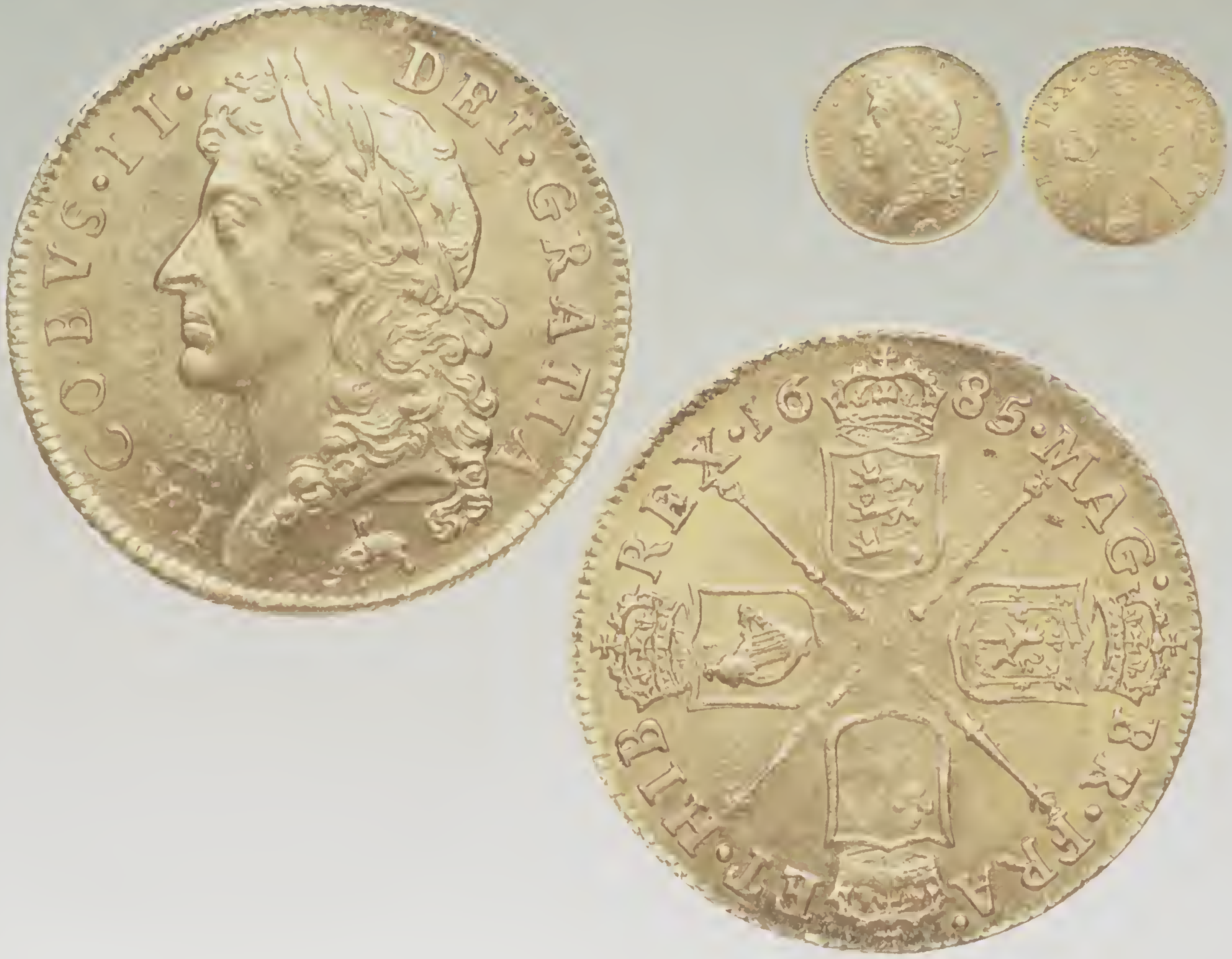


330

Great Britain. Guinea, 1680. S-3344; Fr-287; KM-440.1. Charles II, 1660-1685. Fourth Bust. Laureate head right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, central interlocking C's. Prooflike, with a "soft" portrait (of shallow engraving style) as almost always seen on this bust type. The rarity of the first guineas in top grades remains underappreciated. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Extremely Rare Elephant & Castle 1685 Guinea

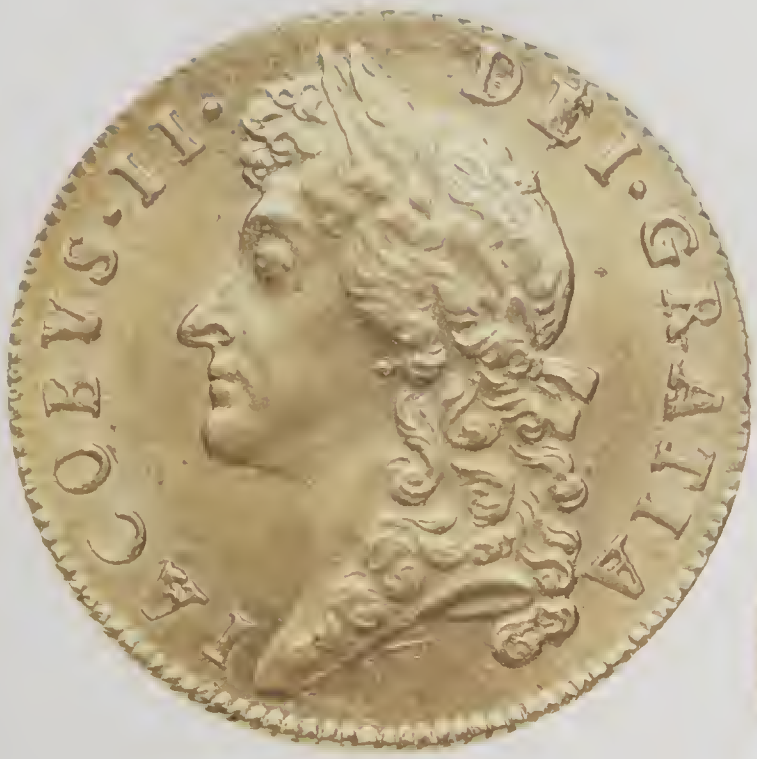


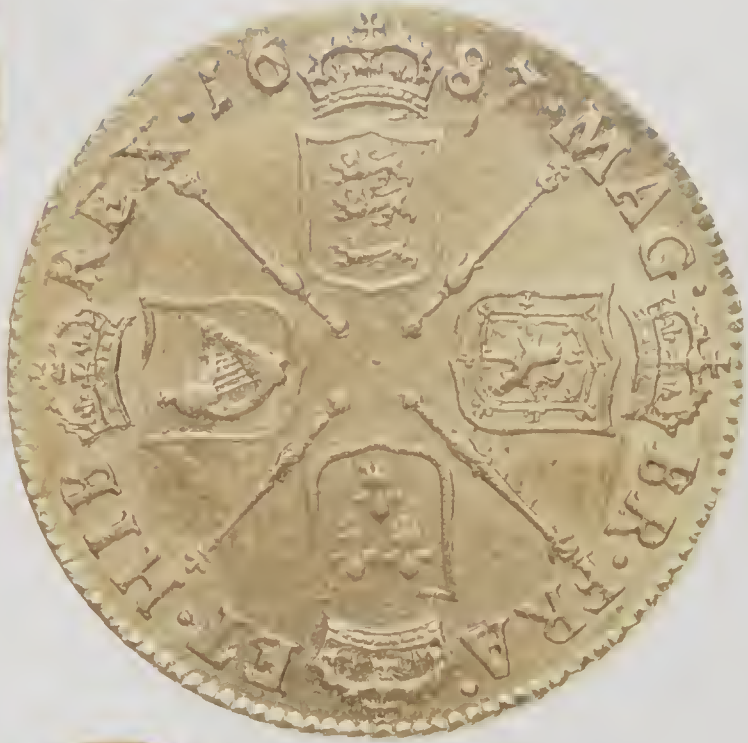
331

Great Britain. Guinea, 1685. S-3401; Fr-296; KM-459.2. James II, 1685-1688. First Bust. Laureate head left, Elephant & Castle hallmark below neck. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles. Extremely rare as a type, and particularly so in such a stunning condition as represented by this famous specimen. Mint fresh and beautiful! **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 18,000

Ex Bridgewater House, lot 154. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Choice James II 1687 Guinea





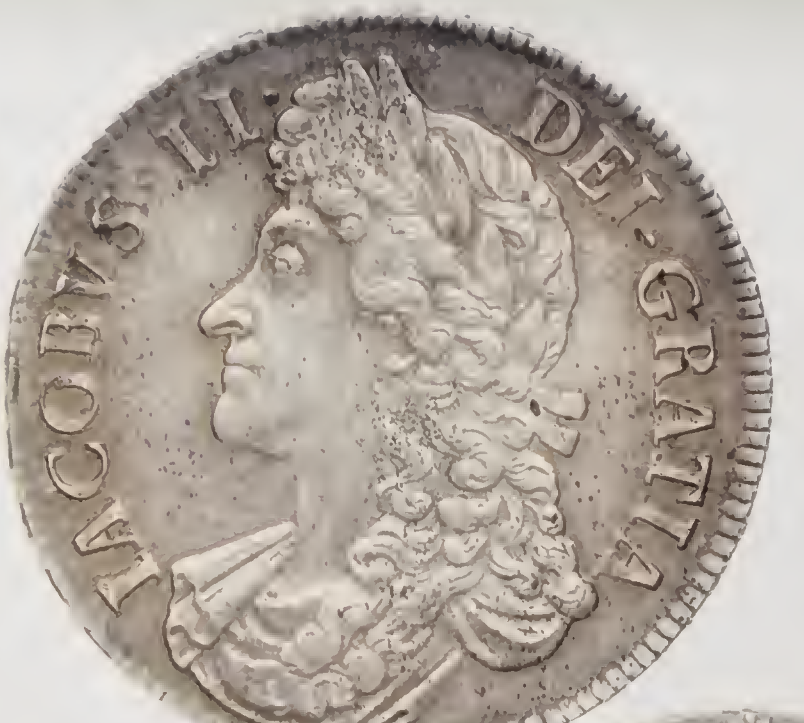
332

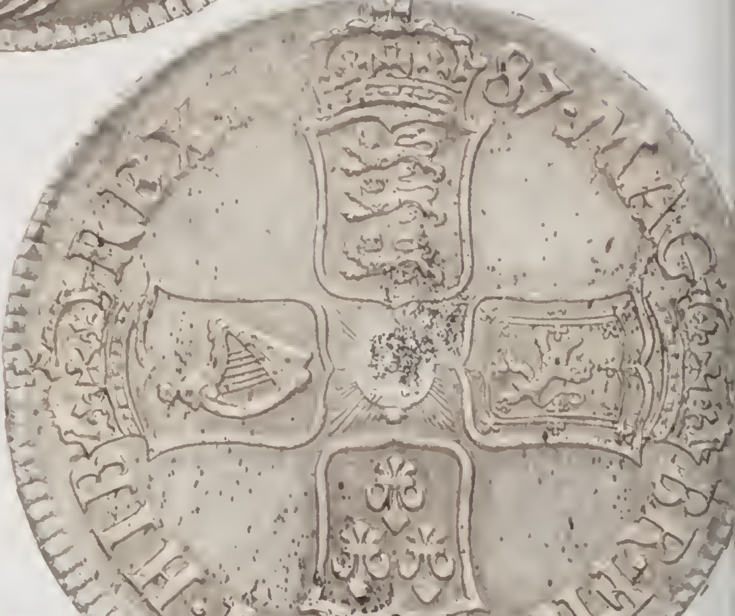
Great Britain. Guinea, 1687. S-3402; Fr-295; KM-459.1. James II, 1685-1688. Second Bust. Laureate head left. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles. Another particularly choice example, in a very rare grade. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The Great Plague that ravaged London early in the reign of James's brother, Charles II, was in terms of human and economic loss among the worst tragedies the English realm had suffered in recent centuries. Yet in the quirky happenings of the serendipitous, the disaster proved a most fortuitous boon to science. Because of the long history of recurrent episodes of plague in London and its well-known high fatality rate, at first rumor of a new outbreak those who could fled to new localities to wait out the epidemic's course. In 1665, Cambridge University closed and dispersed students and faculty to various distant regions of England. Among those Cambridge University students was Isaac Newton, a genius who had already made a reputation for himself at school for his mathematical skills, which are thought to have often been superior to those of his instructors. Newton returned to his widowed mother's home in Lincolnshire to sit out the Great Plague. During his eighteen months there, this young college student (23 at the time) had time to reflect and eventually to formulate laws of force and motion that would revolutionize scientific knowledge in the 17th century, and lay in essence the foundations for modern science.

Newton's scientific breakthrough occurred when he made a connection between two phenomena that no one had ever previously connected: the motion of the Moon around the Earth, and the falling motion of an apple from a tree. The brilliance in this correspondence was that Newton equated moon's motion with "falling," like that of the apple's. He would hypothesize that some mysterious property of the Earth caused the motions of both the apple falling to the ground and the moon orbiting the Earth. This mysterious property was attributed to gravity, an ever-acting force of attraction inherent to all objects. Newton's revolutionary laws were published in Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica (Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy) in 1687, some 20 years after his brief leave from Cambridge University due to the bubonic plague.
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

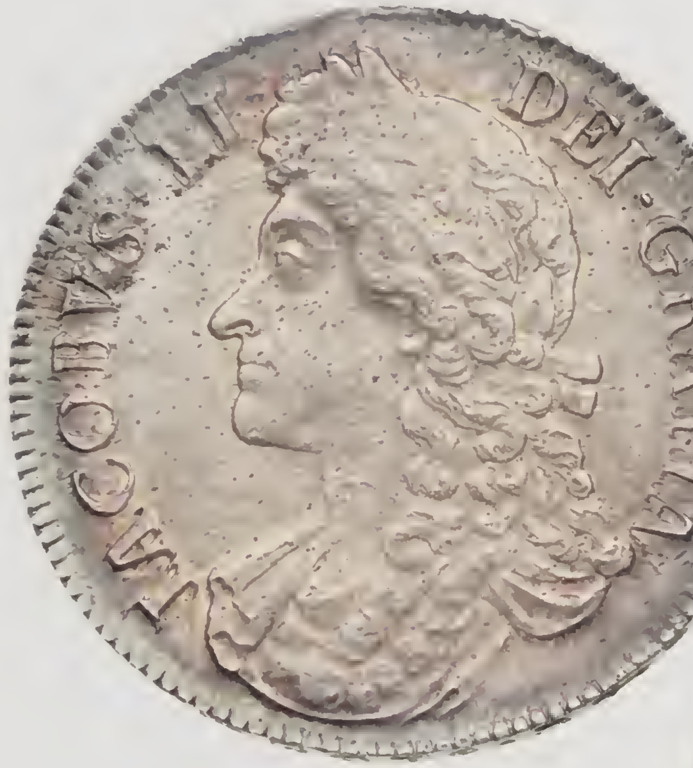


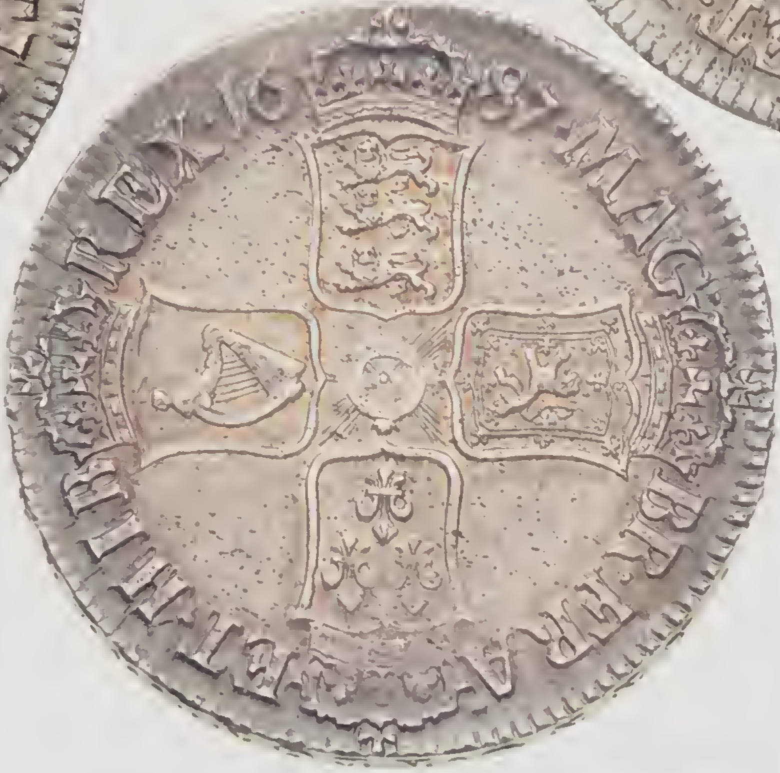


333

Great Britain. Crown, 1687. S-3407; Dav-3779; KM-463. 29.46 grams. James II, 1685-1688. Second Bust type; TERTIO on edge. Laureate, draped bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, garter-star at center. Sharply struck for issue and very lustrous, with wonderful surfaces under deep old toning. A particularly choice example, original Uncirculated, and very rare in grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000





334

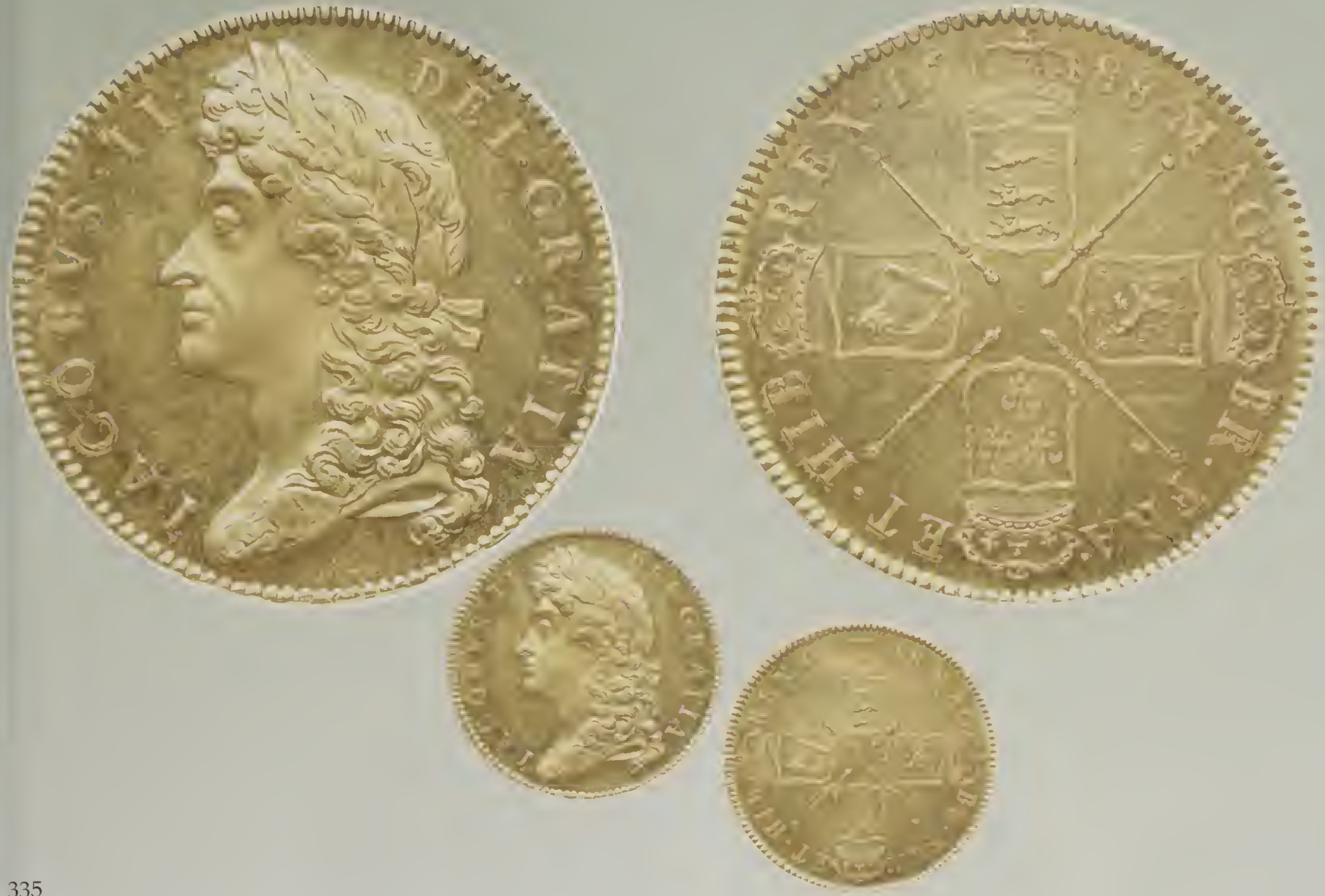
Great Britain. Crown, 1687. S-3407. James II, 1685-1688. Second Bust. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, Garter star at center. TERTIO edge date. The flan exceptionally nice and the strike better than usual, albeit there is a touch of softness in the king's portrait, more due to die wear rather than strike. Overall, the centers are well defined and the reverse exceptionally sharp. Excellent eye appeal thanks to strong luster and bright amber-gold or pinkish iridescent toning in the recesses, which simply sparkles against the deeper gray fields. **NGC graded MS-62.**

This reign was very short, producing some of the rarest milled coins, in various denominations, of the century. This is the one date crown that does, occasionally, appear in Uncirculated condition. Very scarce type, usually not found much better than VF.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2222.

Remarkable Prooflike State James II 1688 Five Guineas



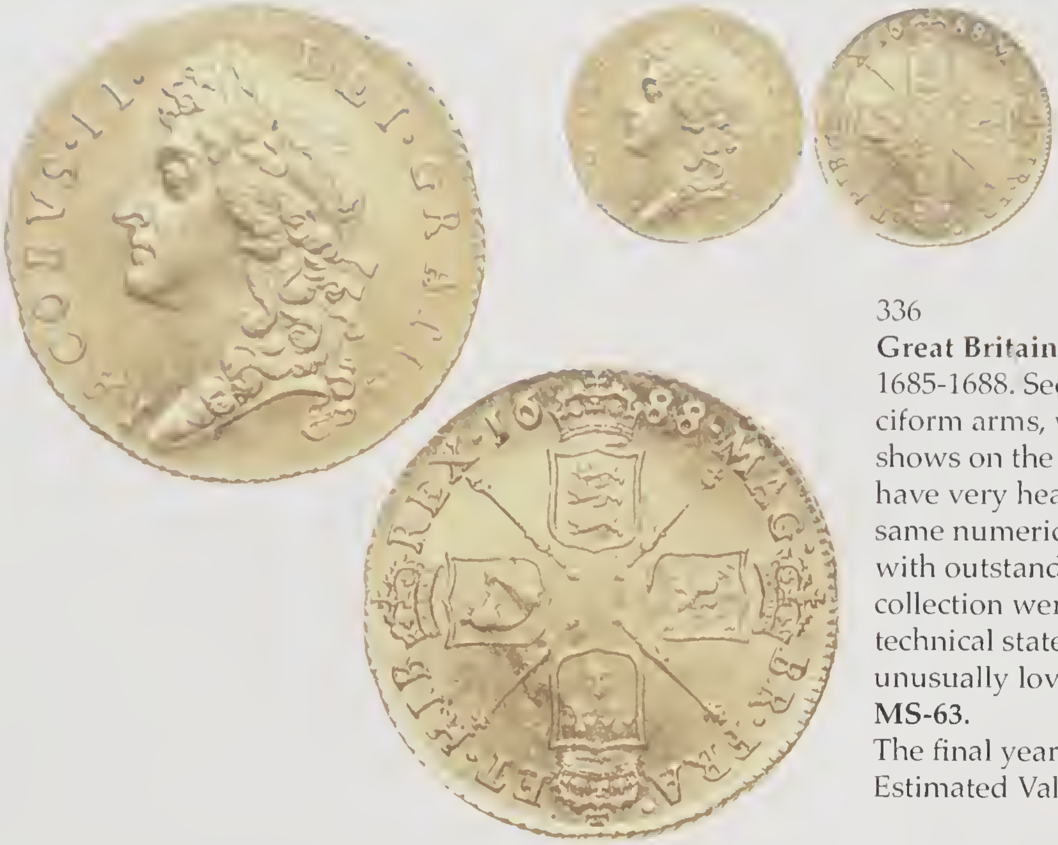
335

Great Britain. Five Guineas, 1688. S-3397A; Fr-292 (158); KM-460.1. 41.62 grams. James II, 1685-1688. Second Bust. QVARTO on edge. Laureate head left. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles. Trivial weakness at one shield and date, and a few adjustment marks hidden within the hair, otherwise choice strike, with prooflike fields and softly cameo devices. Remarkable preservation. Very rare thus. **NGC graded MS-64 Prooflike.**

James was the third son of Charles I, the brother of Charles II, and as the Duke of York he was successor to the throne of England. The return of Charles II as king was met with apprehension by many Englishmen. And their misgivings were certainly fulfilled on his part by his absolutist leanings, his lack of responsiveness to Parliament, his favoring and promoting of alliances with the Catholic powers in Europe, and at home his toleration of Catholic dissent. A Parliamentary party arose in opposition to Charles, and more so to continued Stuart succession. And yet, civil war as a once again option never arose. The populace would rather have a monarchy, even with its faults, than return to the "republicanism" of the Commonwealth. Also, Charles was somewhat lazy and lackadaisical as a ruler, although surprisingly tolerant in many ways and occasionally he even showed a sharp political savvy. This certain degree of flexibility prevented the disaffected from acquiring pivotal political backing against him. James, on the other hand, was decidedly different from his brother.

James, converting to Roman Catholicism probably around 1668, was stiff and humorless compared to his brother, yet a staunch, even ardent, supporter of his faith. Initially his accession was greeted with some enthusiasm, since his brother had left him the legacy of a strong executive office, with the added bonus of a loyal Tory-dominated Parliament. Opinion soon changed when in the first few months of his reign he was faced with a Protestant rebellion. The rebels were speedily put down, but in a particularly harsh and bloody manner. After this, James worked diligently to enlarge and strengthen the "royal prerogative" of old. Also he meddled extensively in local and town governments, interfering with the courts, all with the purpose of re-installing to positions of influence and power as many Catholics as possible in an attempt to turn England back to the Catholic faith. Topping off matters, his second wife provided him with a male heir, which could now interfere with Parliament's wish that James's Protestant daughter, Mary, succeed to the throne upon the death of her father. Within three years, both the old nobility and the emerging commercial class had been totally alienated by him. Likewise the Whig opposition of old now found themselves with ample Tory allies who had become disgusted with James. Seven Whig and Tory leaders sent an invitation to the Dutch prince William of Orange and his consort, Mary (Protestant daughter of James), to come to England. William landed at Torbay in Devonshire with an army. James's forces, under John Churchill (later duke of Marlborough), deserted him. James fled, was captured, and then was allowed to flee to France in December of 1688. James's flight was eventually termed an "abdication," and Mary and her husband were installed as the new sovereigns. In retaliation, James rallied together some Irish forces (which were supported by French troops provided by Louis IX), but they were soundly defeated by William's forces. Thereafter James lived the remainder of his life in France, dying in 1701.

Estimated Value .... $25,000 - 30,000



336

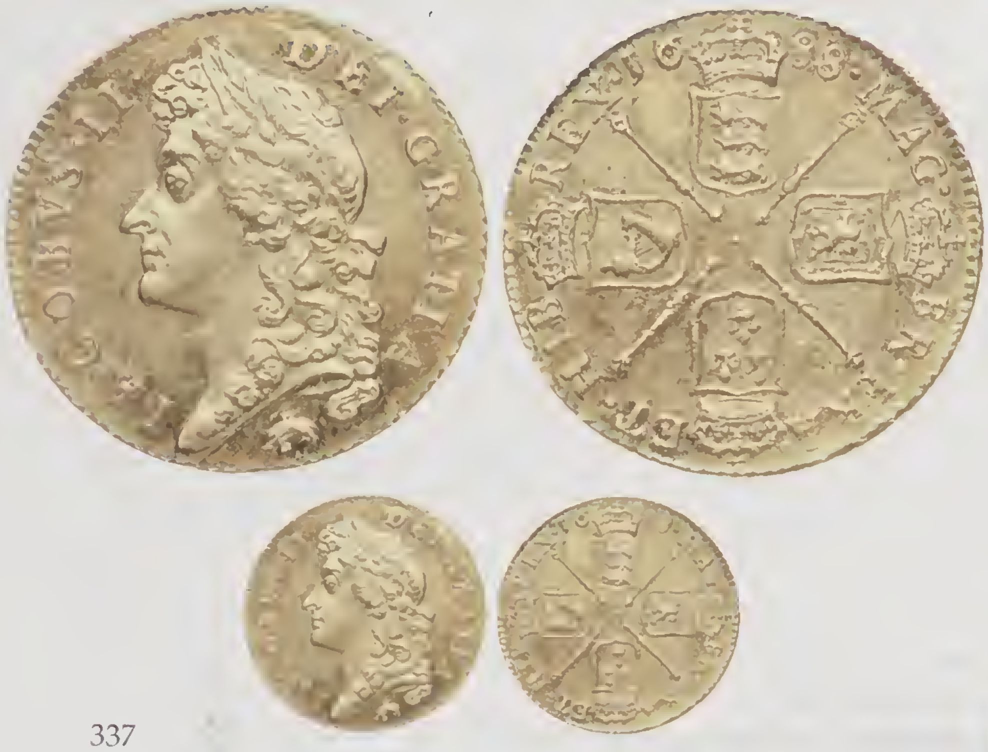
Great Britain. Guinea, 1688. S-3402; Fr-295; KM-459.1. James II, 1685-1688. Second Bust. Laureate head left. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles. A small tin streak shows on the reverse, entirely typical of gold of this era (many pieces have very heavy streaks and haymarking). Two coins may have the same numerical grade yet be entirely different, one drab and the other with outstanding eye appeal. All coins selected by the owner of this collection were picked for their exceptional appearance, not just their technical state of preservation. In this specimen we have a classic — an unusually lovely example that is also quite rare as such. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The final year of issue for this short-lived monarchial coinage.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 5,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Mint State Elephant and Castle 1688 Guinea



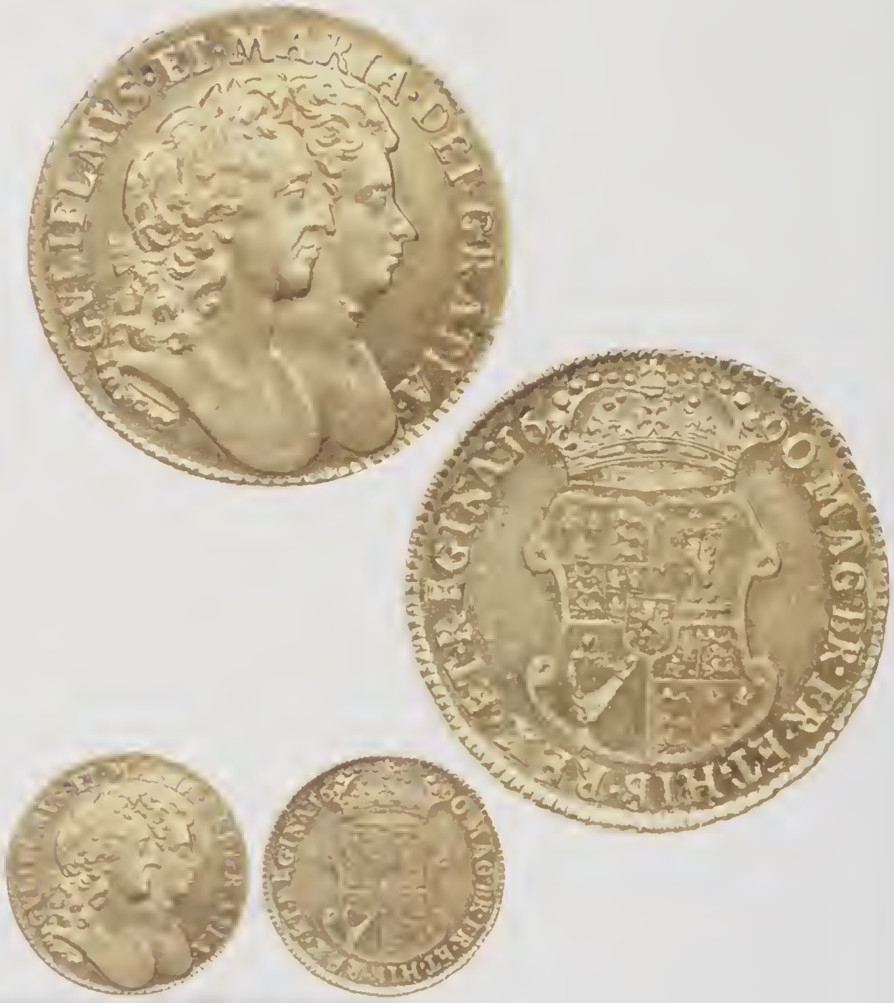
337

Great Britain. Guinea, 1688. S-3403; Fr-296; KM-459.2. James II, 1685-1688. Second Bust. Laureate head left, Elephant & Castle hallmark below neck. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles. Boldly struck but showing a number of really tiny bagmarks on the reverse field; nonetheless, highly lustrous and unusually good-looking. Very rare! **NGC graded MS-62.**

The Guinea denomination was named for the original source of British gold ore in the mid-17th century, from the country in Africa then called Guinea (now Ghana). The gold was imported by the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England Trading in Africa." Its charter granted the company the privilege of having coins bearing its emblem to be struck from the gold it brought back into England.

Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



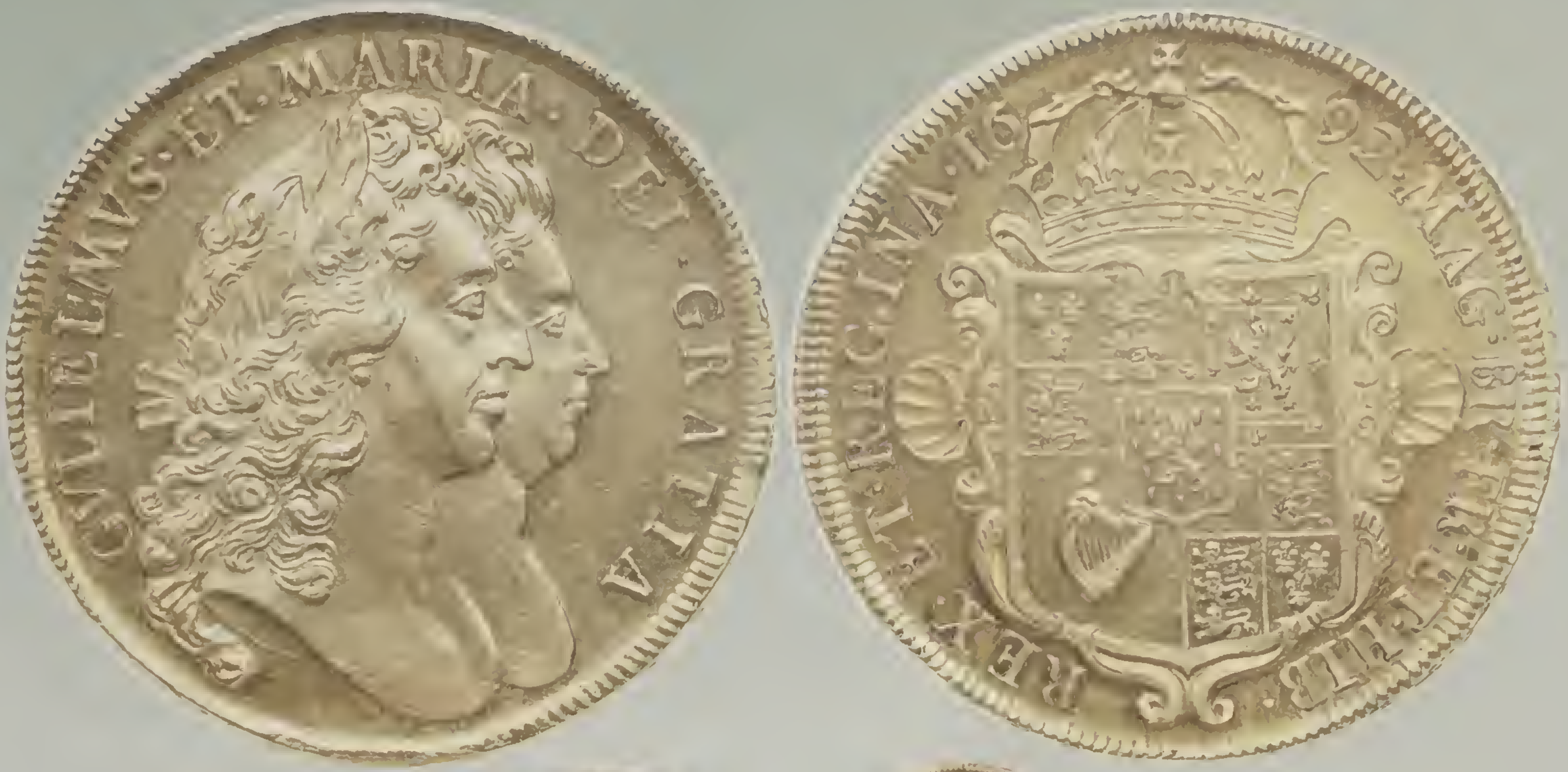
338

Great Britain. Guinea, 1690. S-3426; Fr-303; KM-474.1 William & Mary, 1689-1694. Conjoined busts right. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished arms. Rarer date. Also, a variant not noted in Spink until recent editions, with an "F" in the king's name erroneously in place of the "E". This is a splendid, semi-prooflike specimen, boldly struck. Surely among the finest known! **NGC graded MS-61.**

Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Exceptional William and Mary 1692 Five Guineas



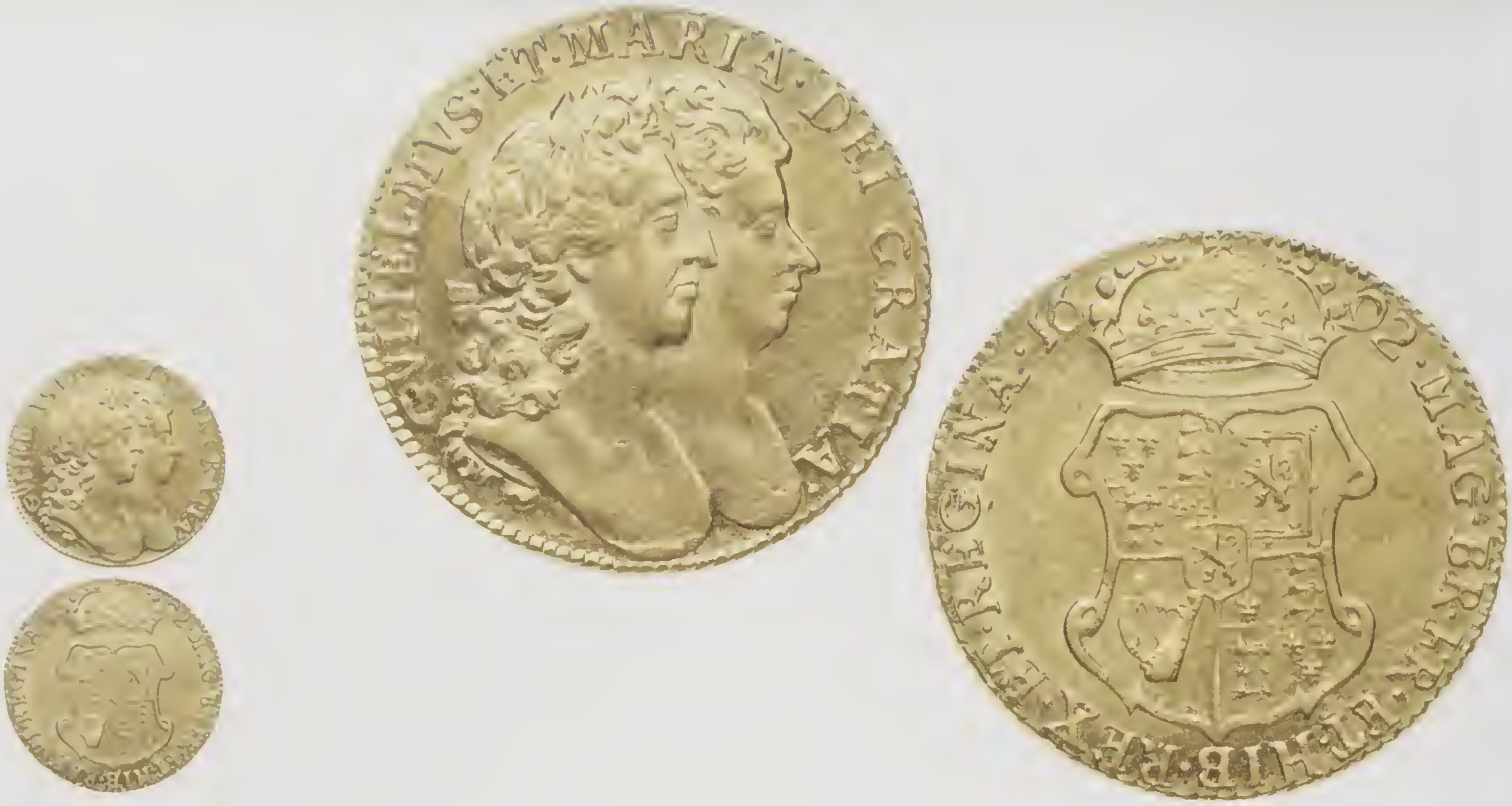
339

Great Britain. 5 Guineas, 1692. S-3422; Fr-299. William and Mary, 1689-1694. Type: 7 strings to harp, 11 pellets by lion. Conjoined heads of William and Mary right, William laureate. *Reverse*: Crowned, ornately garnished shield, with central small escutcheon, and shell "wings" at sides. QVARTO edge date. Exceptionally full, crisp strike. Marks on obverse generally light and evenly distributed; the reverse very clean. Lustrous, with pleasant red tone over reflective fields. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Mary Stuart was the daughter of James II and she married William III as part of Charles II's foreign policy. William and Mary reigned jointly from 1689 until her death from smallpox at the untimely age of 32 in 1694. The Five Guineas was the largest of their gold coins and featured the conjoined busts of the two monarchs, as this was the only time in British history that joint monarchs' portraits appeared on currency. All William and Mary coins are rare in high grade.

This splendid coin shows the two portraits side by side, each in intimate detail, each a portrayal of the monarchy as it could only have been "drawn" in the 1690s. Its artistic style is precisely of its time. The royal shield on the reverse side is equally impressive, a model of efficiency which includes essentially every regal symbol relating to this king and this queen. Unique to it is the deeply curved seashell ornament that appears on each side of the shield, so reminiscent of the "heavenly" door out of which Venus steps in the masterpiece of Botticelli, the Italian Renaissance painter. Whether this was in fact an influence on the engraver of this coin could make for a fine study. The coin itself does indeed stand for the flowering of a new monarchy in England, for the king was the former Prince William of Orange, a diminutive Dutchman who both "invaded" Britain and was welcomed by its Parliament, then searching for a replacement for King James II, who had "turned Catholic" while on the throne. The fear was that religious strife would be refired, something Parliament and the citizenry at large wished to avoid at all costs. William was a Protestant, and his tie to the British Royal Family was undeniable: he was the nephew of Charles II, and married the daughter of James, Duke of York, later James II. She was raised a Protestant and clung to that faith after her parents converted to Catholicism. Her marriage was actually proposed by King Charles II himself, a marriage of convenience when she was just 15. The couple came to the throne of England in what has been called the Bloodless Revolution, solving the religious problem for the land. They had an affectionate marriage but no children. Mary II, as she was properly known in life, died of smallpox in December 1694 at age 32. Her husband went on to rule as William III for another eight years but left no heir. Theirs was an age of elegance, when modern politics was born. This specimen, virtually as struck and a glorious emblem of its time, is especially fine in quality, with beautiful golden red toning.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 18,000

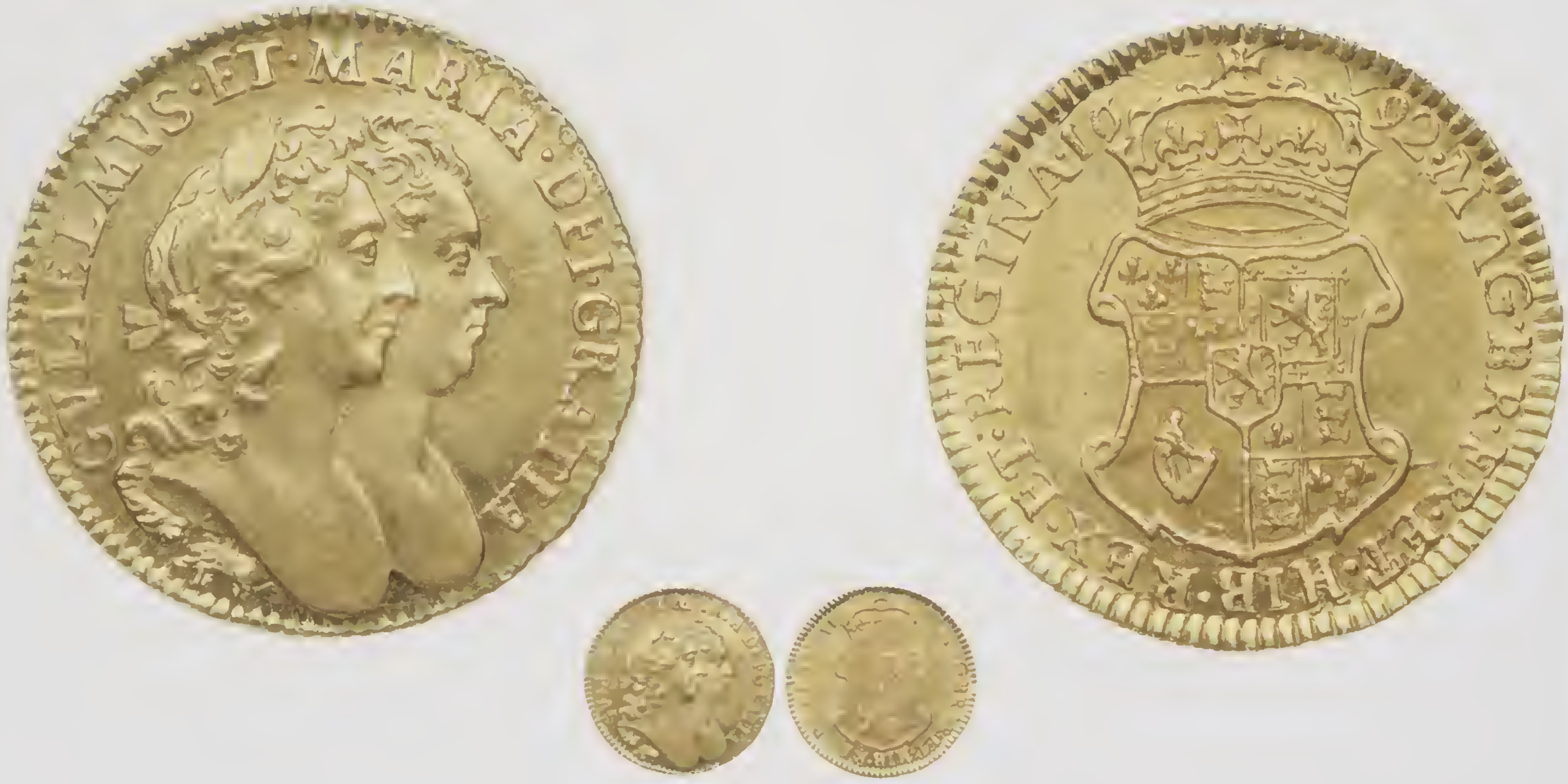
Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2227.



340

Great Britain. Guinea, 1692. S-3426; Fr-303; KM-474.1. William & Mary, 1689-1694. Conjoined busts right. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished arms. Arguably the rarest date of the six years of mintage of this type, but nevertheless very rare just as a type coin in this exceptional grade. Lustrous and pleasing. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



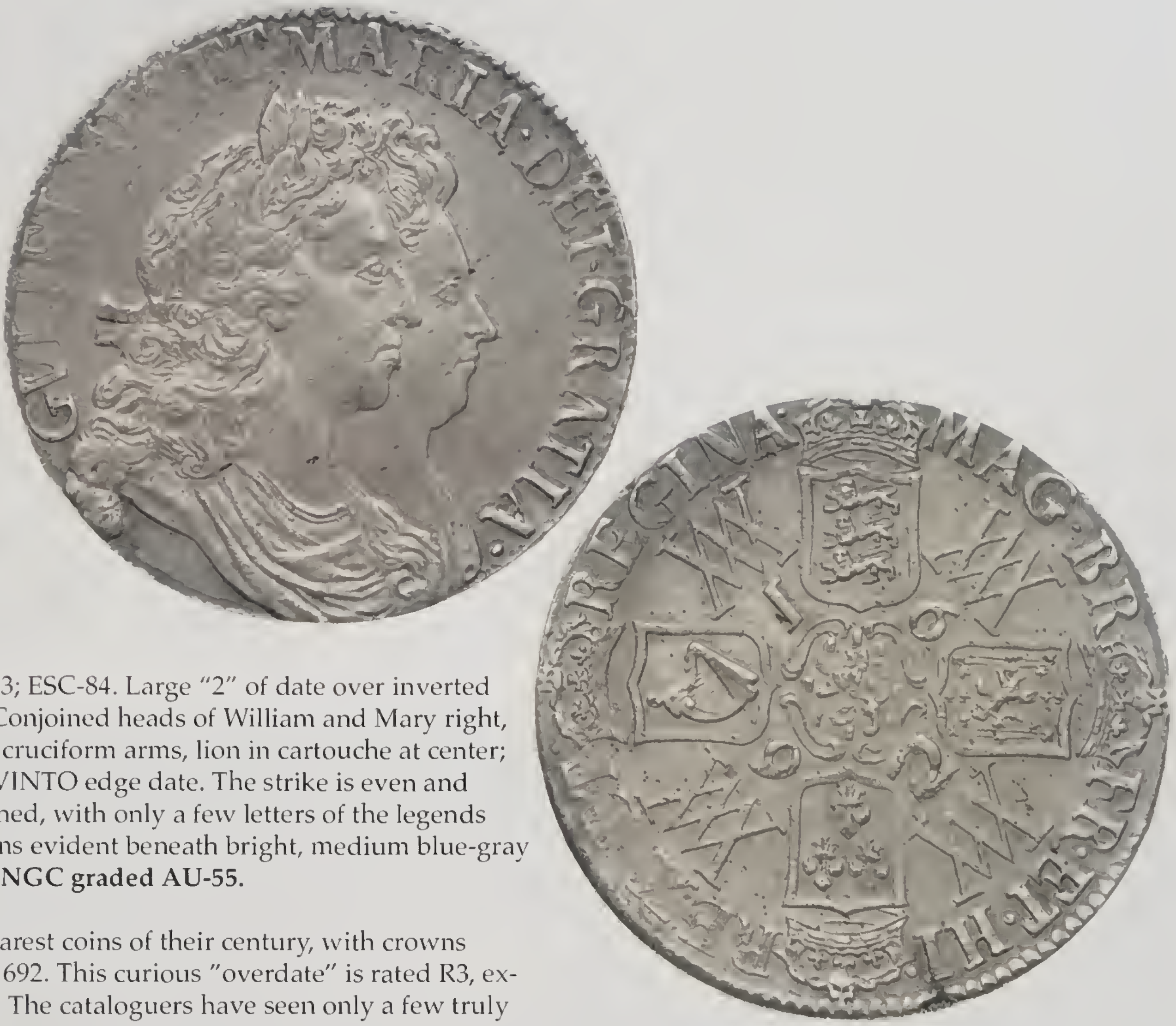
341

Great Britain. Half Guinea, 1692. S-3431; Fr-308; KM-476.2. William & Mary, 1689-1694. Conjoined busts right, with Elephant and Castle hallmark below. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished arms. Very rare, this type being coined only in 1691 and 1692. A particularly choice piece, with bold strike and exhibiting fresh luster. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Half Guineas as a class are rarer in high grade than full Guineas, yet are not as popular, and thus their values remain modest relative to the difficulty of obtaining any superior example.
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

High grade William & Mary 1692/2 Crown


GVLIELMVS·ET·MARIA·DEI·GRATIA·
MAG·BR·FR·ET·HI·REX·ET·REGINA·

342

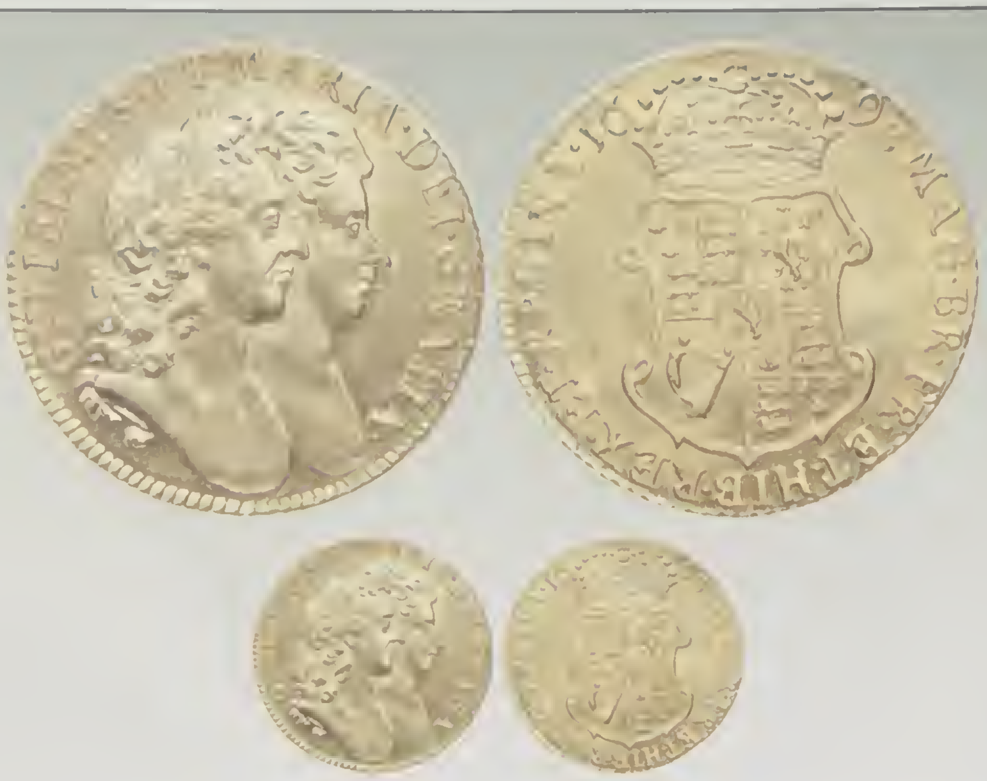
Great Britain. Crown, 1692/2. S-3433; ESC-84. Large "2" of date over inverted "2." William and Mary, 1688-1694. Conjoined heads of William and Mary right, William laureate. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, lion in cartouche at center; linked or joined WM's in angles. QVINTO edge date. The strike is even and excellent, all major details well defined, with only a few letters of the legends showing any softness. Luster remains evident beneath bright, medium blue-gray toning. Rare, more so in this grade! **NGC graded AU-55.**

This dual monarchy produced the rarest coins of their century, with crowns struck in only two years, 1691 and 1692. This curious "overdate" is rated R3, extremely rare, by ESC's Alan Rayner. The cataloguers have seen only a few truly Uncirculated examples of this crown, over many years. Any grade close to MS is also very, very rare. This a wonderfully preserved example — one of the finest to be found in terms of eye appeal.

This wonderful crown, and the others of this era, are mementos of a fascinating period in British history, when the Churchill family came to prominence and the unwritten constitution faced a series of challenges involving succession. In the mid-1680s, King James II revealed his allegiance to Catholicism and the ancient "battle" over religion in England resumed, to the general distress. Several years of chaos ensued, ending in the king's exile to France and, in effect, an empty throne. It is known to history as the Bloodless Revolution. Parliament searched for a blood heir to majesty and found Prince William of Orange, a tiny principality near Avignon. He was nephew of both Charles II and James II. He had visited England since 1670 and was keenly aware of his English lineage. As we have noted in other lots, in 1677 he had married Mary, daughter of James II, who in fact had objected to the marriage as it was a Protestant alliance but accepted it as politically advantageous to him at the time. When England found itself without a monarch, the Dutch prince "invaded" English shores but was more welcomed than challenged, for the pair were discovered to be ideal, healing the nation of religious difficulties by the return of Protestantism. Mary was back home, though married to a man whom the British did not especially like and they nicknamed him "the little Dutchman" after his short stature and taciturn disposition. The pair ruled largely in name, for the age of politics had arrived in England and decisions were made by Parliament and whispers in privileged ears. William came to miss his former home but the British, French and Dutch were at war and so visits became impossible. Mary died of smallpox and this took a further toll on the king's poor health. It became apparent that the Princess Anne, pushed aside during the Bloodless Revolution as niece of Chares II, would become the next monarch, and this became reality when William's horse stumbled over a mole-hill while the king was riding at Hampton Court in February 1702. He broke his collar-bone and expired within two weeks. Anne claimed the throne that should have been hers in 1689 but she was not adept at the new politics and relied upon the advice of Sarah and John Churchill to act as figurehead of the nation. Her health was also poor and at first she was not popular, but she vowed to the people to preserve the Church of England and slowly gained acceptance until the great victory was won at the Battle of Blenheim in 1704, under the Duke of Marlborough, John Churchill. The Churchill family was rewarded with a great estate, but court animosities ended the queen's friendship with them. Peace came with France at long last, political union occurred with Scotland in 1707, and the queen's marriage to Prince George of Denmark was generally happy. Poor Queen Anne suffered illnesses caused by extreme overweight, lost her husband in 1708, and experienced the worst fate of any parent, the death of each of her numerous children. Her reign is remembered as glorious and golden, an age of plenty and victory. With her died an era, the Stuart line, and the remnant power of monarchy.

Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 4,500

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2231.

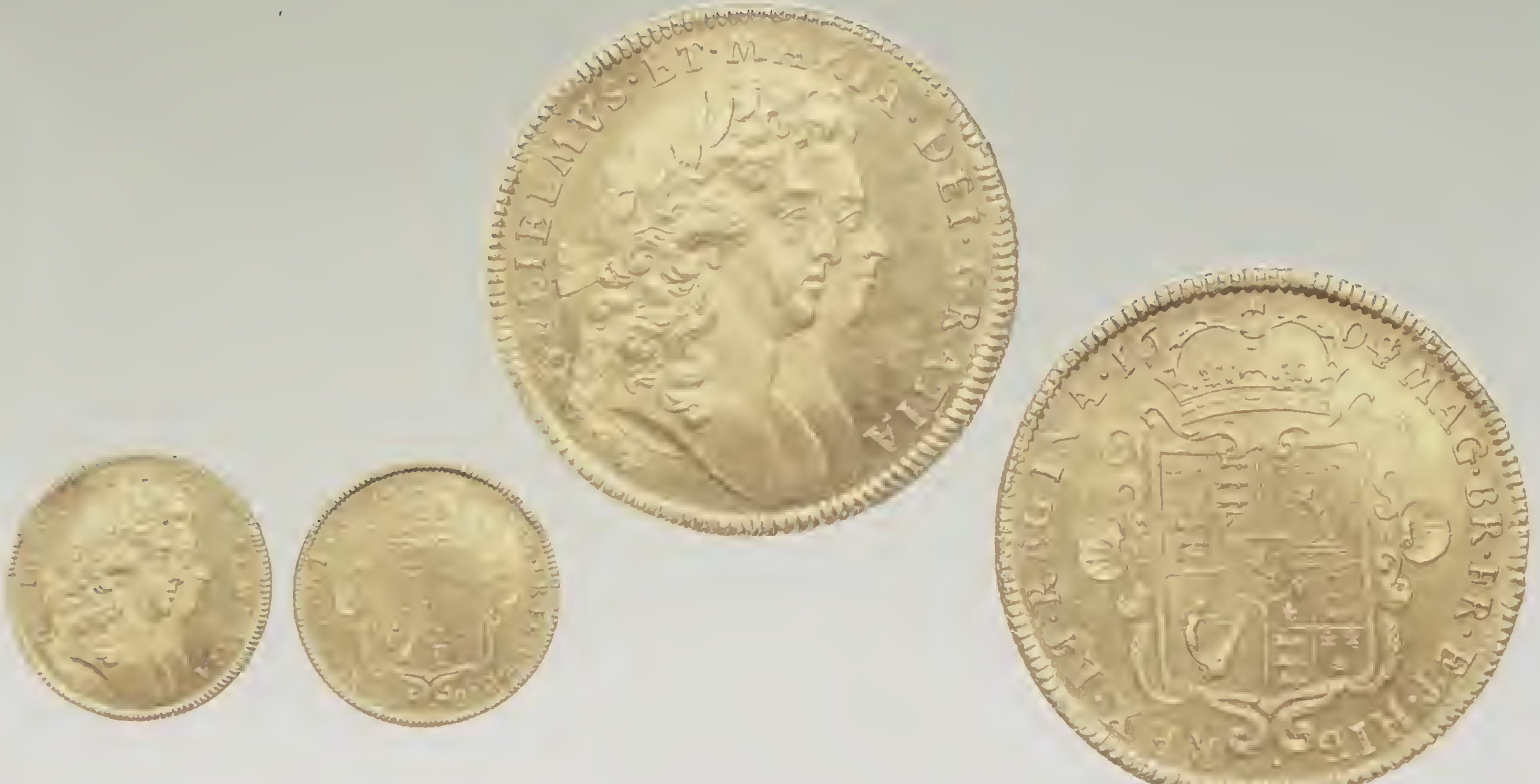


343

Great Britain. Guinea, 1693. S-3426; Fr-303; KM-474.2. William & Mary, 1689-1694. Conjoined busts right. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished arms. Boldly struck, lustrous and incredibly nice! Very rare in this grade; in fact, among the finest extant. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Extraordinary 1694/3 Two Guineas

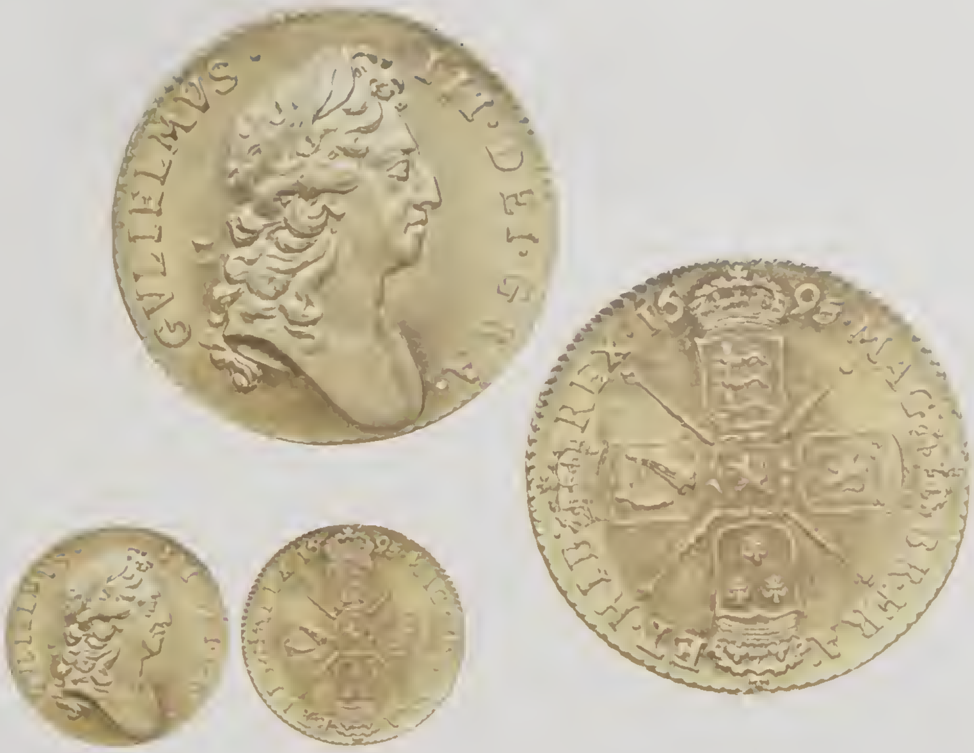


344

Great Britain. Two Guineas, 1694/3. S-3424. Fr-301; KM-482.1. William & Mary, 1689-1694. Conjoined busts right. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished arms, Lion of Nassau at center. The overdate is clear as can be. The strike is excellent in all respects, including deeply impressed rims. Fields are somewhat prooflike against the mostly frosted portraits on the obverse, with a delightful "hard" brilliance to the reverse. An ancient, very faint scratch runs down William's neck, but overall the coin is extraordinarily clean for its age. The cataloguers have seen specimens over the years which are close to this in quality, but not quite so beautiful and lustrous as this gorgeous rarity. A remarkable example! **NGC graded MS-64.**

These joint monarchs issued relatively few gold coins in all, but their "double guinea" series was particularly brief. The 1691 is never seen, and 1693 shares its date with this overdate, indicating itself how little (and briefly) the dies were used. For this issue, the date was simply re-engraved on the obverse die to make the next year's coins. Even here, with this very limited issue, an early state die-crack is already visible on the reverse side which bears the overdate.
Estimated Value .... $13,000 - 15,000

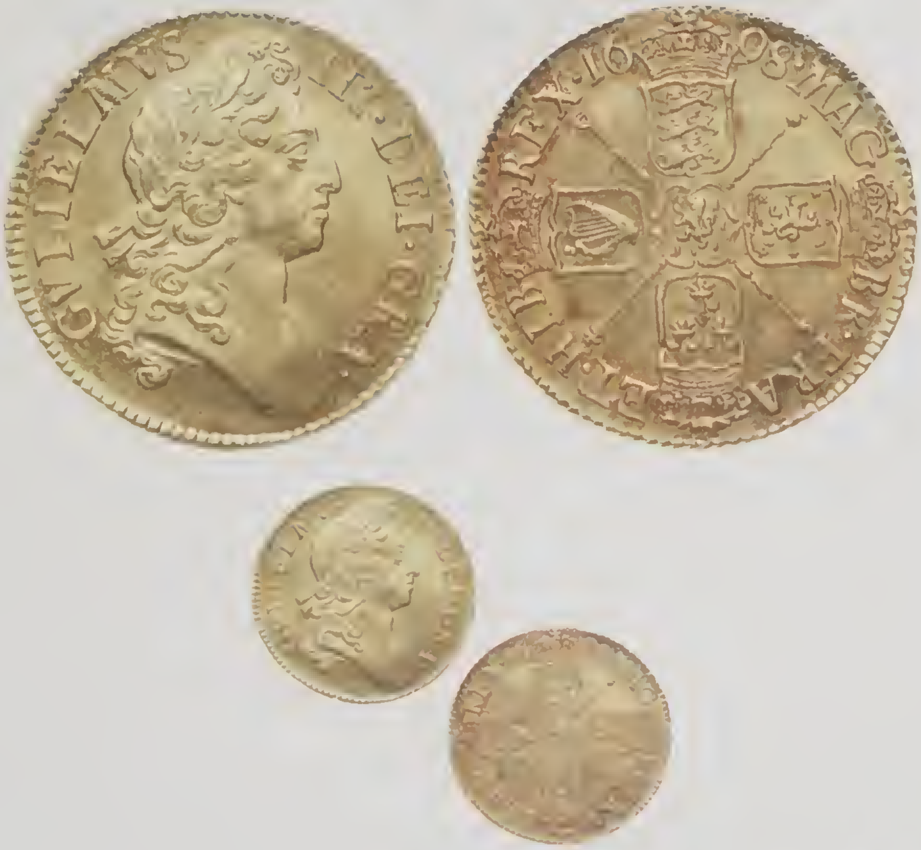
Mint State 1695 Guinea



345

Great Britain. Guinea, 1695. S-3458; Fr-313; KM-488.1. William III, 1694-1702. First Bust. Laureate head right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, rampant lion at center. An elusive portrait type which is extremely rare in this splendid condition. This is the finest specimen of this date ever seen by this cataloguer. A superb coin! **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

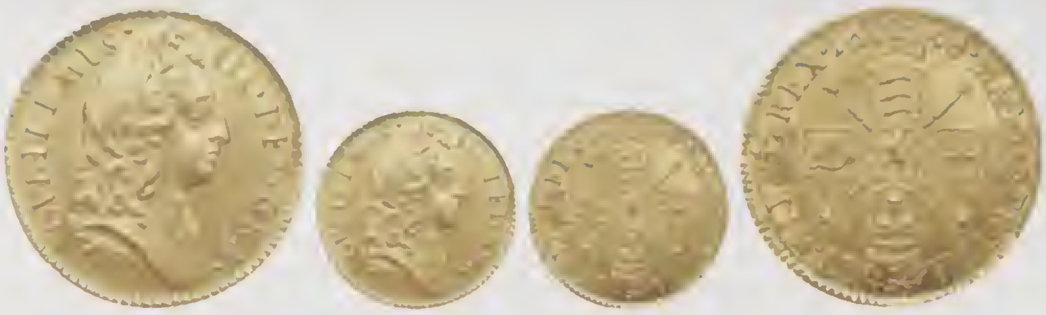
Ex Bridgewater House sale, lot 165; ex Spink sale #91, lot 70. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection. One of the finest provenances possible.



346

Great Britain. Guinea, 1698. S-3460; Fr-313; KM-498.1. William III, 1694-1702. Second Bust. Laureate head right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, rampant lion at center. Human-shaped harp on reverse shield. A long but light "hay-mark" (tin alloy impurity) on the king's cheekbone, but well struck and having gorgeous satiny luster. Very rare in this exalted state of preservation. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

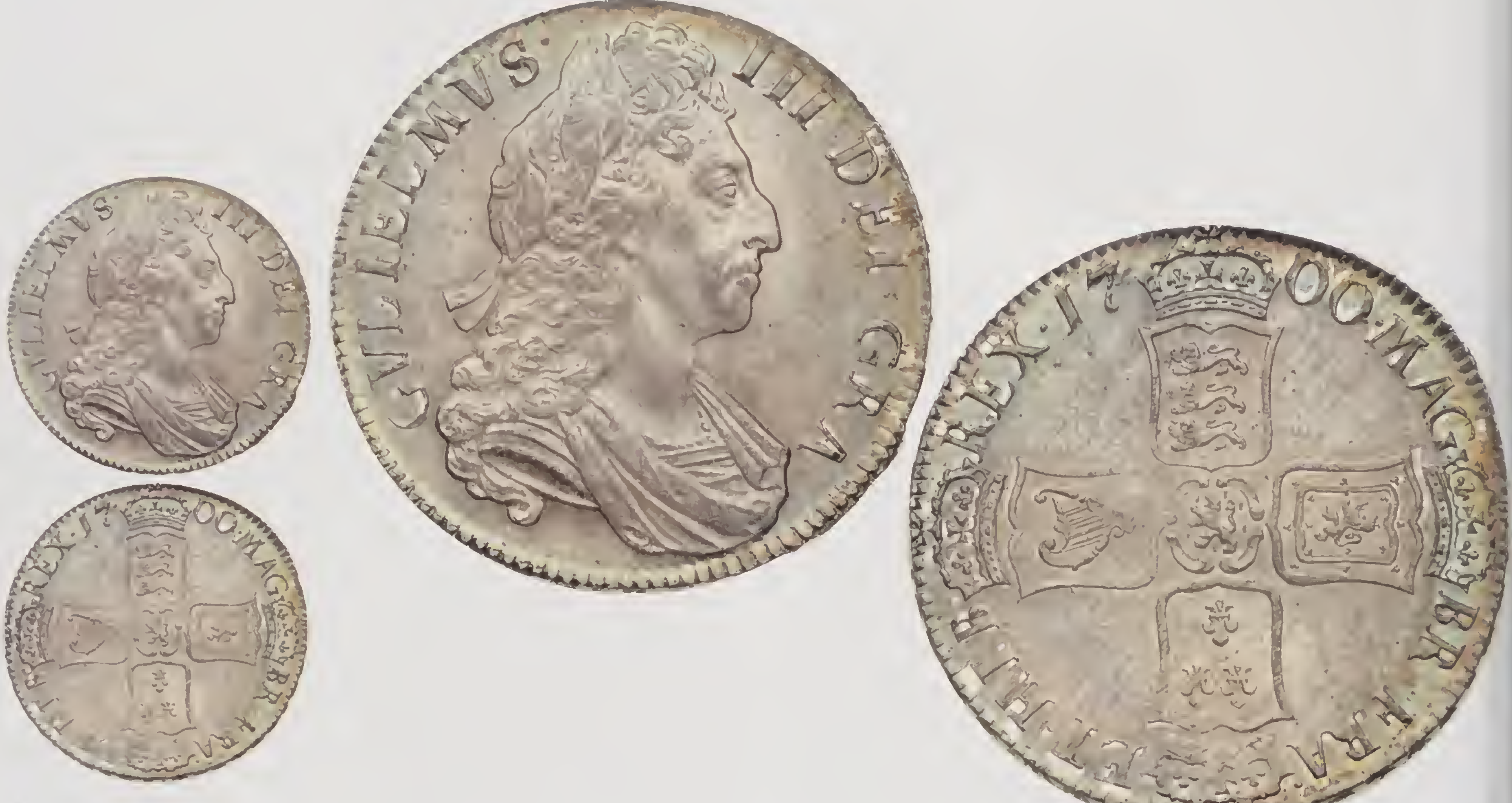
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



347

Great Britain. Half Guinea, 1698. S-3468; Fr-315; KM-487.3. William III, 1694-1702. Laureate head right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, rampant lion at center. Late harp style. Rare type, coined for only 5 years. Handsome and lustrous. Very rare in this exalted state of preservation, much unappreciated as the denomination is not heavily collected compared to the larger gold pieces. A wonderful pedigree. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Norweb Collection. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



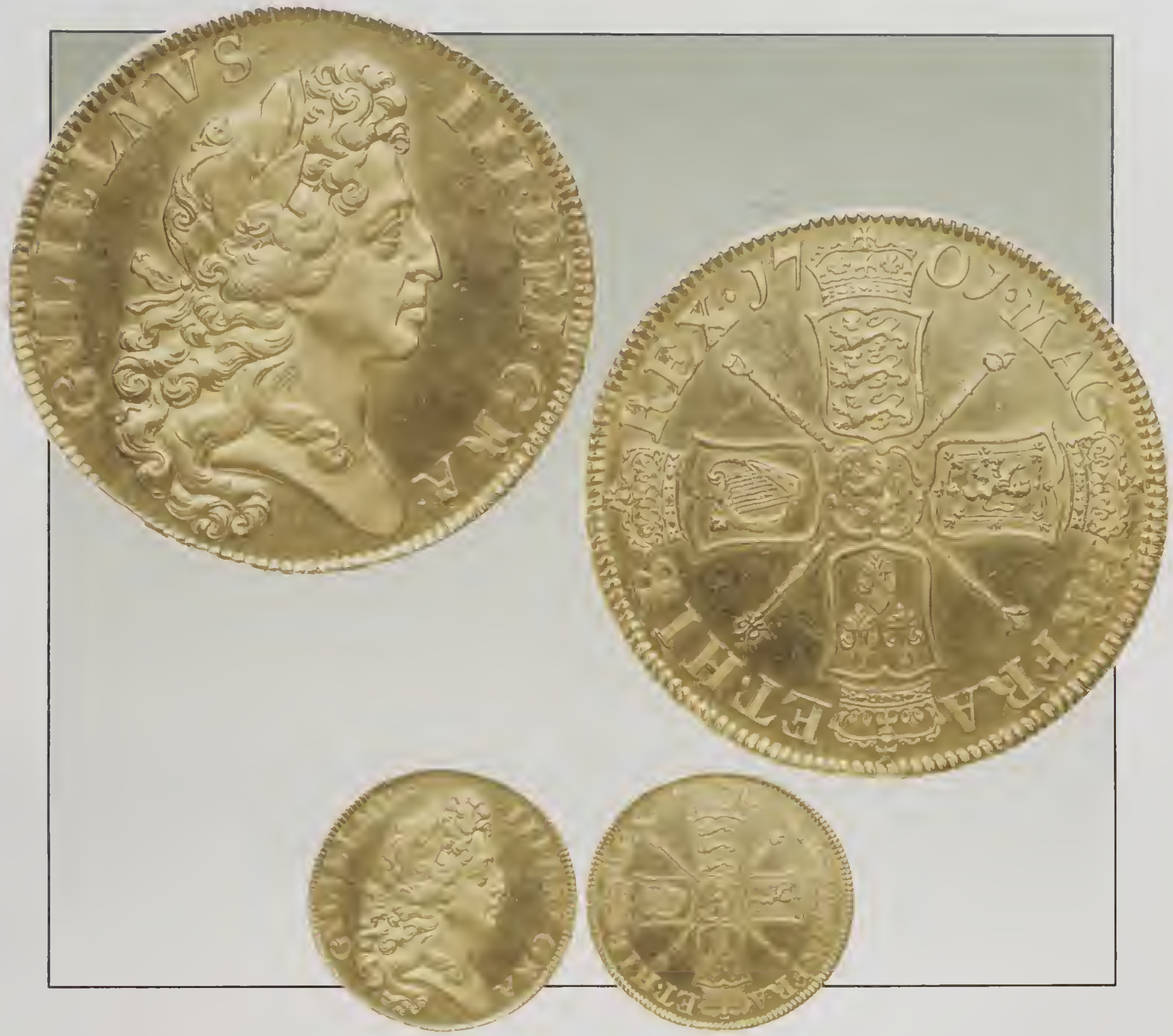
348

Great Britain. Crown, 1700. S-3474; Dav-3782b; KM-494.3. 29.93 grams. William III, 1694-1702. Third Bust type; third harp. DVODECIMO edge date. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of William right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, lion escutcheon at center, and divided date. A nearly perfect strike, with only a handful of light adjustment marks evident. Satiny to glossy devices; the obverse field reflective, the reverse with prooflike luster. Remarkable preservation, nearly pristine surfaces shimmering with cartwheel luster under a medium pinkish gray tone, and blessed by an iridescence of other muted colors, tending to the blue-greens. Among the finest known. Choice Uncirculated. This coin came from a small group of about 20 halfcrowns and crowns of 1698-1700 found in an old safe in London years ago; one of the halfcrowns was similar to this beautiful coin but was graded MS66 by NGC for another owner. This was the nicest crown in the little "find" and few exist to equal it. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Queen Mary's death in 1694 left the royal couple without heirs and so Parliament, fearing a Catholic claimant to the throne, passed in 1701 the Acts of Settlement to provide that, if William III and Princess Anne (later Queen Anne) should die without heirs, the succession to the throne should pass to Sophia, Electress of Hanover and granddaughter of James I, or to her heirs, only if they were Protestants. Queen Mary's sister, Anne, ascended to England's throne after the death of William. Although Queen Anne (1702-1714) gave birth to seventeen children, none of them lived long enough to survive her. In fact, Anne's last surviving child, the Duke of Gloucester, died the same year as this coin was made — 1700. So the succession strictures went into effect, placing the House of Hanover at one with England and English history for the next century.

Another royal passing for the year that would have profound dynastic impact was that of Charles III of Spain. With him ended the Spanish line of Hapsburgs. The lineage of the eventual ascendant to the throne, Philip V, came through Louis XIV of France. Now a French Bourbon would sit astride the Spanish throne.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Extravagant Prooflike 1701 'Fine Work' Five Guineas



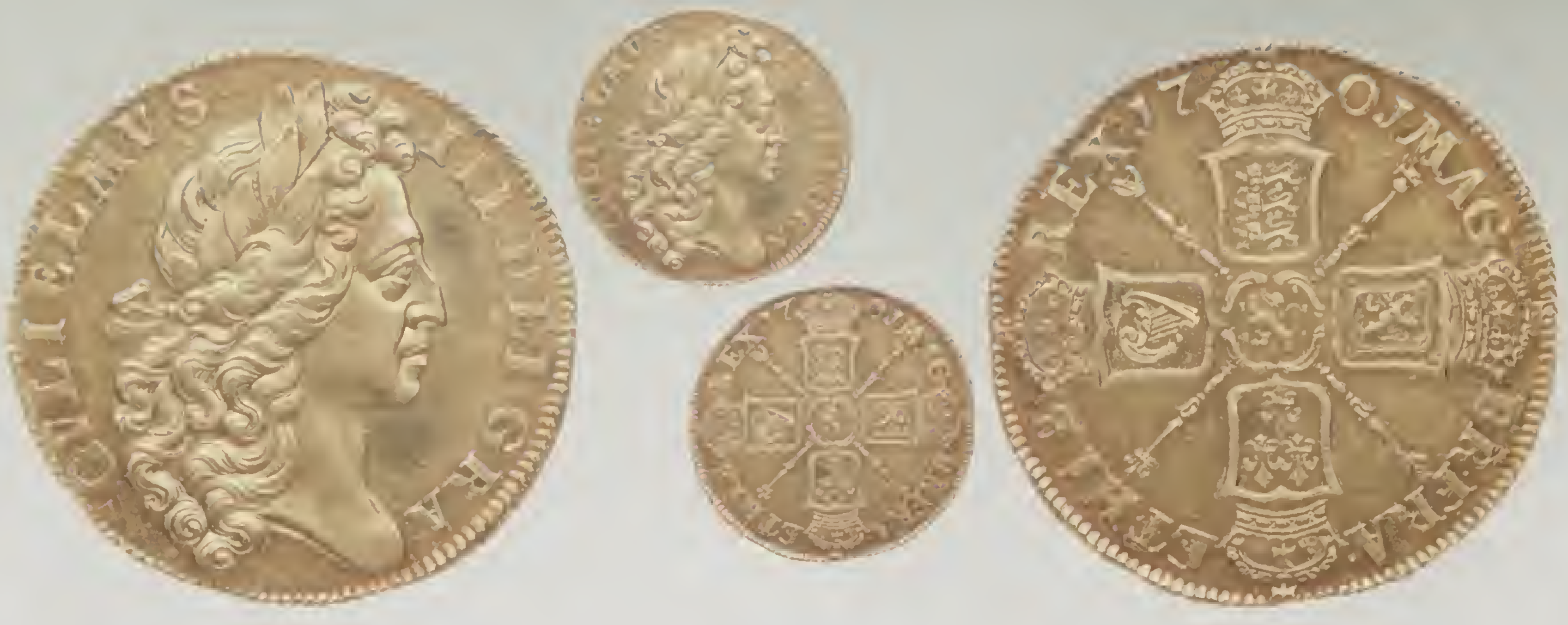
349

Great Britain. Five Guineas, 1701. S-3456; Fr-310 (175); KM-508. 41.69 grams. William III, 1694-1702. Second Bust type ('fine work'). Laureate head of William right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with angled scepters and lion escutcheon at center, and divided date. Bold strike for a coin of this weight, with prooflike fields surrounding a cameo portrait. Remarkable preservation, exceptionally choice with dramatic eye appeal. There are 63s and there are 63s. We would like to see another 63 of this date equal to this wonderful specimen. **NGC graded MS-63 Prooflike.**

The English Guinea was so-named because the earliest specimens, struck by Charles II, were derived from gold mined and imported from Guinea (now Ghana), in Africa. The gold was acquired and brought in by the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England Trading in Africa." Its charter granted the company the privilege of having its badge appear on coins struck from the metal they imported. Thus a number of Charles' issues have the added device of an elephant in profile below his bust. Weighing in at nearly an ounce and a half of 22 karat gold, the coin was the heaviest English gold piece ever to circulate.

In 1677, William, prince of the House of Orange, of the Netherlands, wed Mary, the Protestant daughter of the Catholic James, Duke of York (who would later rule as James II). Upon the birth of a son to James, Protestant opposition invited William to England and James was deposed in the brief and bloodless "Glorious Revolution." In 1689 William and Mary were now the sovereigns of England. However, Queen Mary's death in 1694 left the couple without heirs and so the English Parliament, fearing a Catholic claimant to the throne, passed in 1701 the Acts of Settlement to provide that if William III and Princess Anne (later Queen Anne) should die without heirs, the succession to the throne should pass to Sophia, Electress of Hanover and granddaughter of James I, or to her heirs, only if they were Protestants. Queen Mary's sister, Anne, ascended to England's throne after the death of William. Although Queen Anne (1702-1714) gave birth to seventeen children, none of them lived long enough to survive her. Thus the succession strictures went into effect and the House of Hanover for the next century became one with England and English history.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

Stunning 'Fine Work' 1701 Two Guineas



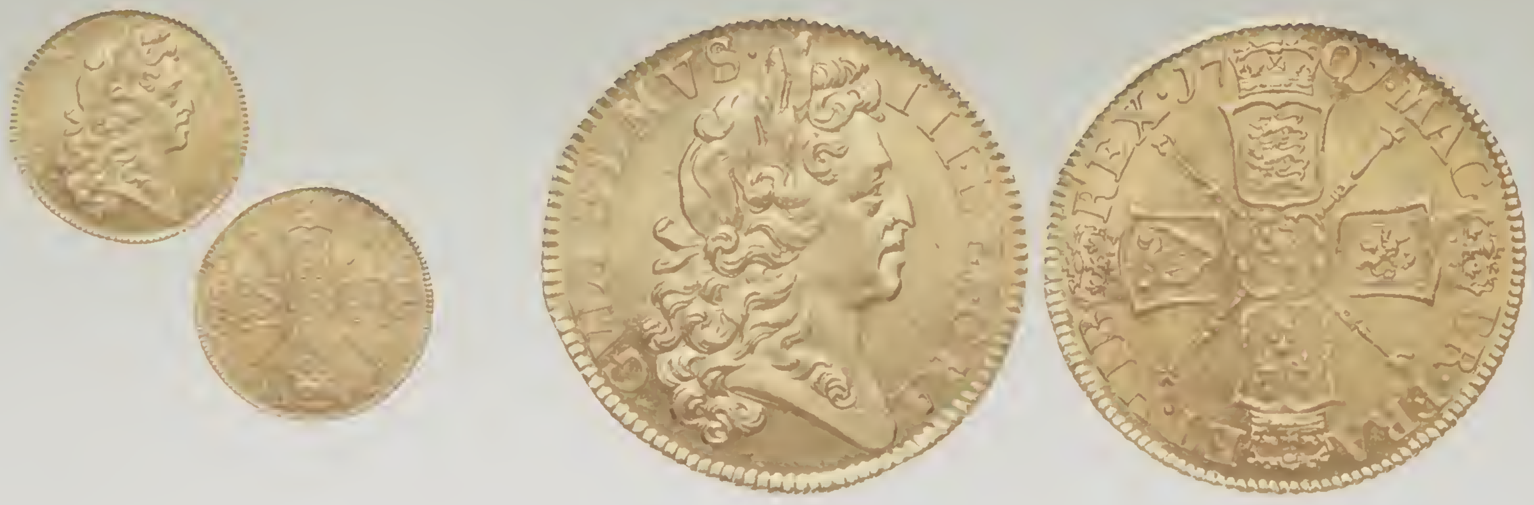
350

Great Britain. "Fine Work" Two Guineas, 1701. S-3457; Fr-310. William III, 1694-1702. Laureate head of William right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with angled scepters, and lion in cartouche at center, and divided date. Superb strike on choice flan, with lustrous devices and reflective fields. Some generally minute marks in fields. On this specimen the workmanship is so fine that it is difficult to determine if this was originally a presentation piece or item of superior finish. With delightful, ancient red tone, indicative that the coin's not been touched or fiddled with ever. Rare indeed in this quality. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 14,000

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2240; Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 104.*

'Fine Work' 1701 Guinea



351

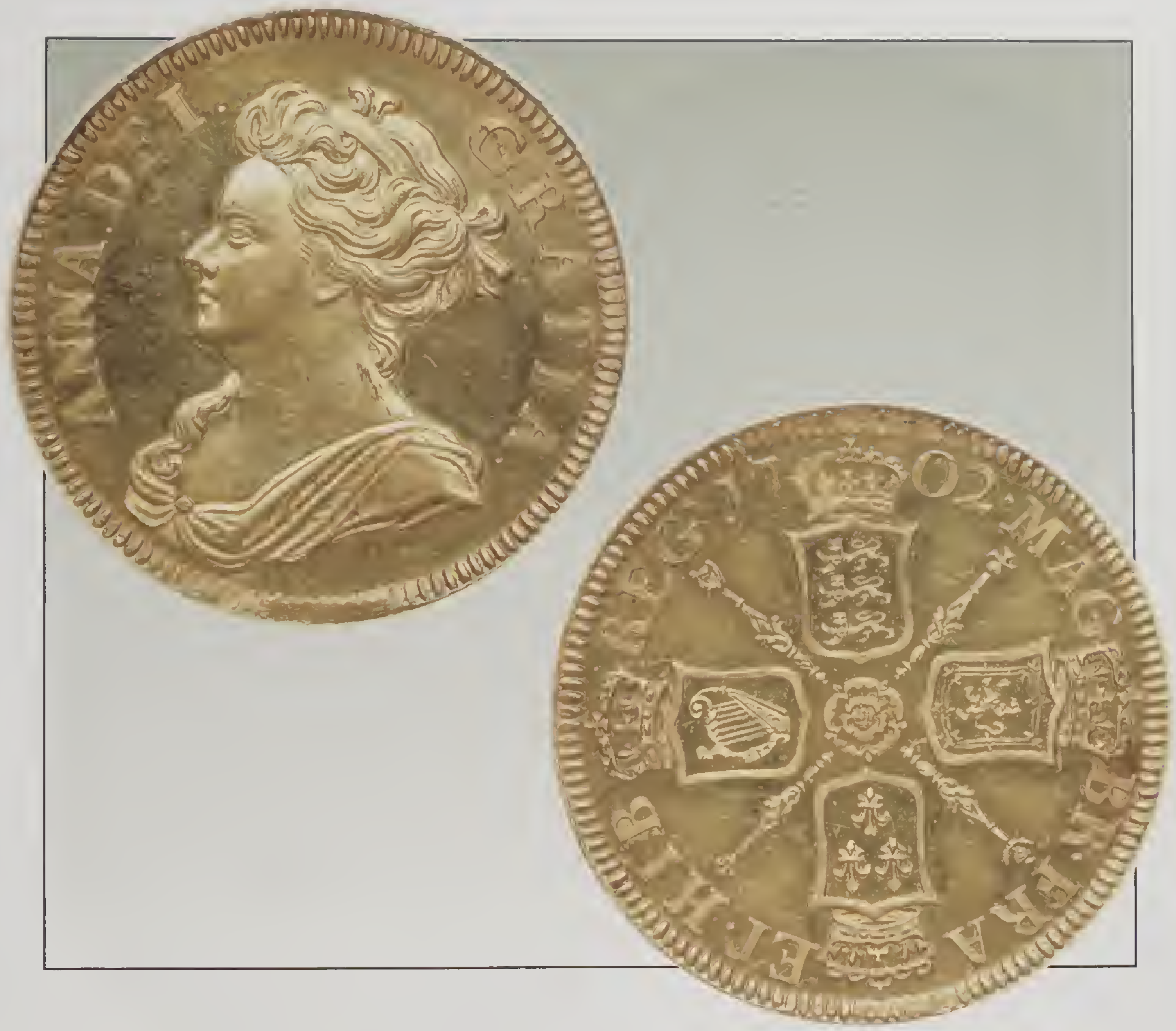
Great Britain. "Fine Work" Guinea, 1701. S-3465; Fr-313; KM-506. William III, 1694-1702. Third Laureate Bust. An extremely rare condition for this, the splendid periwig version of King William's portrait. Choice Uncirculated with extraordinary eye appeal. Probably the finest known of its type, with a marvelous provenance. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The year 1701 saw Parliament legislate the Act of Settlement, which in essence provided an outline of assured Protestant succession to England's throne: that in default of issue of William III or Anne, the throne would pass to Sophia, Electress of Hannover, the granddaughter of James I. And, to "the heirs of body being Protestants." England's religious wars, at least with regard as to who would be monarch were finally over. Further simplifying matters, James II died from a cerebral stroke in his exile in France, finally removing the chief figurehead from supporters of the Stuart's cause.

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex Norweb Collection sale, 1986. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Glorious Proof 1702 Guinea



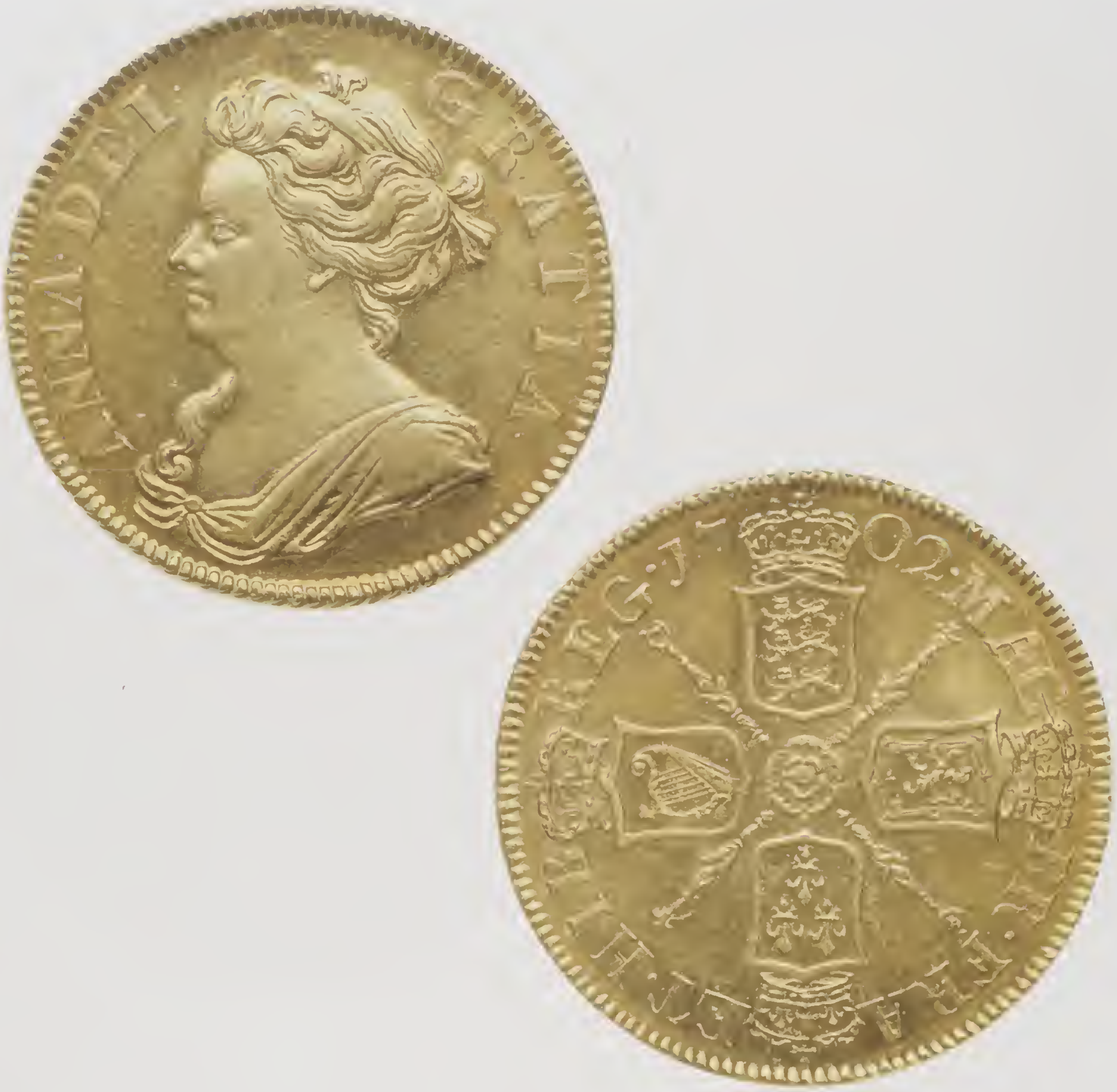
352

Great Britain. Proof Gold Guinea, 1702. S-3562; WR-60. Queen Anne, 1702-1714. Pre-Union; First Bust. Design by John Croker. Draped bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, Garter star at center. Plain edge. Beautiful and alluring almost beyond words, this special coin sparkles with mirrored-field brilliance on the obverse, and fine satiny fields on the reverse. The exceptional, crisp strike is enhanced by a delicate, old-gold reddish toning. Probably the finest known of this issue. The Spink guide book simply calls it "extremely rare" without a price in any state! Once sold, five times what it fetches would not produce another of its equal. **NGC graded Proof 63.**

WR-60, lists as R5, just 6 to 10 known in all states of preservation. Wilson and Rasmussen's plate coin does not appear to be as sparkling and mark-free as the specimen here. That says volumes, because they generally photograph the best coins they know of, including coins from the British Museum collection. Some of the 6 to 10 known are clearly in museums. As a Proof, this coin is also struck on a slightly larger or "jumbo" flan compared to that used for a normal currency coin.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 18,000

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2268.

Majestic Mint State 1702 Anne Guinea

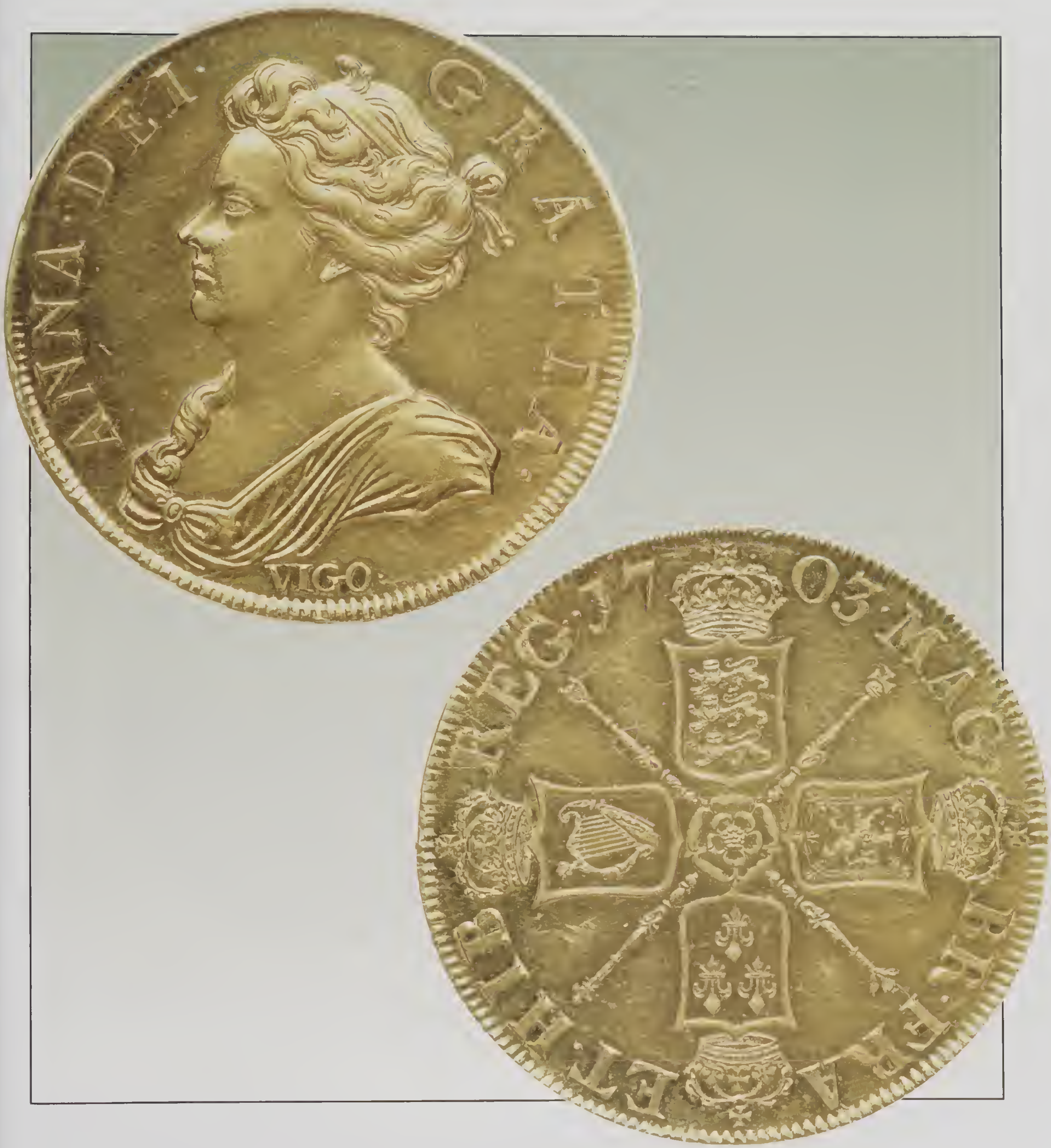


353

Great Britain. Guinea, 1702. S-3562; Fr-320; KM-511.1. Queen Anne, 1702-1714. Pre-Union reverse style. Draped bust left. *Reverse:* Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, rose at center. Extremely rare as a type and also as a date in this grade: superb luster, slightly prooflike, boldly struck everywhere Believed by in-the-know dealers to be the finest Pre-Union guinea seen in the past 50 or more years. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

The Ultimate 'Vigo' 1703 Five Guineas - A Classic of British Numismatics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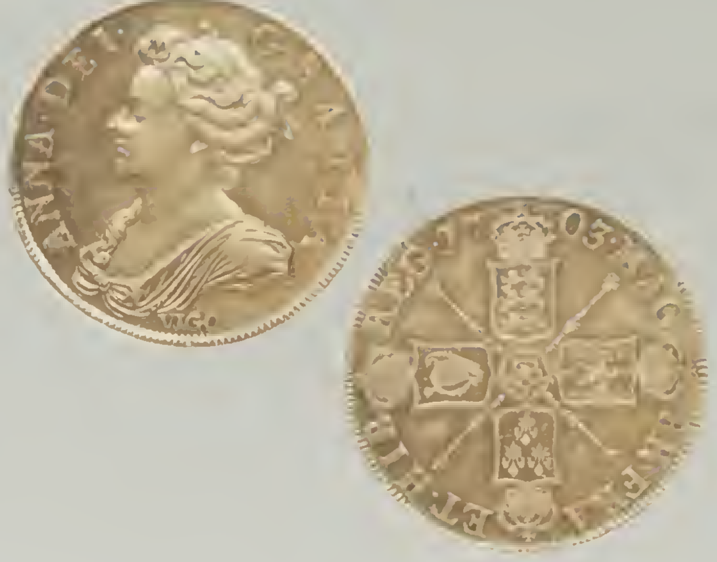
'Vigo' 1703 Five Guineas - A Classic of British Numismatics



354

Great Britain. "VIGO" Five Guineas, 1703. S-3561; Fr-183; KM-520.1. 41.69 grams. SECVNDO on edge. Queen Anne, 1702-1714. Draped bust left; VIGO below bust. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters and a central (Tudor) rose. Uncirculated, a wonderful specimen blessed by superb eye appeal, with all details sharp, and complimented by deep, proof-like luster. Scattered faint hairlines (from being in important collector cabinets over the past 300 years). Historical, and excessively rare. Perhaps the finest known. **NGC graded MS-61 Prooflike.**

Throughout the 17th century, the British and the Dutch played off and on the game of "Friend/Enemy." Sometimes Spain would be pulled in on one side or the other of its two erstwhile enemies. By 1701 Britain and Holland were once again "friends," and soon would be making common cause against Spain again. This time it would be in the form of the War of Spanish Succession (1702-1713), fought simultaneously in the North American Colonies as Queen Anne's War. This would be the last of the general European wars resulting from France's Louis XIV's efforts to expand French power and territory.

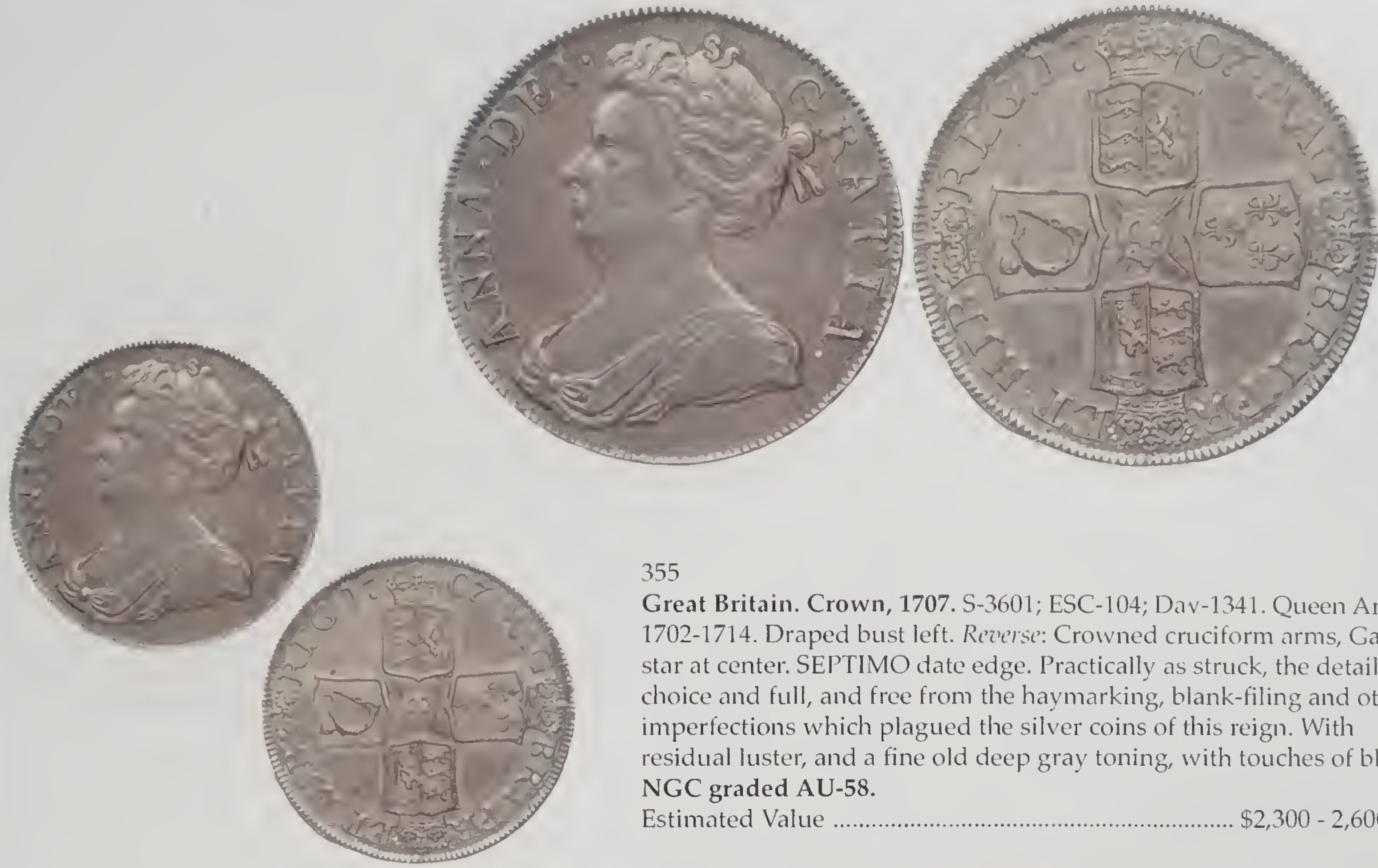
The childless King Charles II of Spain, advanced in years, with increasingly precarious health, found it necessary to choose among three principal candidates as his successor. These were Louis XIV, on behalf of his eldest son, a grandson of King Philip IV of Spain (Louis had been married to Philip's daughter); the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, Joseph-Ferdinand, a great-grandson of Philip IV of Spain; and the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I, who had married a younger daughter of Philip IV but claimed succession on behalf of his son by a second marriage, Archduke Charles (later Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV).

England and Holland, of course, were opposed to a union of French and Spanish realms, since this would have heavily tipped the balance of power to France, making it the leading world power, a consequence undoubtedly being the diversion of Spanish trade from England and Holland to France. On the other hand, England, Holland and France were all against the choice of Archduke Charles, since this would have reunited the Spanish and Austrian branches of the House of Hapsburg; again, a significant power shift.

Agreements and two treaties were promulgated from 1697 through 1700 involving exchanges of land and zones of influence as a means of working out the difficulties and avoiding conflict. Unfortunately the unexpected death of Joseph Ferdinand created a crisis. While diplomats scuttled to and fro to sort out the difficulties, parties at Charles' court, desiring to preserve Spain's territorial holdings, persuaded the dying Charles to designate as his sole heir the grandson of Louis XIV — Philip, duke of Anjou, who thereafter became Philip V of Spain. Louis XIV, deciding to abide by Charles' will, broke the partition treaty agreed upon with England and the Netherlands. The latter two, although willing to recognize Philip as King of Spain, were increasingly antagonized by France's growing commercial competition. This and other factors lead to an anti-French alliance among the Dutch, England and Leopold.

Among the various joint Anglo-Dutch expeditions against the Spanish, one was led by Sir George Rooke in 1702. In this, the Spanish seaports of Cadiz and Vigo were sacked, and a number of Spanish treasure ships were seized in Vigo Bay. The booty brought back to England totaled over 11 million silver "pieces of eight," along with a small quantity of gold. In a dramatic move to commemorate the event, silver coins in 1702-1703 were struck bearing the word VIGO. The gold was likewise struck in this fashion, with a very few large Five Guineas being made, the smaller Guinea and Half Guinea being the primary issues (although these too, today, are very rare). Sir Charles Oman, in his "Coinage of England," page 345, notes that the minting "of these great celebratory coins" was given to the care of Isaac Newton, who was then Master of the Mint at London, having been appointed in 1699. Oman states that only 276 Pounds Sterling in gold coins were produced from the Vigo haul, again with few large Five Guineas being made, and the rest apportioned to the Guineas and Half Guineas. Estimated Value .... $150,000 - 200,000

Ex Murdock 1903, lot 834. Only 15-20 specimens known, and this is reputedly the finest. With diagnostic lint mark on the scepter of the fourth quarter of the cruciform. ***Most numismatists believe the 1703 VIGO Five Guineas to be the rarest of all English gold coins.*** *This coin was the sole cover illustration of the 2003 edition of Spink's Standard Catalogue of British Coins: Coins of England and the United Kingdom, London, 2002; Illustrated in* ***Money of The World****, coin 105.*

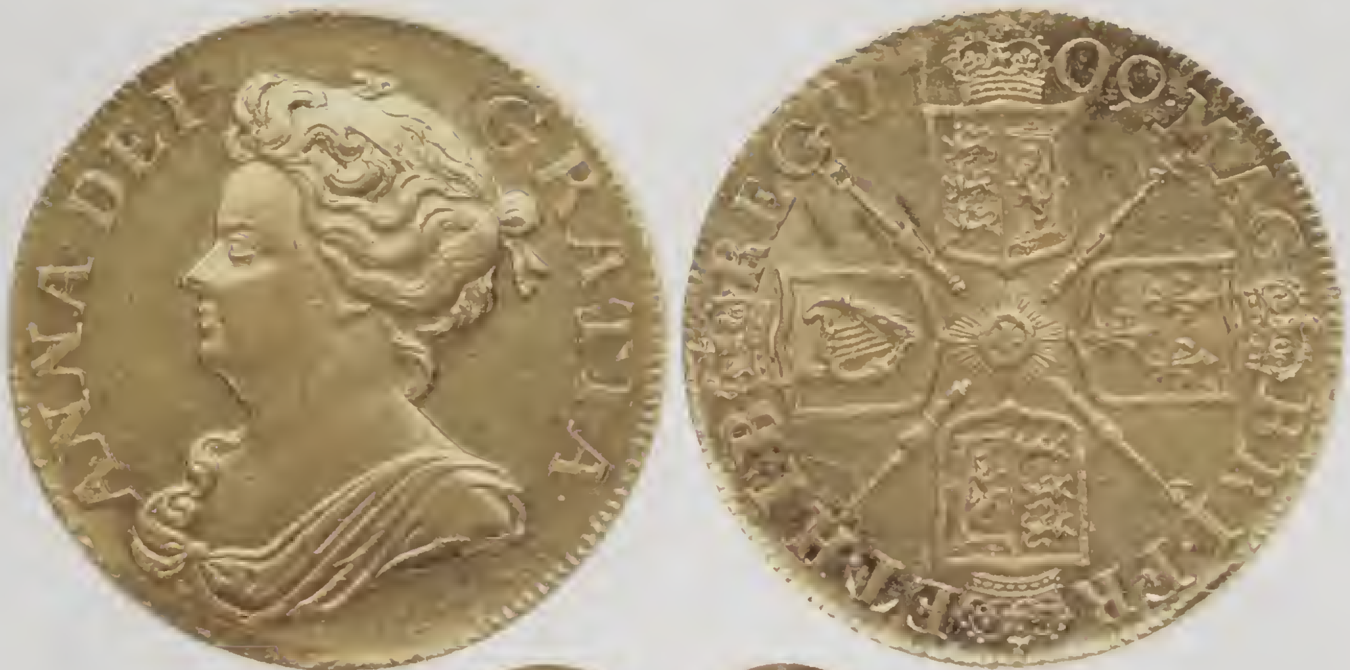


355

Great Britain. Crown, 1707. S-3601; ESC-104; Dav-1341. Queen Anne, 1702-1714. Draped bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, Garter star at center. SEPTIMO date edge. Practically as struck, the details choice and full, and free from the haymarking, blank-filing and other imperfections which plagued the silver coins of this reign. With residual luster, and a fine old deep gray toning, with touches of blue. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Estimated Value .... $2,300 - 2,600

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2277.



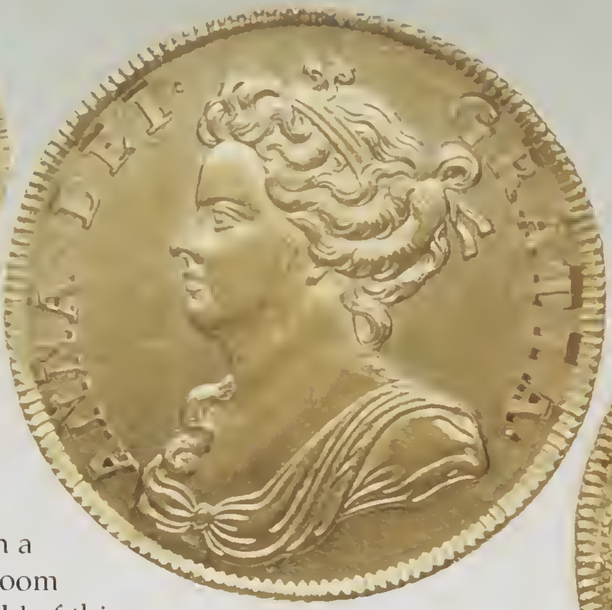
356

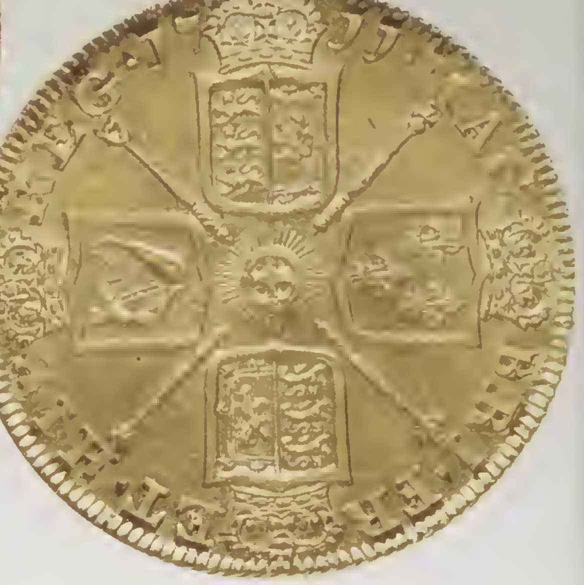
Great Britain. Guinea, 1709. S-3572; Fr-320; KM-529.1. Queen Anne, 1702-1714. Post-Union type, Second Bust. Draped bust left. *Reverse:* Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, Garter star at center. One of only three years struck in this exact style. Rare date and grade; in fact, one of the finest ever seen, with prooflike glittering surfaces! **NGC graded AU-58.**

Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Queen Anne 1711 Two Guineas



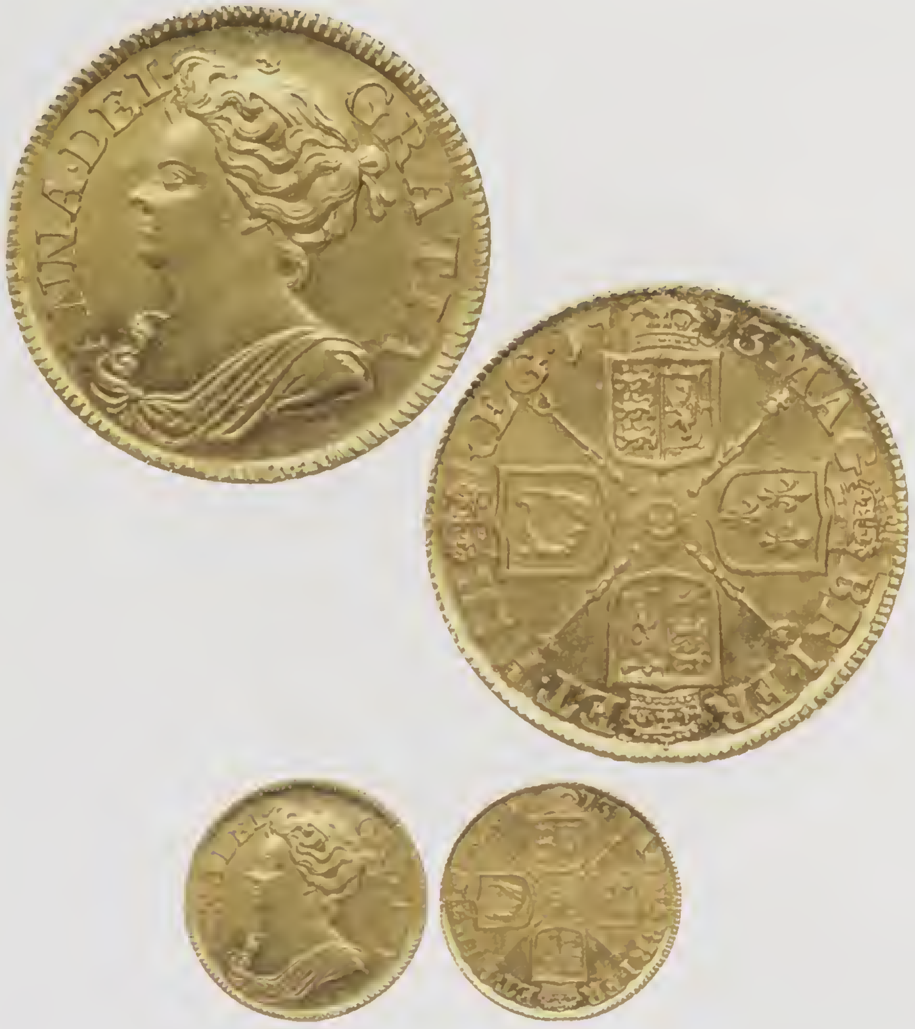


357

Great Britain. Two Guineas, 1711. S-3569; Fr-319. Queen Anne, 1702-1714. Post-Union; broad shields. Draped bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, Garter star at center, sceptres in angles. A choice-looking guinea with a sharp strike, lustrous with considerable mint bloom and having especially mark-free surfaces for gold of this era. The queen's portrait is both sensitively drawn and sharply rendered. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2268.

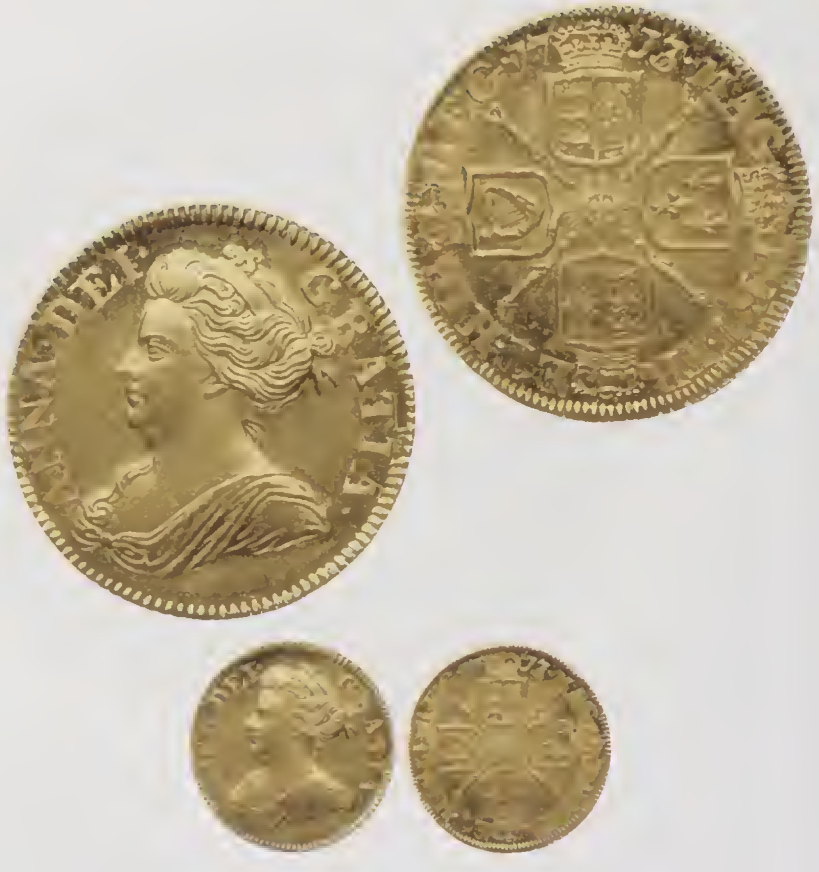


358

Great Britain. Guinea, 1713. S-3574; Fr-320; KM-534. Queen Anne, 1702-1714. Post-Union type, Third Bust. Draped bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, Garter star at center. Boldly struck and very choice in appearance, with mellow old-time gold toning. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 7,000

Ex Spink sale #97, lot 54. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



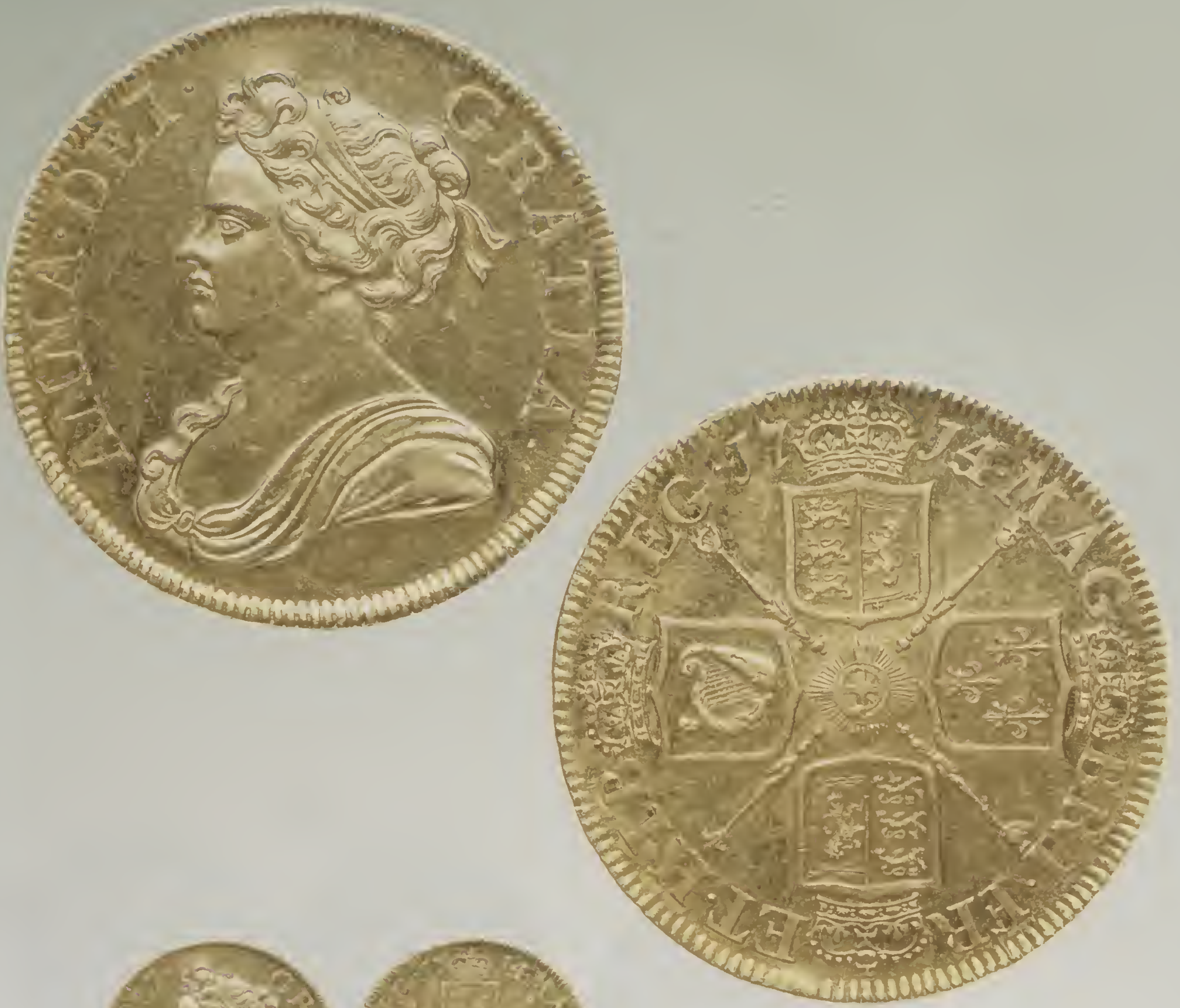
359

Great Britain. Half Guinea, 1713. S-3575; Fr-323; KM-527. Queen Anne, 1702-1714. Post-Union reverse. Draped bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, Garter star at center. Prooflike with sparkling surfaces, and particularly choice. Look at the incredibly sharp details of the queen's portrait! A wonderful coin. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Norweb Collection. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Impressive Mint State 1714 Five Guineas

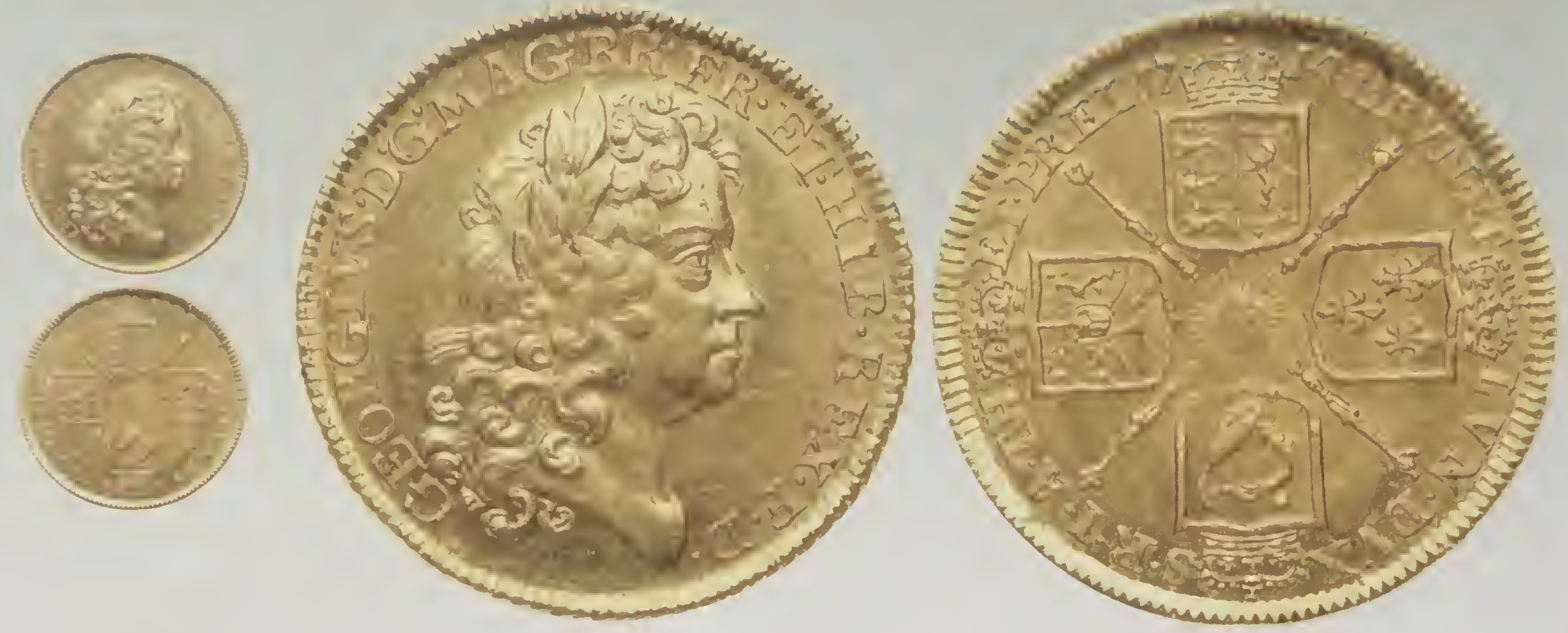


360

Great Britain. Five Guineas, 1714/3. S-3568; Fr-317; KM-535. Queen Anne, 1702-1714. Post-Union type. Draped bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, Garter star at center. An exceptionally choice-looking piece with a sharp strike showing nearly complete hair detail, and minimal marks on the broad, open surfaces that glitter with prooflike luster. Extremely rare in this grade. Among the finest known examples of this impressive, large gold type, this may as well be at the very top of the census for this overdate. **NGC graded MS-62 Prooflike.**

Estimated Value .... $25,000 - 30,000

1714 'Prince Elector' Guinea

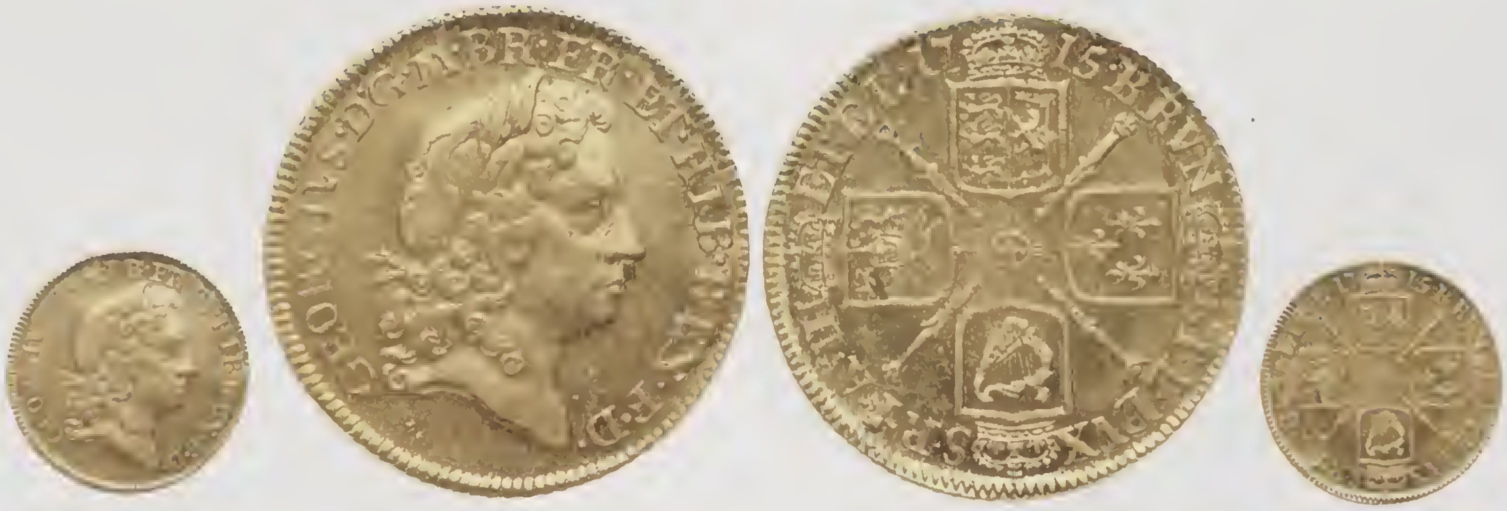


361

Great Britain. Prince Elector Guinea, 1714. S-3628; Fr-538; KM-538. George I, 1714-1727, as Prince Elector. First Laureate Head. Laureate head right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, Garter star at center. The distinctive and very rare, 1-year type. A superb example, glowing with luster, having virtually no abrasions and one of the boldest strikes known on this elusive date. Clearly one of the finest known. **NGC graded MS-64.**

This is the only such English gold coin actually noting in full the king's German origins, for George was, first and foremost, Prince Elector of Hanover, for the Holy Roman Empire, and in fact more German than British (he rarely visited England and knew little English). The end of the reverse legend denotes this, with the distinctive "PR EL" among the king's titles. Evidently the use of the extra "PR" was determined as crowding the legend, and it was not used on his other coinages. This particular specimen is known by the cataloguer to have been sold by Spink more than 20 years ago for higher than our top estimate, it was so special.
Estimated Value .... $13,000 - 14,000

Ex Bridgewater House Collection (lot 176). Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection. The finest possible provenance.



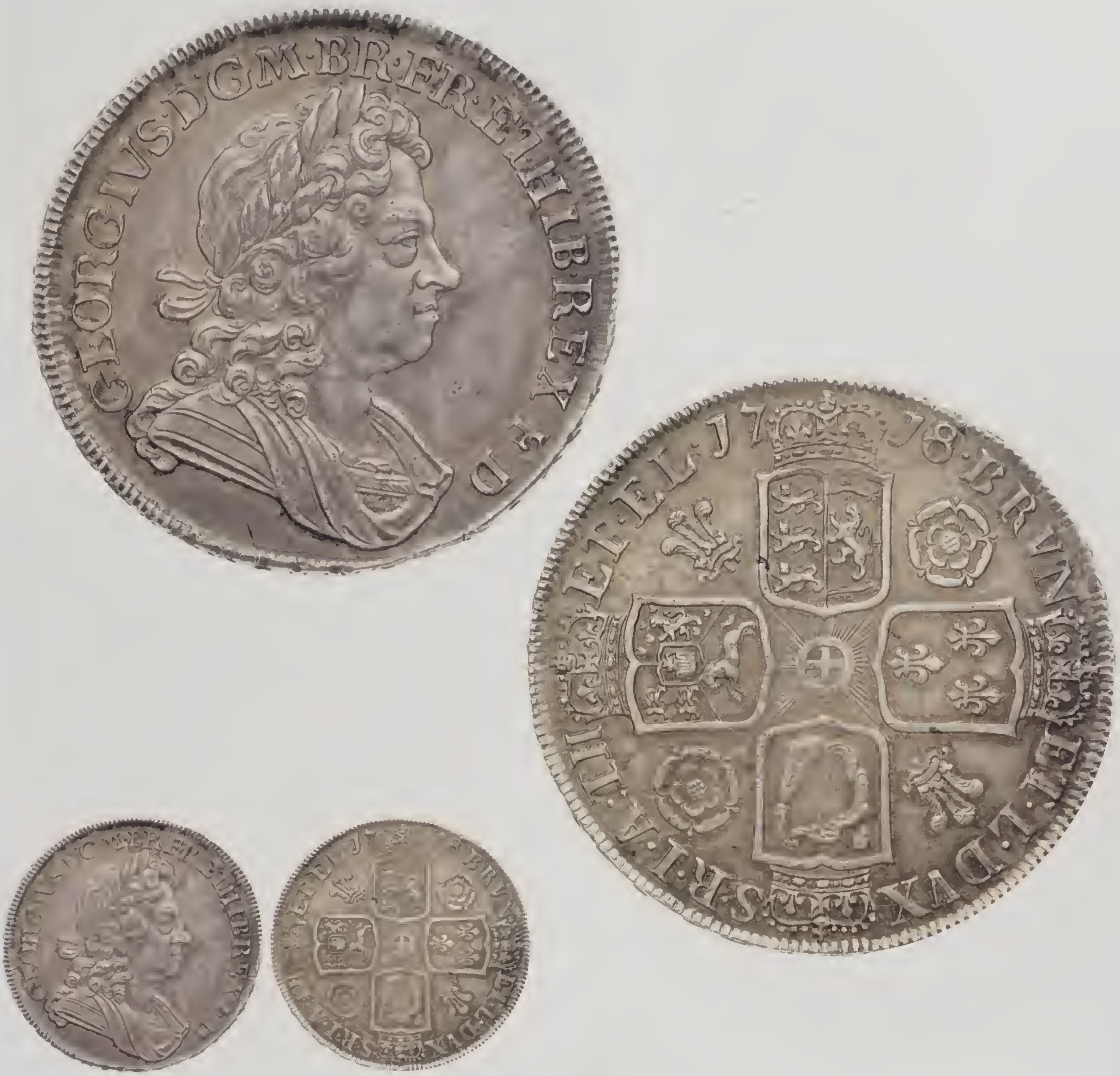
362

Great Britain. Guinea, 1715. S-3630; Fr-327; KM-543. George I, 1714-1727. Third Laureate Head. Laureate head right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, Garter star at center. Another scarce and early issue of this reign. The third bust type was used only for two years, 1715 and 1716. Few pieces of this type are known so fine, picked for its lack of abrasions and unusual eye appeal. **NGC graded MS-60.**

To give some historical perspective, the year 1715 witnessed the beginning of Liverpool's famed docks, which would be the source of most imports to Britain for the coming two centuries. The city was dramatically transformed from a backwater fishing town to one of the world's great ports and rapidly became one of the key legs in Britain's "Triangular Trade," the lucrative mercantilist policy that provided slaves to the American continents. This was also the era of the Bucaneers, and the pirate Blackbeard was captured and hung just three years after this coin was minted.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

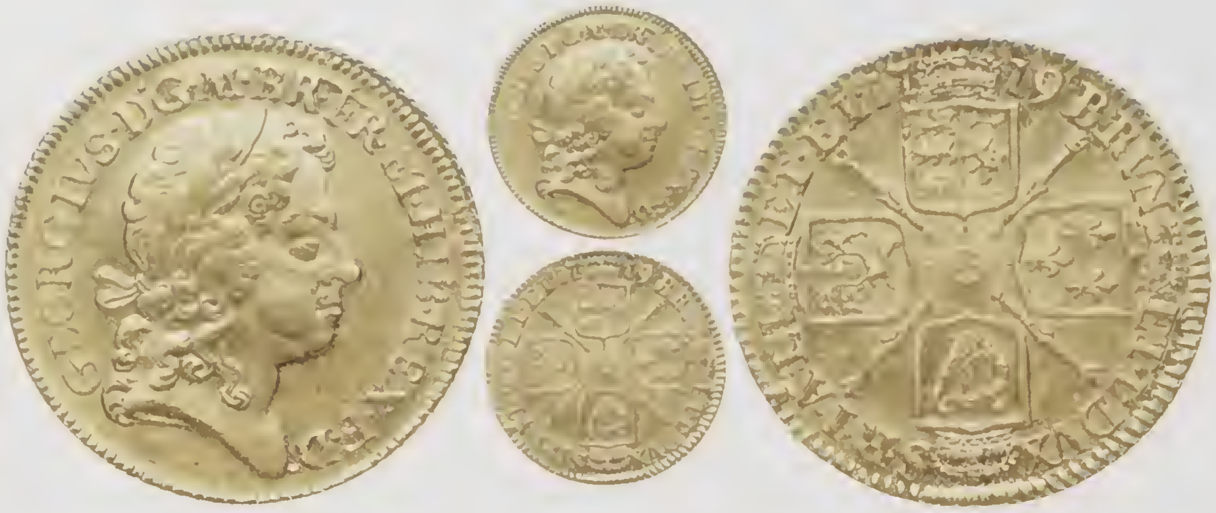
Mint State 1718/6 George I Crown


GEORGIVS·D·G·M·BR·FR·ET·HIB·REX·F·D
17 18 BRVN·ET·L·DVX·S·R·I·A·TH·ET·EL

363
Great Britain. Crown, 1718/6. S-3639; ESC-111A. George I, 1714-1727. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, Garter star at center, roses and plumes in angles. Edge: QUINTO. Handsome, dark gray surfaces showing some golden lilac iridescence, over soft ancient luster. One of the finest known, and extremely rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Hyperbole is common in descriptions of coins at auction, but the coins in the Millenium Collection do not need exaggeration, for most are among the finest known (if not the very top example) of their respective types. The collection from its inception was driven by the intention to locate only superlative examples of coins never meant to be saved but intended for commercial usage (and/or Proofs of the same, when they existed), the essential idea being that such coins are on the order of miracles of suvival. The coin in this lot is not the finest coin in this auction, far from it, yet it exemplifies the concept that was used to form this collection. The crowns of this king are all very rare, in fact are among the rarest of all British crowns as a type, and each of the few dates of this type is almost never available better than VF grade — and truly elusive when seen as choice and eye-appealing as this specimen. Light roller lines from the minting process can be discerned at the center of the king's hair. The strike is evenly sharp and balanced, producing excellent detail in all design elements. Perhaps most remarkable of all, there are essentially no marks on either side! Here and there, under a glass, tiny dots of die-rust and a few carbon alloy flaws (normal to this era's coinage) may be found, but this coin is literally immaculate.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2296.

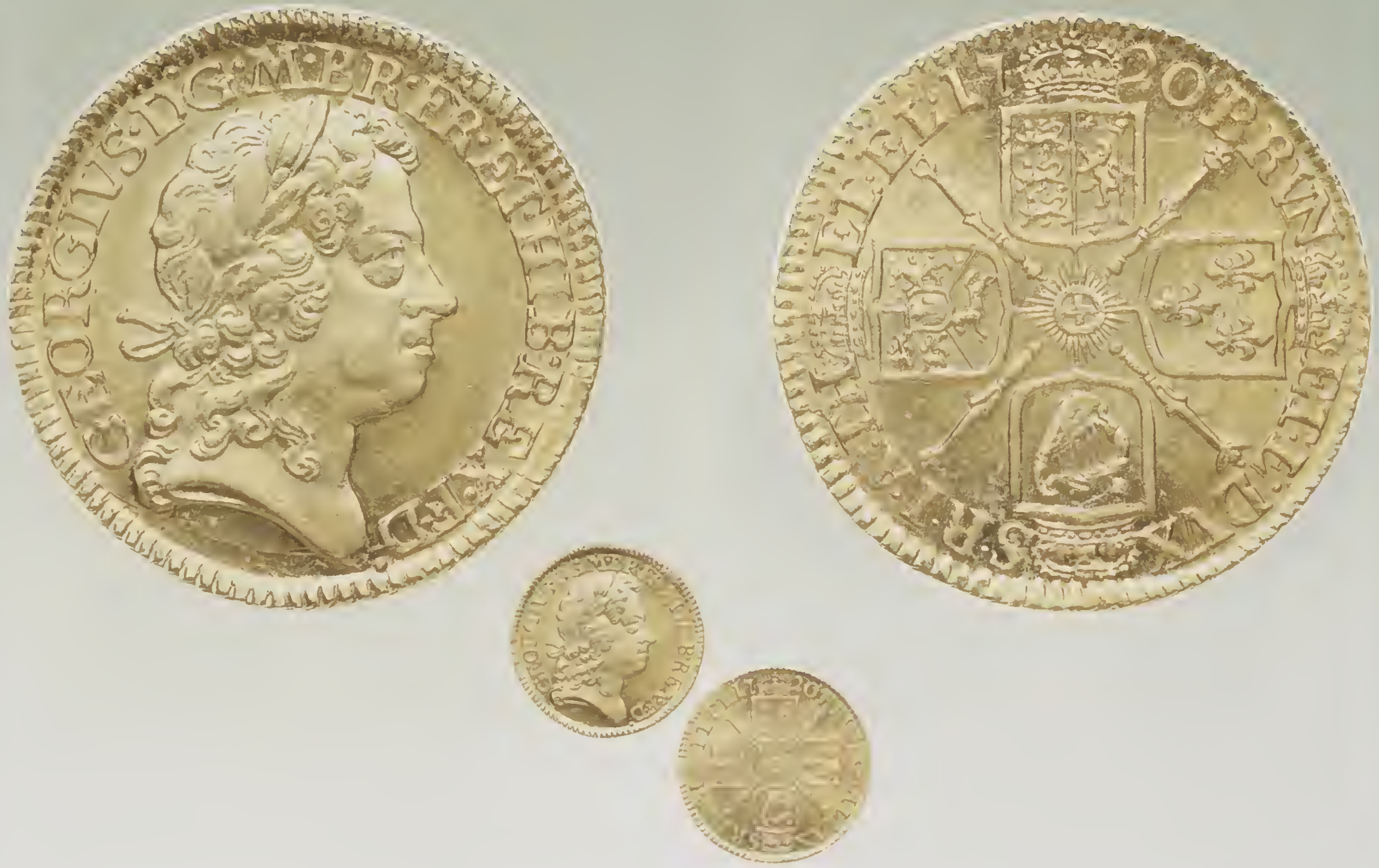


364

Great Britain. Guinea, 1719. S-3631; Fr-327; KM-546.1. George I, 1714-1727. Fourth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, Garter star at center. Elusive! Not superlative but a choice piece with very slight doubling of strike (so very common to this era), and therefore exceptional for this type. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Exceptionally Choice George I Guinea



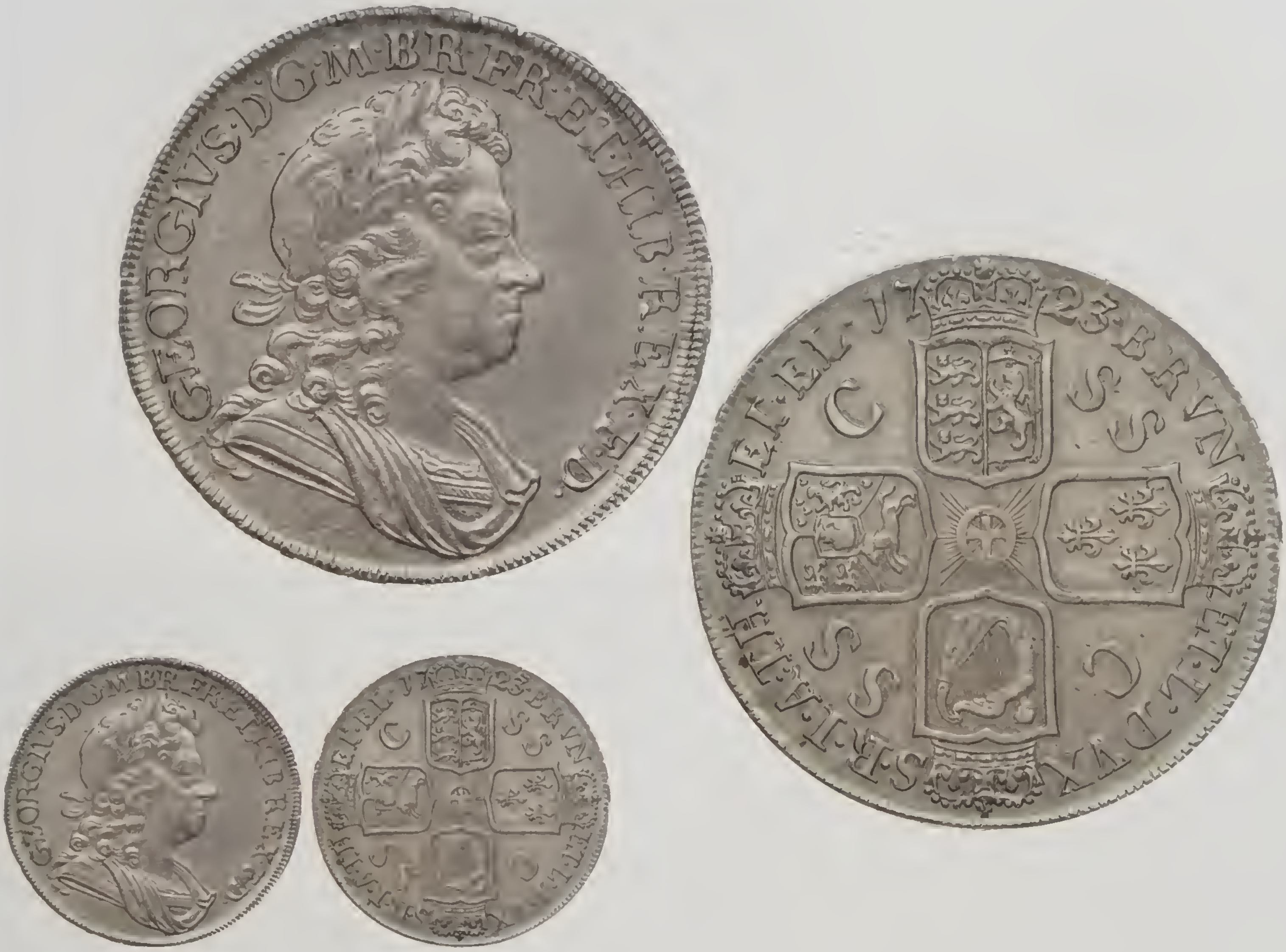
365

Great Britain. Guinea, 1720. S-3631; Fr-327; KM-546.1. George I, 1714-1727. Fourth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, Garter star at center. A delightful specimen, boldly struck, perfectly centered and highly lustrous. Exceptional eye appeal. **NGC graded MS-62.**

At first glance, given the numerical designation, this may not appear to be such a fabulous guinea, but it is. The cataloguer obtained this coin at the cited Spink auction, for its former owner (Dr Terner), having looked for years for a quality example of the date. In his 30+ years of handling top English gold, the cataloguer of this section has never seen this coin's equal. Thus, in this case, "62" is a gem of a coin!
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex Douglas-Morris sale, lot 24; ex Spink sale #91, lot 78. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Mint State 1723 George I 'SSC' Crown


GEORGIVS·D·G·M·BR·FR·ET·HIB·REX·F·D·
17 23·BRVN·ET·L·DVX·S·R·I·A·TH·ET·EL·
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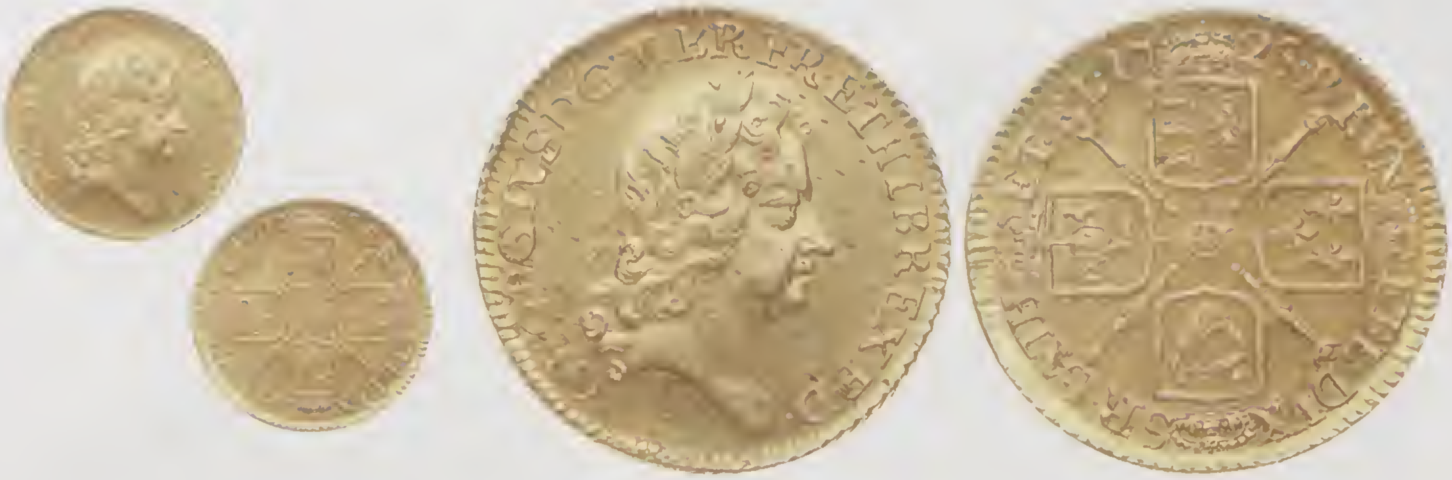
366

Great Britain. Crown, 1723-SSC. S-3640; Dav-1346; ESC-114; KM-545.2. George I, 1714-1727. DECIMO on edge. SSC in angles. Sharply struck and well centered with excellent luster and beautiful, light to medium reddish gold and blue toning. An exceptionally high-grade example of a George I Crown, and virtually as struck. **NGC graded MS-63.**

King of Great Britain from 1714-1727, even more famously Elector of Hanover and veteran of the Spanish War of Succession, George I inherited the British throne by default, as spelled out in the provisions of the Act of Settlement — which limited the occupant to Protestants only, and had selected his mother the Empress Sophia to be succeeding Queen of England. However, she died before the throne could pass to her, and thus it was left to George. He was personally unpopular with his new subjects because he spent little time in England (preferring his residence in Hanover), because of his German manners, because of his German mistresses, because of his treatment of his divorced wife, and because of his refusal to learn or speak English. And yet, curiously, he was embraced by the English nation, who collectively were well satisfied that he embodied stability, and in effect became a guarantee that the Roman Catholic Stuarts would not recapture the throne of Great Britian. Doesn't his portrait's demeanor on this coin just seem to capture the essence of his taciturn personality?

While politics took a muted place in the land thanks to the parliamentary law of succession, and religion no longer brought embattlement at home, George reigned at a time when the open seas were a lawless expanse, and bucaneers (sanctioned pirates) raided the shipping of contending countries. In the English navy, seamen ordinary and extraordinary were rewarded for capturing enemy ships with rations of the cargo. Most cargo was simply common goods. The prize all were after was specie — gold and silver — and in the case of English raiders gold and silver being brought home from the New World by Spanish galleons. Most famous among these prizes were the seizures of precious Spanish booty at Vigo Bay in 1702/3 by Queen Anne's navy, and the capture by Admiral Anson off the Philippines in 1745/6 of eleven Spanish ships full of bullion mined at Lima, Peru. The specie so captured was taken in the same ships, now bearing the English flag, back to Southampton port, and from there paraded to London with great fanfare, and hallmarked by the Royal Mint, famously to numismatists, to mark those great naval triumphs. Also in the news at the time was the silver "captured" by the Crown from the infamous **South Seas Company** of London, a ghost of an enterprise which caused one of the world's earliest stock market bubbles. The little actual value held by the company, which fleeced investors in the early 1720s, was seized and turned into English coinage, specially marked to demonstrate to a faint public that no such illegality would be tolerated with impunity. Few large silver crowns were made bearing the resulting SSC hallmark, and fewer still have survived that are equal to this fabulous memento of the times.

Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000



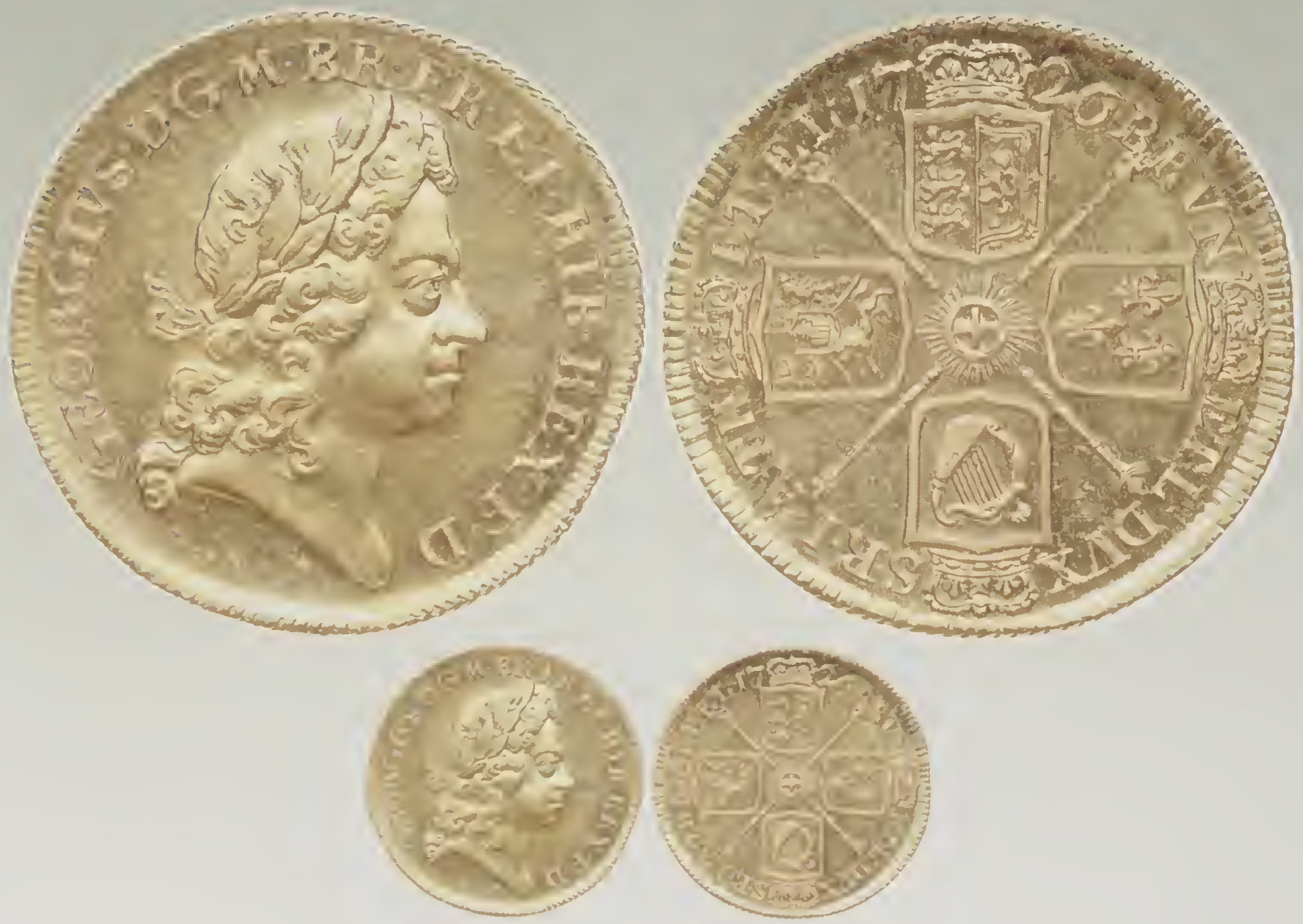
367

Great Britain. Guinea, 1725. S-3633; Fr-327; KM-559.1. George I, 1714-1727. Fifth (older) Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, Garter star at center. A lovely and lustrous guinea, finer than perhaps 95% of all extant examples of this date. Don't let the grade number put you off: this is an excellent coin. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Norweb Collection, 1986. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Exquisite 1726 George I Two Guineas



368

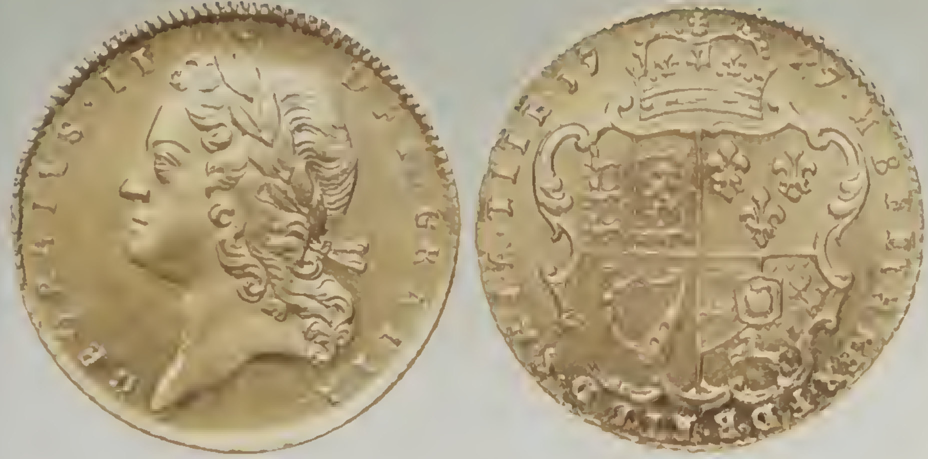
Great Britain. Two Guineas, 1726. S-3627; Fr-326; KM-554. George I, 1714-1727. Younger Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, with alternating scepters at angles, Garter star at center. The last of only a 3-year denominational issue. This is a most impressive specimen! It boasts an extremely deep strike, glowing luster combined with prooflike fields, and only a few tiny abrasions. Virtually a technical gem, which is surely a miracle of survival for so old a large, gold coin. Very rare and clearly among the finest known gold coins of its age. **NGC graded MS-64 Prooflike.**

A few of these evidently were saved as mementos, probably at Court, for Mint State pieces are not unknown. However, this is almost a one-of-a-kind specimen, and simply wonderful for its exquisite eye appeal.

Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Extremely Rare First Variety 1727 Guinea

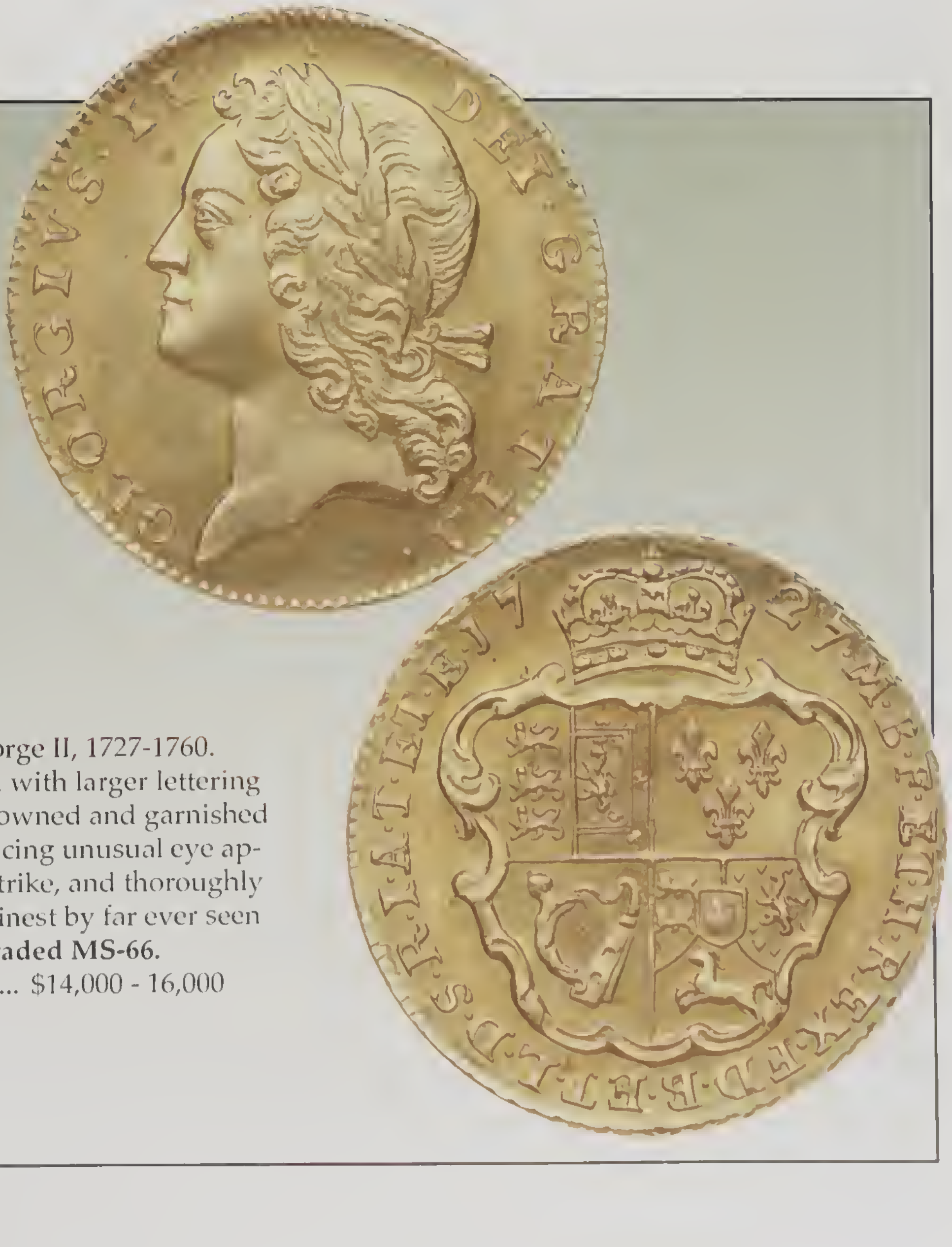


369

Great Britain. Guinea, 1727. S-3670; Fr-339; KM-562. George II, 1727-1760. First Young Laureate Head, left. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. First portrait variety, on larger flan with smaller lettering. A marvelously preserved, boldly struck and choice Uncirculated coin. Super rare in this condition, and one of the truly elusive gold coins of this king! **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Finest Known 1727 Second Variety Guinea

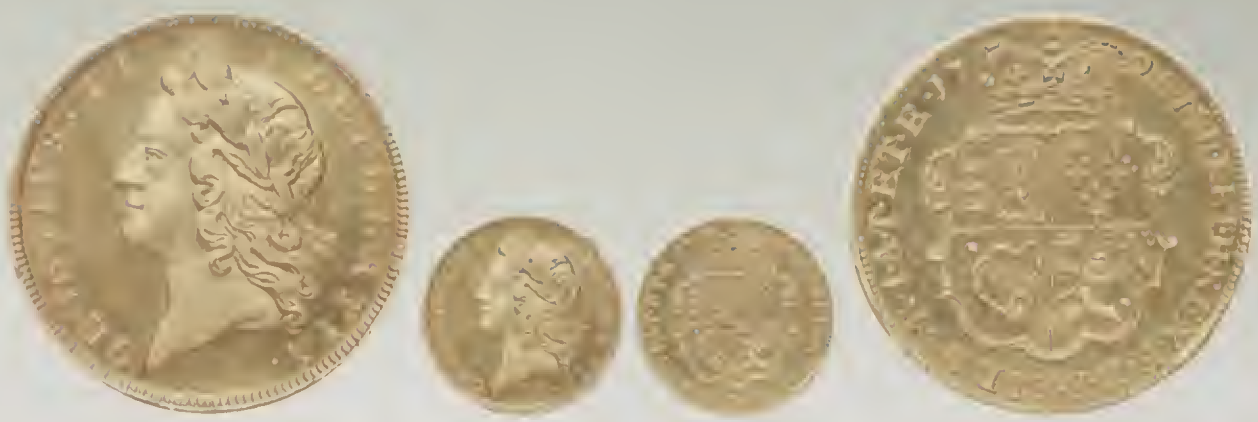


370

Great Britain. Guinea, 1727. S-3671; Fr-339; KM-563. George II, 1727-1760. First Young Head. Second variety on slightly smaller flan with larger lettering than on the previous coin. Laureate head left. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Struck in higher relief than the first variety, producing unusual eye appeal. Splendid luster, glowing color, exceptionally bold strike, and thoroughly original surfaces. Gem Uncirculated! A nonpareil piece, finest by far ever seen by the cataloguer of this section. Extremely rare. **NGC graded MS-66.**
Estimated Value .... $14,000 - 16,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Exquisite Cameo Proof 1728 Half Guinea



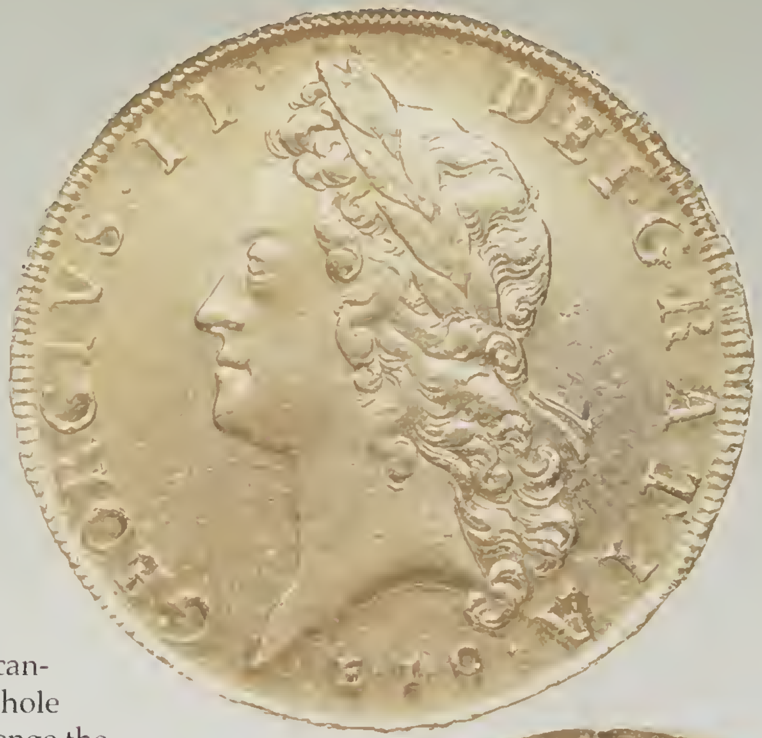
371

Great Britain. Proof Half Guinea, 1728. S-3681; Fr-345; KM-565.1; WR-75. George II, 1727-1760. Young Laureate Head, left. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. An extremely rare (R4) specimen of the first year of issue of this 2-year only type. Visible die-polish lines, but an exceptional example. Deep mirrored surfaces. Reddish gold toning. A very early gold Proof coin that is nothing but a sheer miracle of survival in this superlative condition. As choice as this great rarity ever comes! **NGC graded Proof 64 Cameo.**

Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 14,000

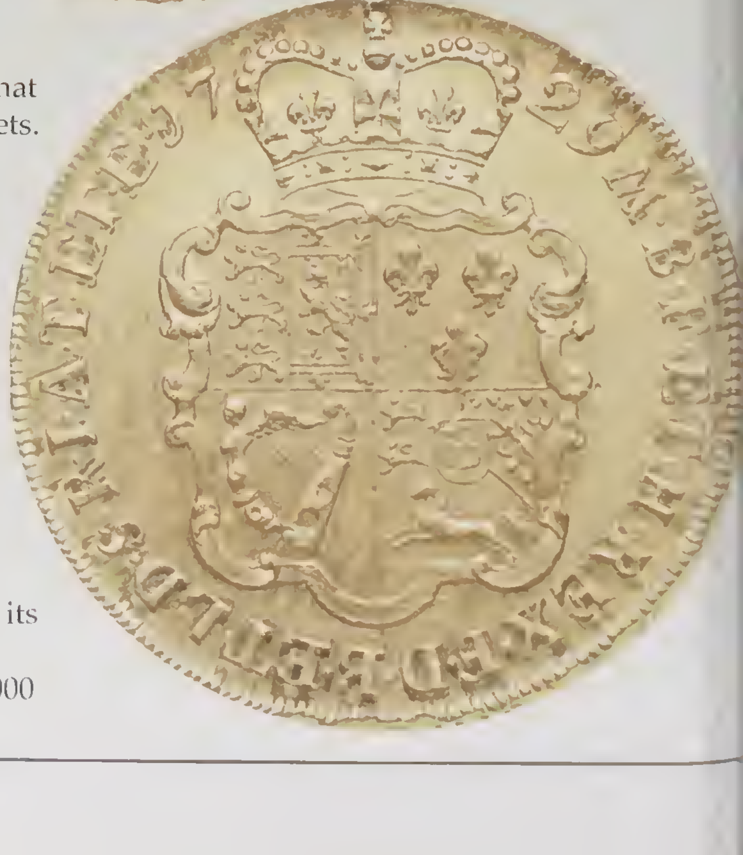
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Famous 1729 East India Company Five Guineas



372

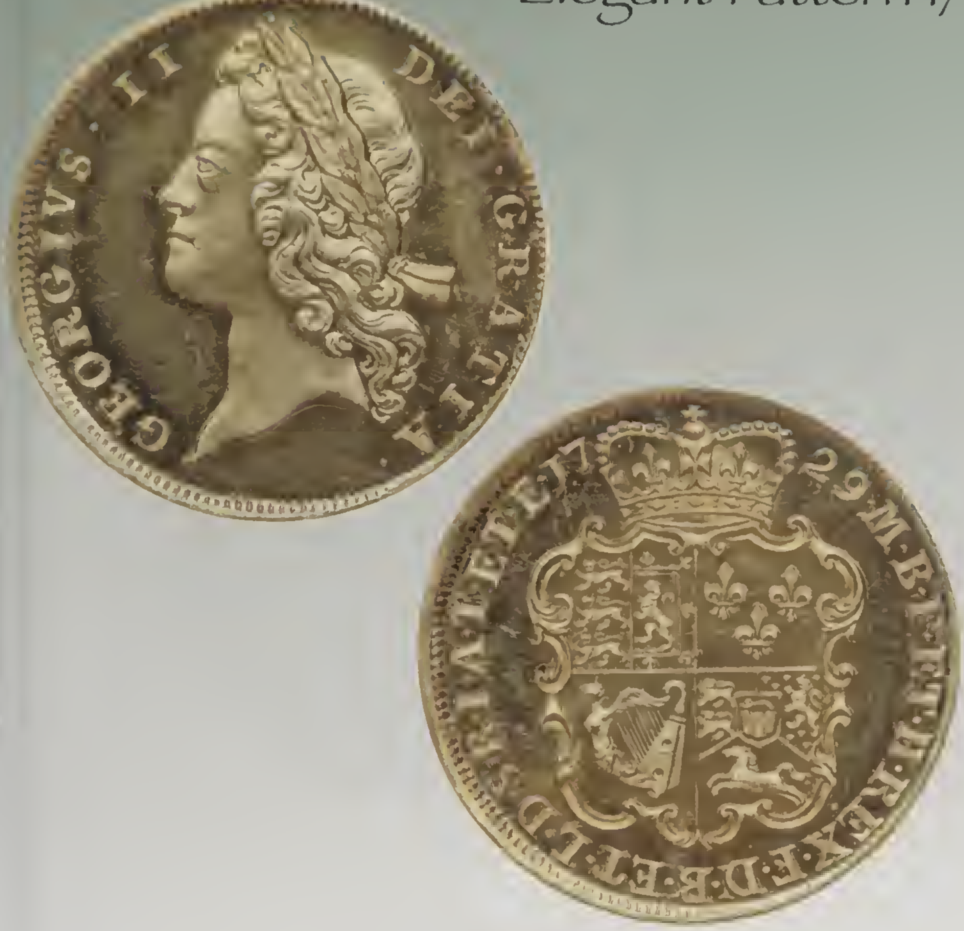
Great Britain. Five Guineas, 1729-E.I.C. S-3664; Fr-333. George II, 1727-1760. Young Laureate Head, left, with E.I.C (East India Company) below bust. *Reverse*: Crowned, garnished shield. Lustrous, an exceptional example of this historic hallmarked issue. Rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**



The East India Company was a major tool in Britain's path to mercantilism. It provided a means for the eventual incorporation of the whole of India into the British Empire. It was established in 1600 to challenge the Dutch-Portuguese monopoly of the spice trade in Asia. Initially, the British had hoped to sell linen broadcloth to the vastly populated subcontinent — something that had proved immensely popular and profitable for decades in their European markets. They were severely disappointed but discovered that native items could be sold at home for handsome returns. Winning concessions over time from local rulers, the Company established trading posts aimed at obtaining silk, cotton, indigo and tea in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and elsewhere along both coasts. Parliament later rescinded the Company's monopoly, but by the time of this coin's minting some 15% of Britain's imports came from India, and the Company's presence required an ever larger British military obligation to safeguard operations and pesonnel. By 1773 a Regulating Act instrumented by Lord North granted to the Crown control over the affairs of the Company, and placed the whole of India under the rule of a Governor-General. The East India Company was dissolved in 1858, when the administration of India was turned over to the Crown. This wonderful coin valued at 5 Guineas, marked with the Company's initials, was struck from gold obtained in India through trading conducted by the Company at the height of its power.

Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

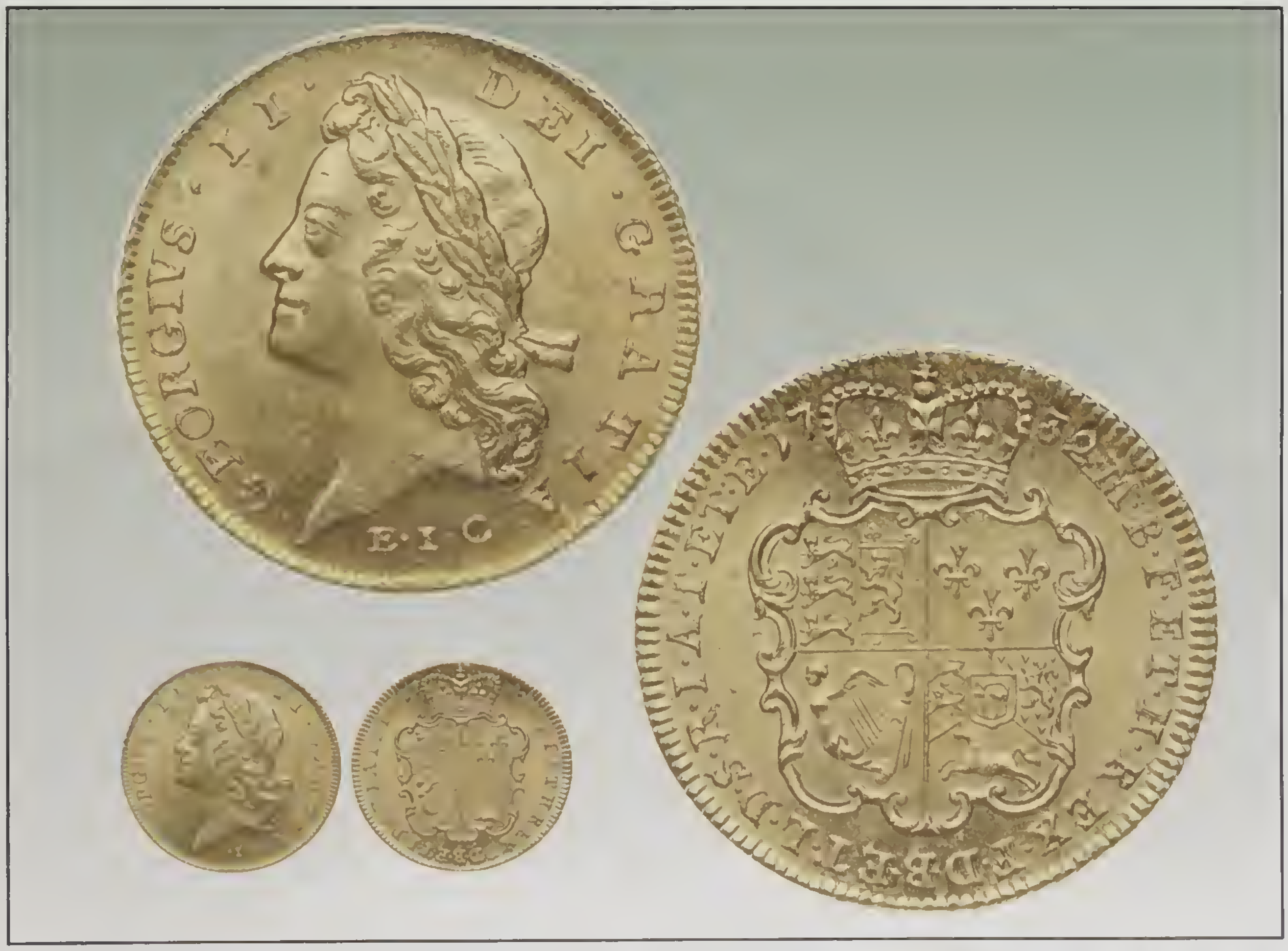
Elegant Pattern 1729 Guinea



373
Great Britain. Pattern Gold Guinea, 1729. WR-73. S-3672. DM-45. George II, 1727-1760. Second Young Head, left, by John Croker. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Plain edge. The digit "9" in the date repunched, or double-cut. A flashy brilliant Choice Proof with a moderate cameo, the best of only several seen in over two decades. Extremely rare (R5: just 6 to 10 known). With a most impressive pedigree. **NGC graded Proof 63 Cameo.**
Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 15,000

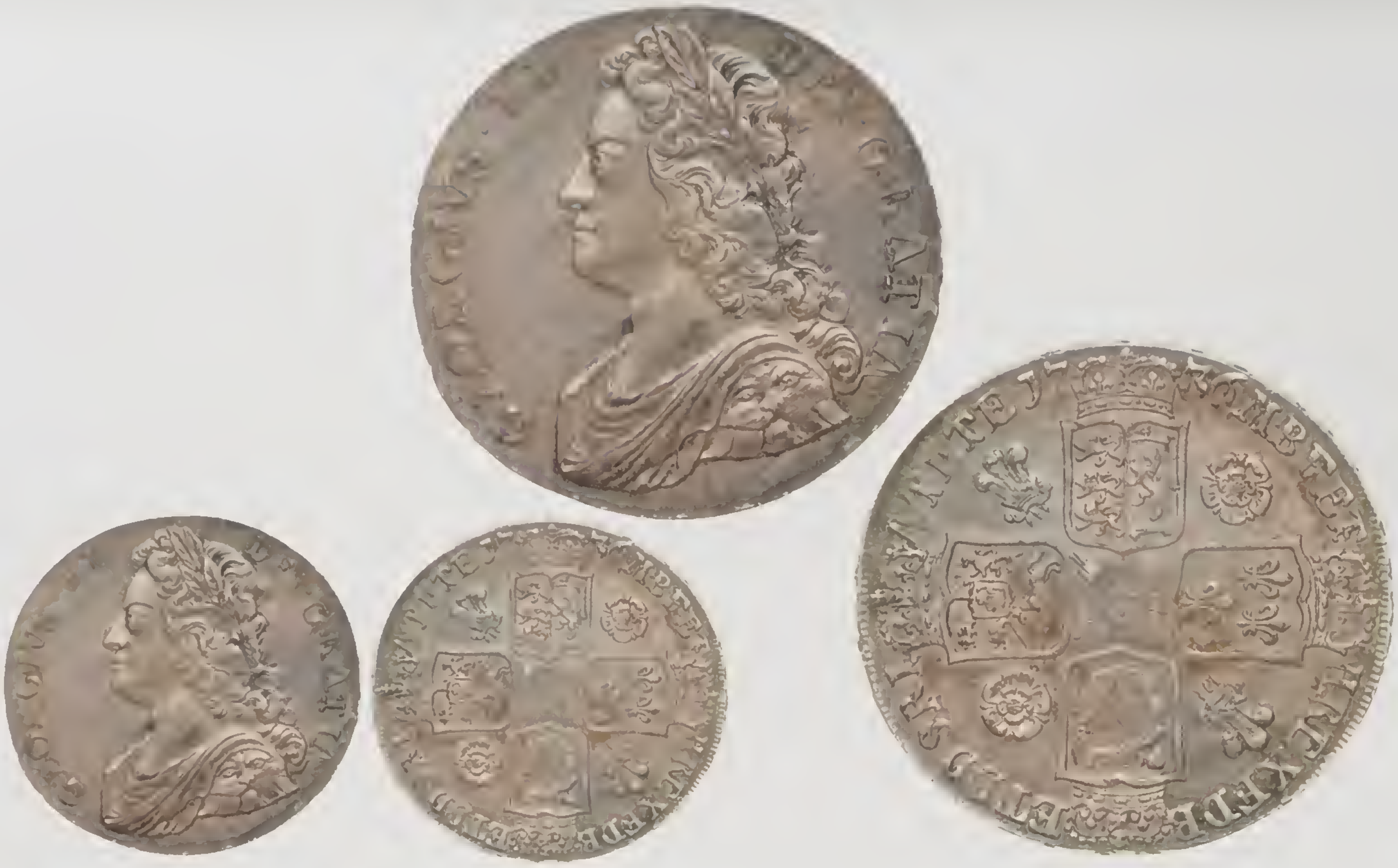
Ex Bergne, Young, Egmont-Belber, Moon, Bliss, Brand, Norweb, and Dr Jacob Y. Terner collections.

Stunning 1732 E.I.C. Guinea



374
Great Britain. Guinea, 1732-E.I.C. S-3673; Fr-340; KM-573.4. George II, 1727-1760. Second Young Head. Laureate head left, below: E.I.C. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Normal-sized legends. Very rare. A beautiful, historic coin exhibiting a crisp strike and strong luster. A classic rarity, in top condition! **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000

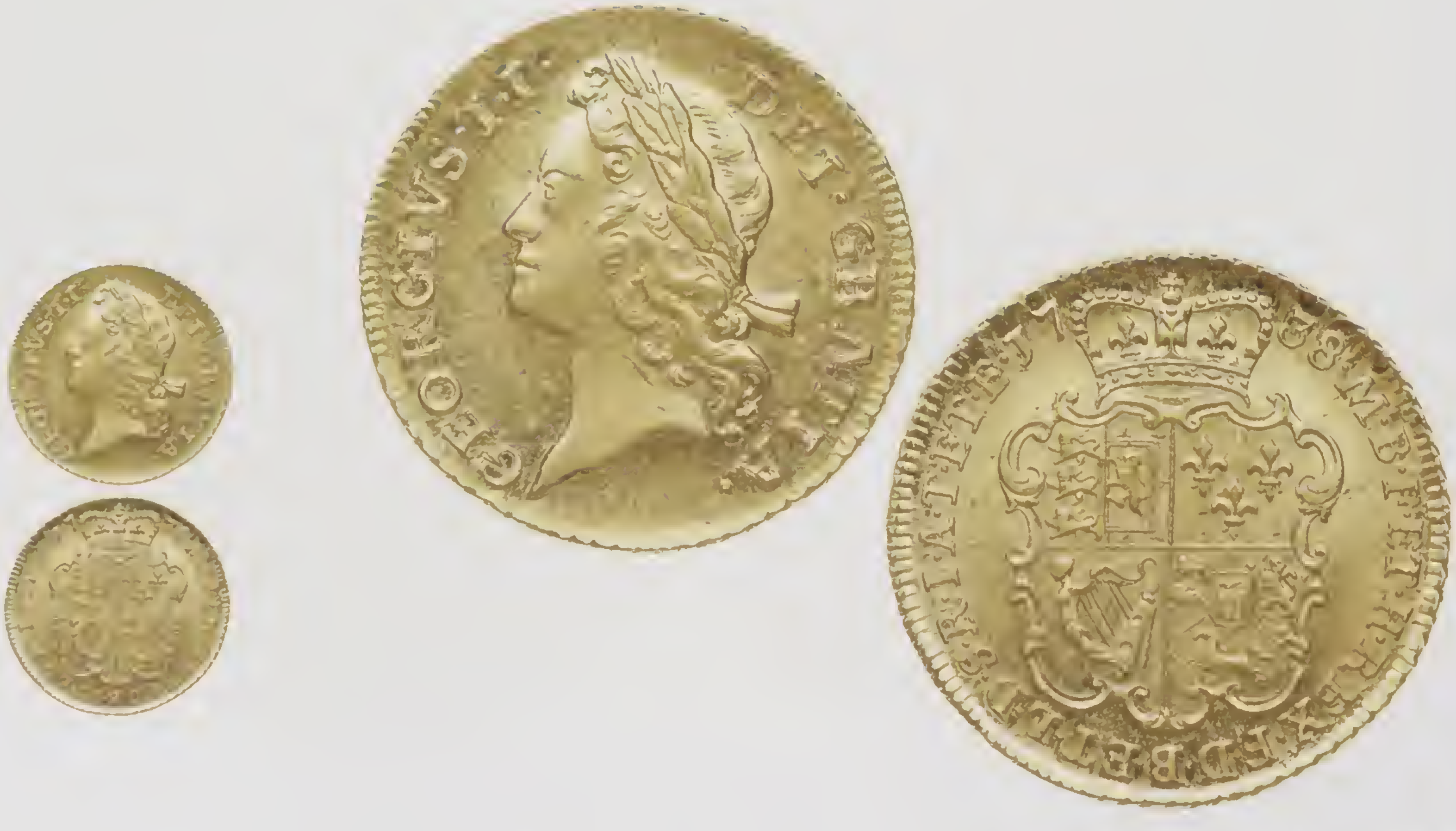
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



375

Great Britain. Crown, 1736. S-3686; ESC-121; Dav-1347; KM-575.1. NONO on edge. George II, 1727-1760. Young Head, left. Roses and plumes in the angles. Unusually choice, a beautiful Uncirculated specimen, sharply struck, well centered; considerable mint luster combines with stunning reddish-gold, violet and bluish green pastel toning to create a numismatic masterpiece of unusual eye appeal. **NGC graded MS-63.**

George II was son and successor to George I, and like his father he was also Prince Elector of his native Hanover. Unlike his father, he embraced being English, lived in London, spoke English, and the early years of his reign were peaceful and prosperous. This lovely coin is a marvelous memento of that period. Crowns of this type are not extremely rare even in Mint State, but seldom is one found so extraordinarily handsome as this one.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

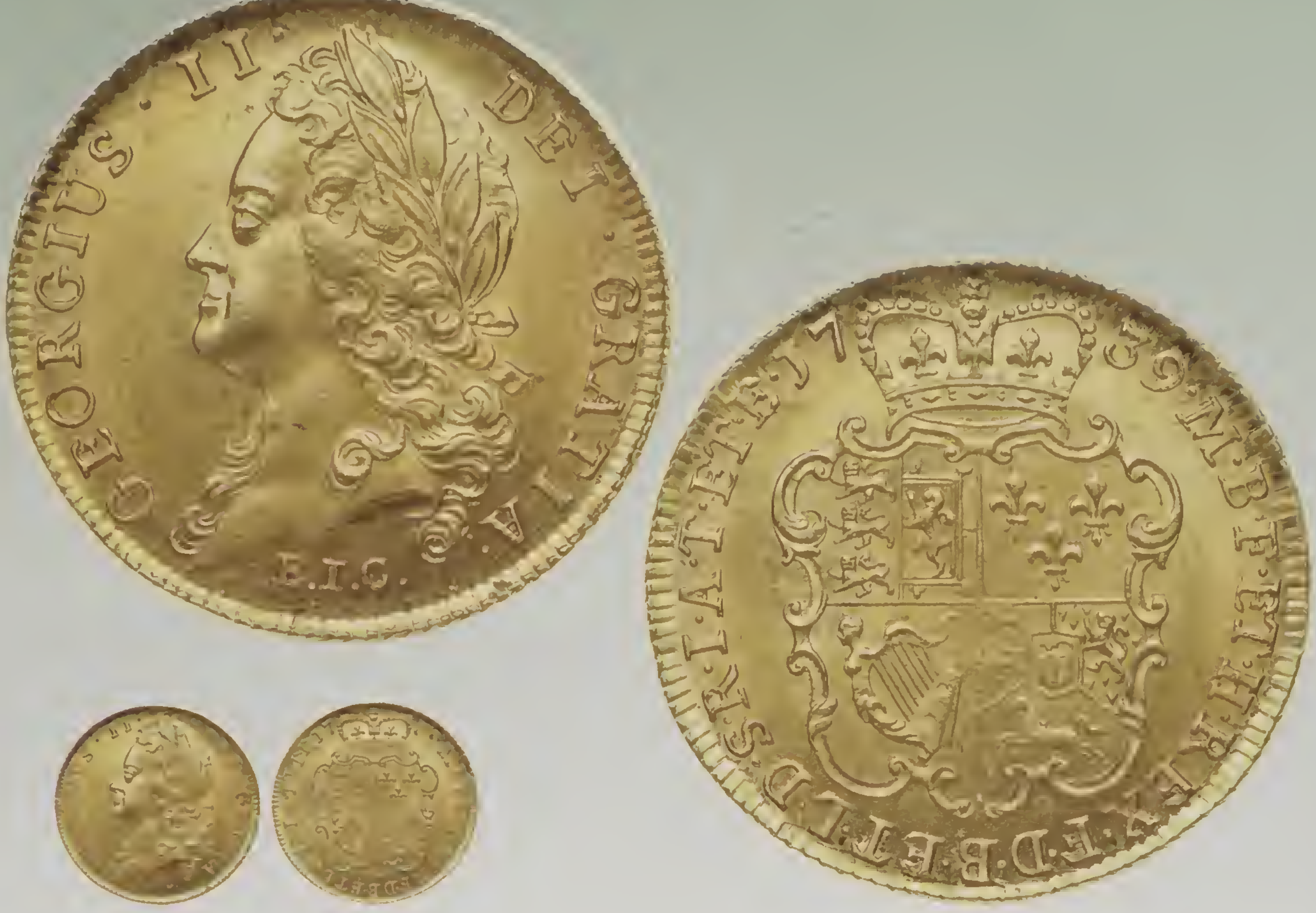


376

Great Britain. Guinea, 1738. S-3674; Fr-339; KM-573.3. George II, 1727-1760. Second Young Laureate Head, left. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Last year of this generally rare type. A choice coin with a slightly shallow portrait. Its luster is unusually strong, and it escaped the ages relatively unblemished. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Possible Finest Known 1739 E.I.C. Guinea

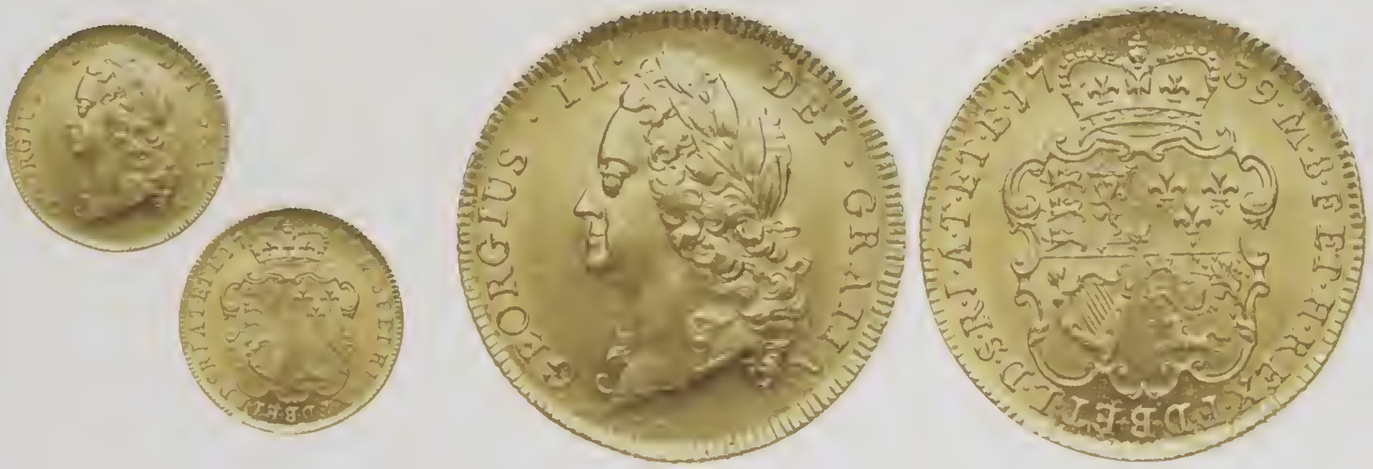


377

Great Britain. Guinea, 1739-E.I.C. S-3677; Fr-342; KM-577.2. George II, 1727-1760. Intermediate Laureate Head, left, below: E.I.C. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Long fine diebreak through bottom of obverse. A splendid coin! Glowing golden red luster. Possibly the finest known East India Company guinea! **NGC graded MS-65.**

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex Norweb Collection. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

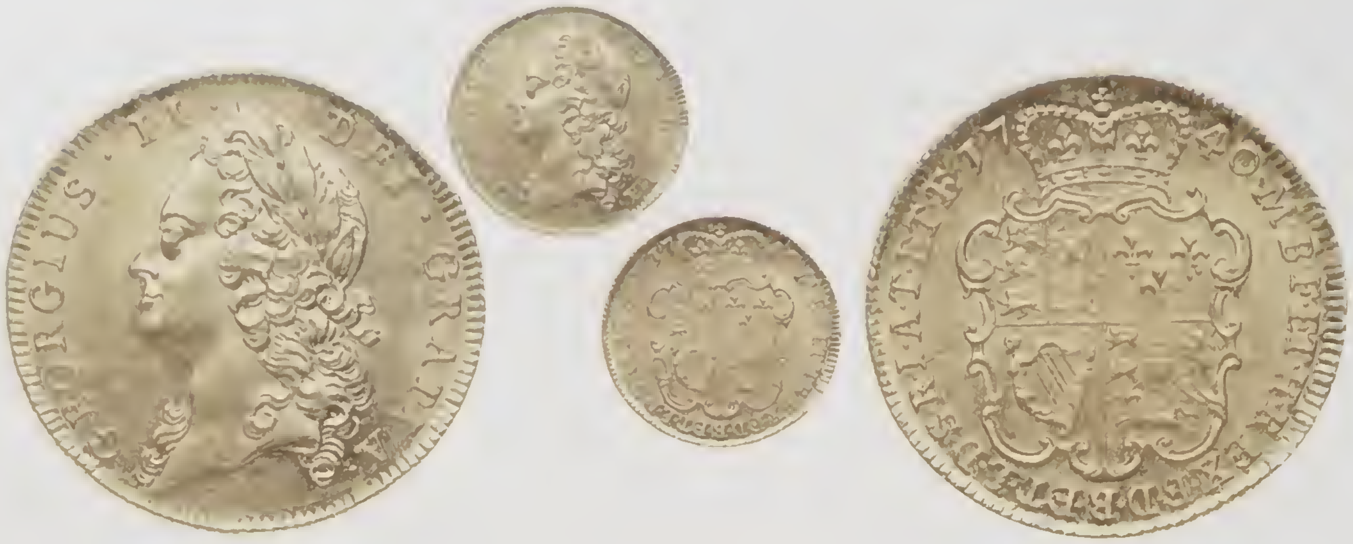


378

Great Britain. Guinea, 1739. S-3676; Fr-341; KM-577.1. George II, 1727-1760. Intermediate Laureate Head, left. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Boldly struck and exceptionally choice, a lovely Uncirculated coin, rare in this grade. Diebreak through the bottom of the truncation. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

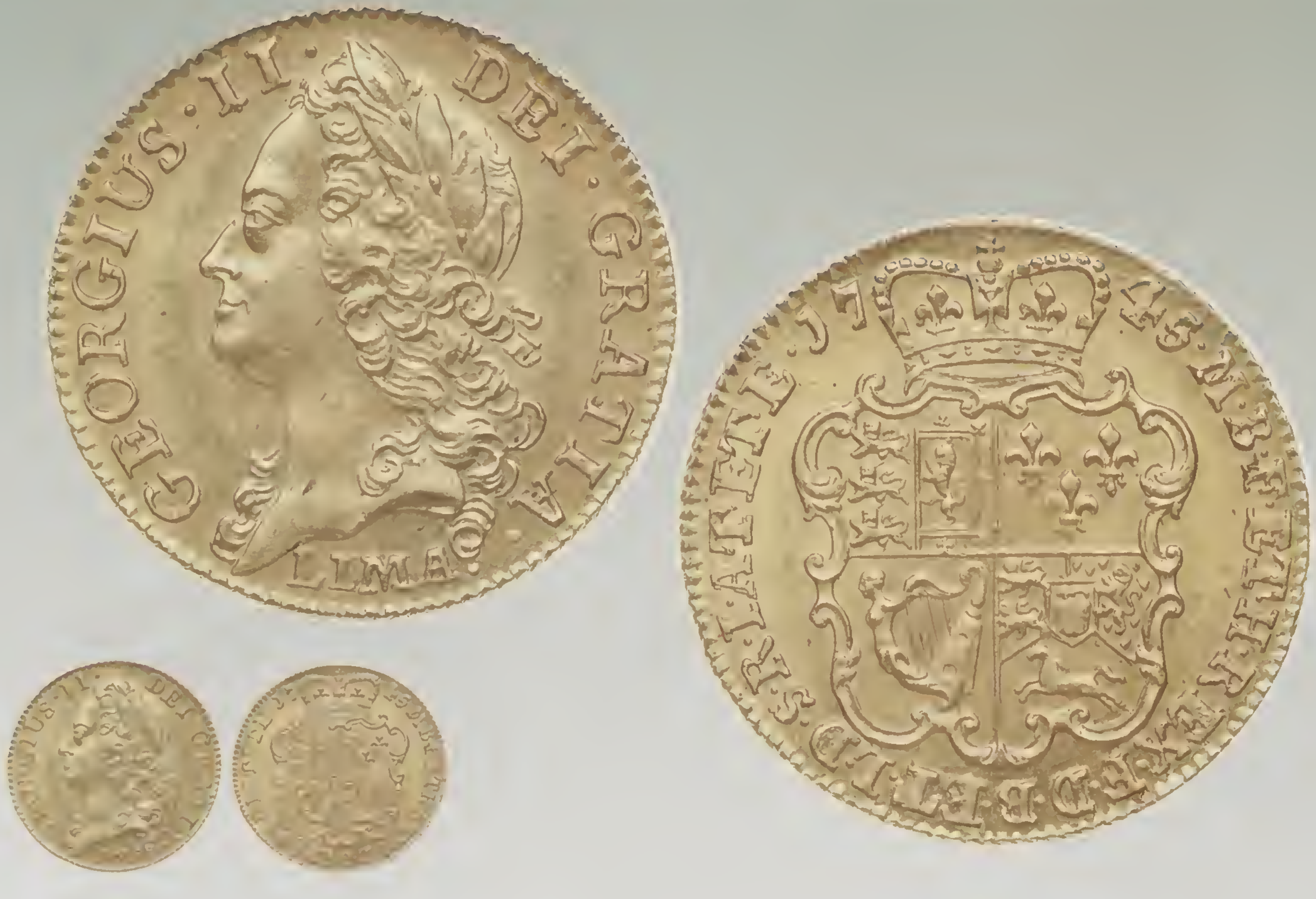


379

Great Britain. Guinea, 1740. S-3676; Fr-341; KM-577.1. George II, 1727-1760. Intermediate Laureate Head, left. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. A rarely seen date in remarkable grade. Uncirculated and remarkably unblemished, with flashy luster. **NGC graded MS-62.** Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Possible Finest Known 1745 ‘Lima’ Guinea



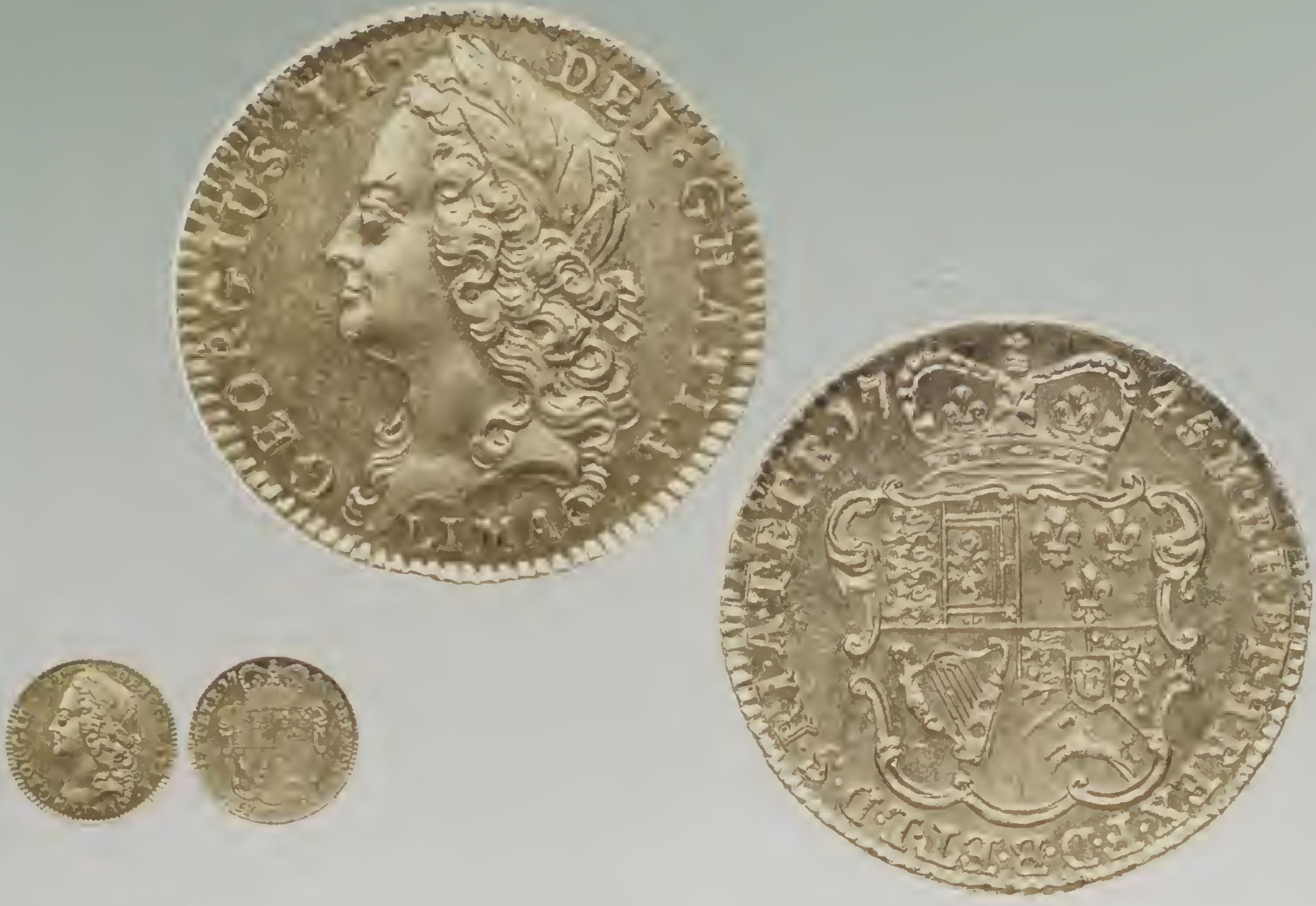
380

Great Britain. Guinea, 1745-Lima. S-3679; Fr-343; KM-577.4. George II, 1727-1760. Intermediate Laureate Head, left, below: LIMA. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. A very choice piece, sharply struck and exhibiting premium “green gold” toning. The rarity of this historic piece, in this grade, almost defies description. Probably the finest known. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Almost all of the treasure captured by Anson was silver, only a tiny percentage being gold bullion. Hence the gold coins bearing LIMA are rare in all grades. Anson’s voyage strained relations with China, while being extremely costly and contributing little to the war effort. But, in terms of prestige and perception, the view of British naval superiority was greatly enhanced. The idea that the British were untouchable was greatly magnified, and as naval prowess increased the Empire expanded.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

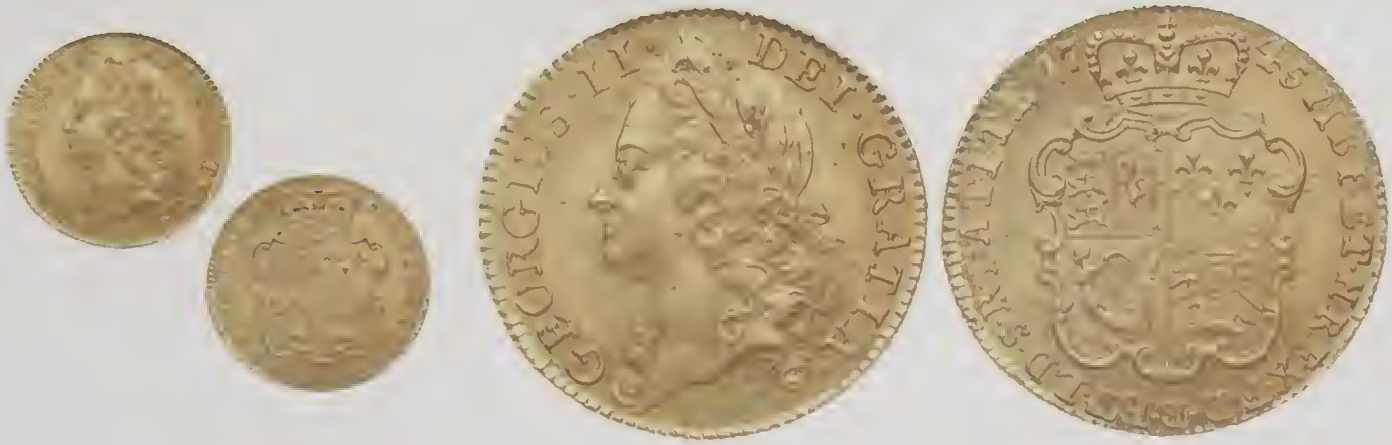
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Fantastic 'Lima' 1745 Half Guinea



381
Great Britain. Half Guinea, 1745-Lima. S-3684; Fr-348; KM-580.2. George II, 1727-1760. Intermediate Laureate Head left, below: LIMA. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Extremely rare as a type. A splendid specimen, simply stunning in eye appeal and among the finest ever seen, glittering with 18th-century luster, and boldly struck! **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

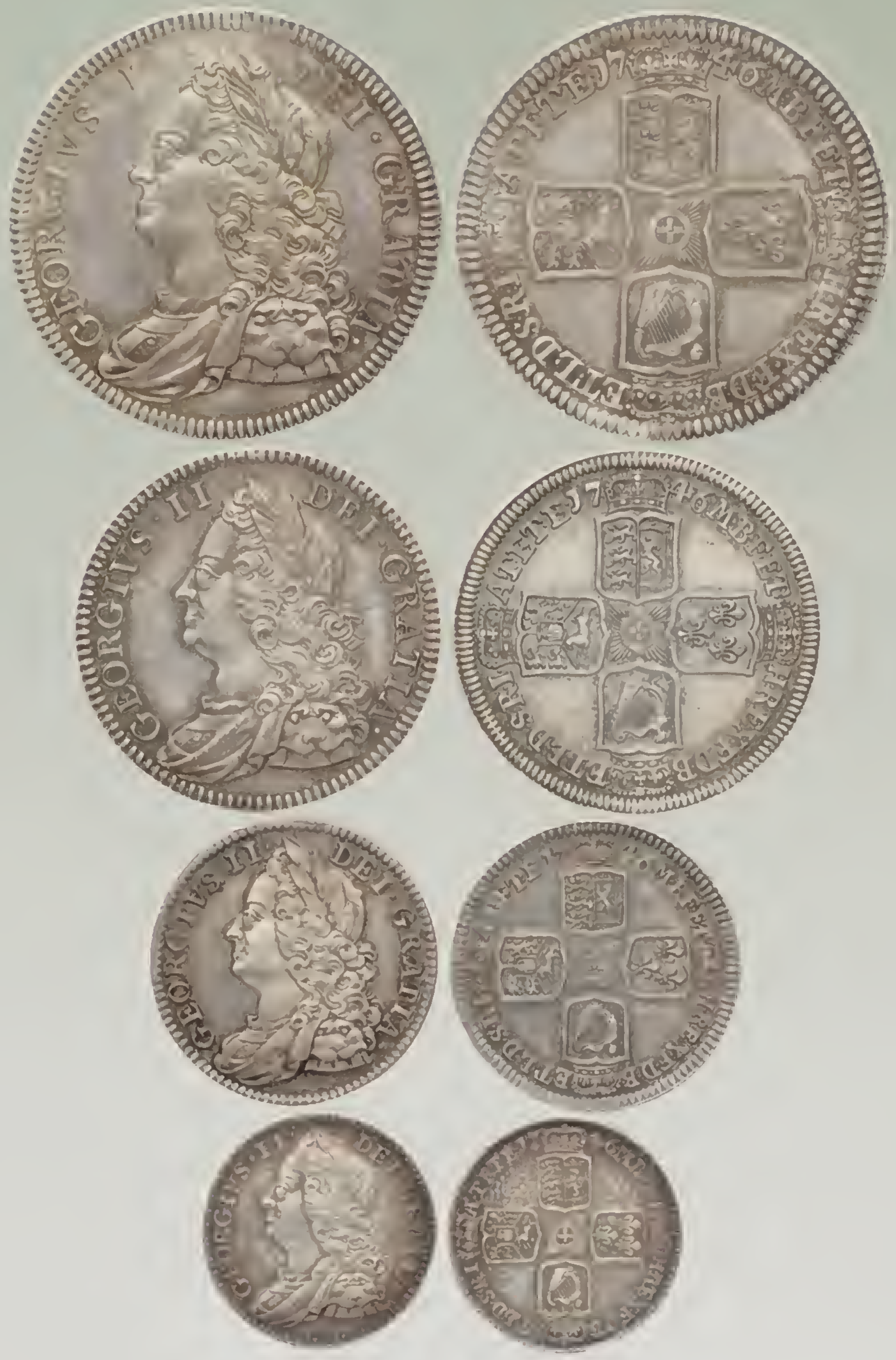
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



382
Great Britain. Guinea, 1745. S-3678; Fr-341; KM-577.3. George II, 1727-1760. Intermediate Laureate Head, left. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Very choice, with lovely old-time, yellow gold toning. The shield quite well struck up. Rare and exceptional, in fact a coin of magnificent eye appeal. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Fabulous 1746 Proof Set - Perhaps the Finest in Existence!



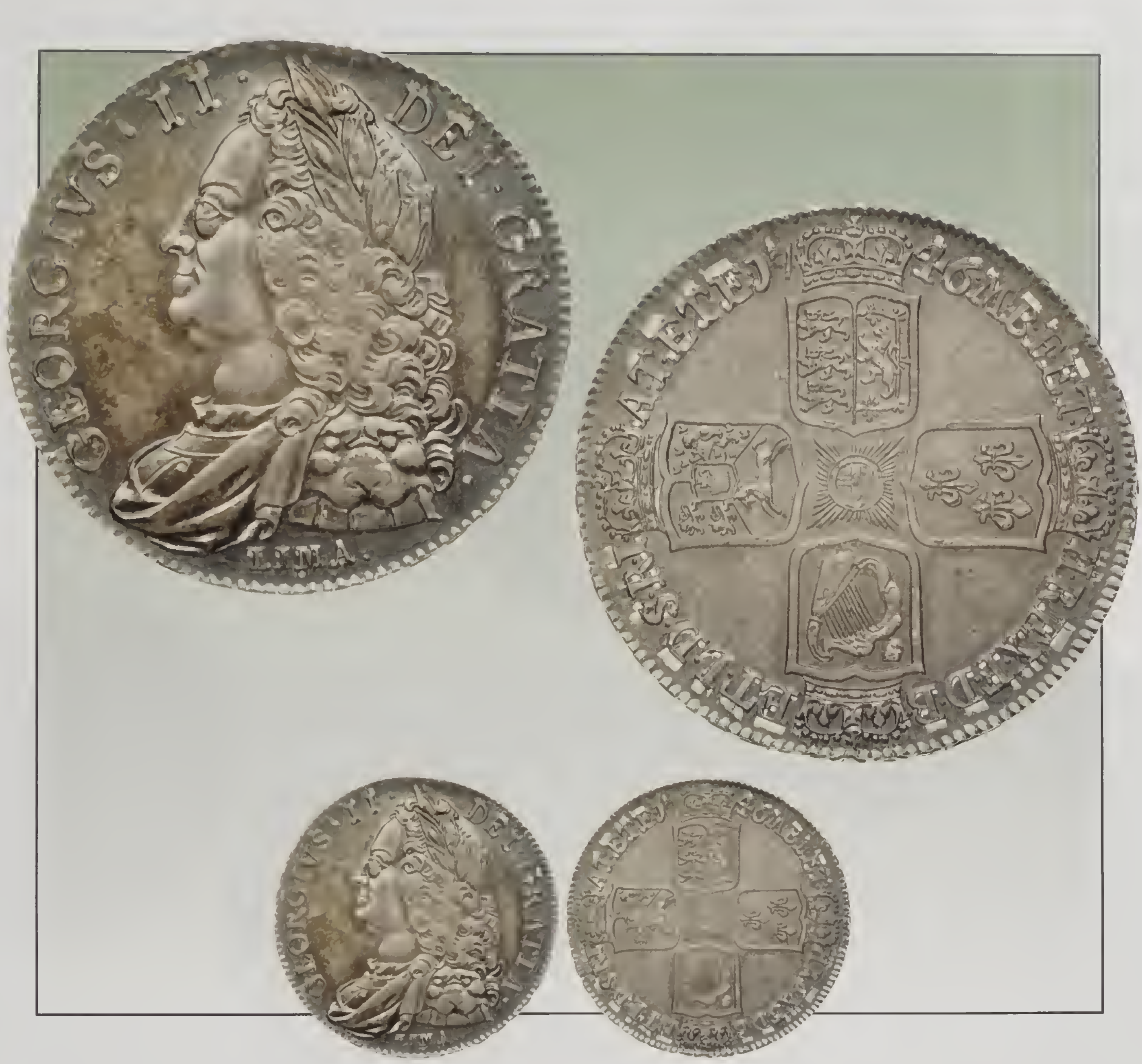
383

Great Britain. Proof Set, 1746. George II, 1727-60. Older Laureate Bust left. Reverse, crowned cruciform shields, angles plain. S-3690, 3696, 3704 and 3711; ESC-126, 608, 1208, 1619. These four coins are an excellent example of the very first Proof set issued by the Royal Mint specifically for collectors. Only about 100 such sets were made, the intended "market" being museums and aristocrats, for it was the vogue at the time for "gentlemen" to collect anything and everything related to "culture." The homeland coinage was therefore a natural item for inclusion in such gentlemens' holdings. This set consists of the four largest coins then in circulation, all struck as Proofs, as follows: the crown (S-3690) with VICESIMO edge inscription, the halfcrown (S-3696) with the same edge, and with engrailed edges the shilling (S-3704) and sixpence (S-3711). In 1746, the only silver coins of these denominations struck without the hallmark LIMA on them were these Proofs. It's not possible to say with certainty if these are the same four coins originally issued together as a set, but they match very well, as each has attractive silvery gray and gold iridescent toning, which is in fact brighter and prettier than is usually found on these coins. Very few sets remain intact: few original sets exist. Mostly what is seen today are individual coins, and the majority of the surviving specimens show a considerable amount of disturbance to the surfaces. This is one of the finest sets extant. Exceptionally choice Proofs, each blessed by the same iridescence, surface sparkle and originality. Lot of 4 coins. **NGC graded Crown, Proof 65, Halfcrown NGC Proof-63, Shilling NGC Proof 64 and Sixpence NGC Proof-64.**

Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

'Finest Known' 1746 "Lima" Crown

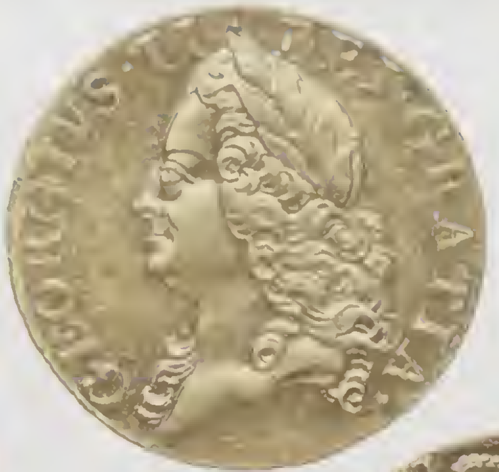


384

Great Britain. "Lima" Crown, 1746. S-3689; Spink 3665; Dav-1350; KM-585.3. George II, 1727-1760. Old Head. DECIMO NONO on edge. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust, left; LIMA below bust. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, nimbate cross at center. Sharply struck, with full mint luster beneath exquisite, long-set, deep bluish mauve toning. Scarce and historical, probably the finest known Lima crown. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Lima-hallmarked coins of the reign of George II were struck from the Spanish bullion seized by Captain George Anson under orders from the Admiralty during his trans-global ocean voyage of 1740-1744. When 11 Spanish treasure ships captured off the Philippines were sailed back to Portsmouth and the specie taken by wagon train along crowd-filled roads to the mint at London, England had effectively seized a huge fortune via legal piracy from the Spanish, who had mined the gold and silver at Lima, Peru. Soon after, Anson became the most renowned admiral of his day — the most decorated and most honored. Entering the navy at 15, an officer at 21, and by 27 a captain with his own ship to command, Anson was given the fortunate charge in 1740 to circumnavigate the globe, penetrate the Straits of Magellan, stir the South American colonies into revolt, and generally raise as much pandemonium with the Spaniards and their shipping as he could. His six warships were at sea for three years and nine months. While his crews were beset by the inevitable scurvy, his squadron of ships endured storms, shipwreck and furious engagement at battle, costing him five of his command's six vessels, and some 1400 of his 1900 personnel! But he captured many prizes of booty, sacked and plundered the town of Payta Bay, sank or damaged a good number of Spanish ships, and most importantly captured the long-sought Spanish trading galleon La Nuestra Señora de Cavadonga, which had famously plied the Spanish shipping lanes between Acapulco and Manilla. This ship's cargo totaled some 36,000 ounces of silver, and a small amount of gold. In December of 1743, Anson turned towards home, arriving at the naval yards at Spithead (near Portsmouth) on June 15, 1744. Anson would eventually ascend to the rank of First Lord of the Admiralty, would be elevated to the peerage, and would use his influence to enact or oversee needed reforms to his beloved Royal Navy.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

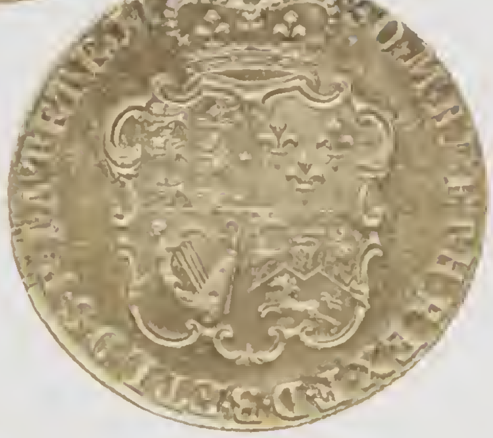
Once part of a presentation set (of four silver coins) reputedly given by Admiral Anson himself to the captain of one of his treasure ships and sold in a Spink Auction, London, mid-1980s. Illustrated in **Money of The World**, *coin 106.*



385

Great Britain. Guinea, 1750. S-3680; Fr-344; KM-588. George II, 1727-1760. Old Laureate Head, left. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Rare date in actuality, not that the standard references would so indicate. Among the finest known of its type, and possibly the very best 1750 in existence, despite the seemingly modest number grade. Sharp and beautiful! **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

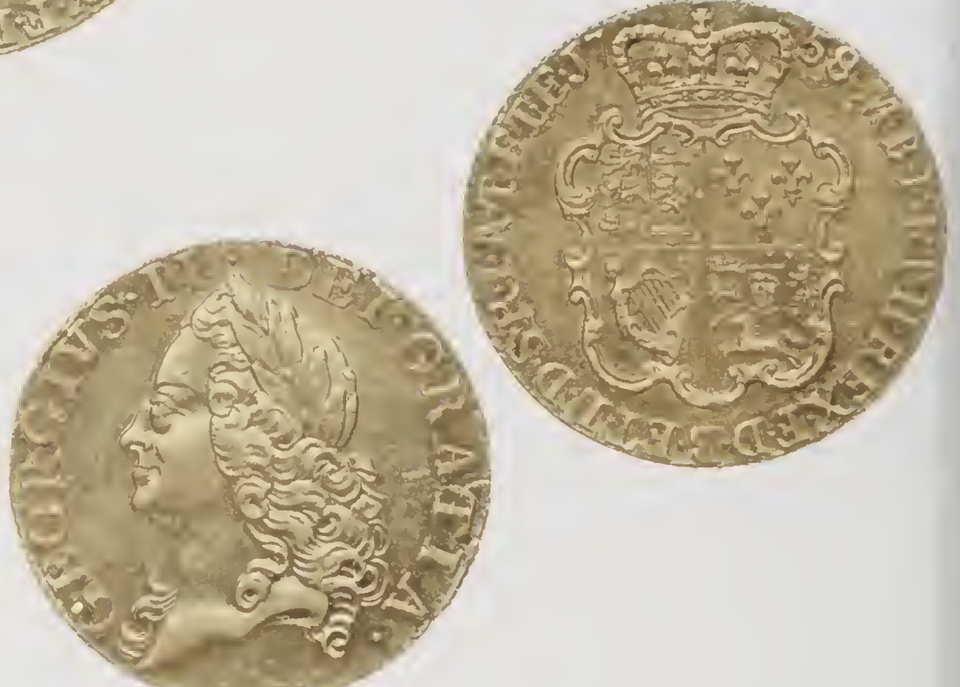
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

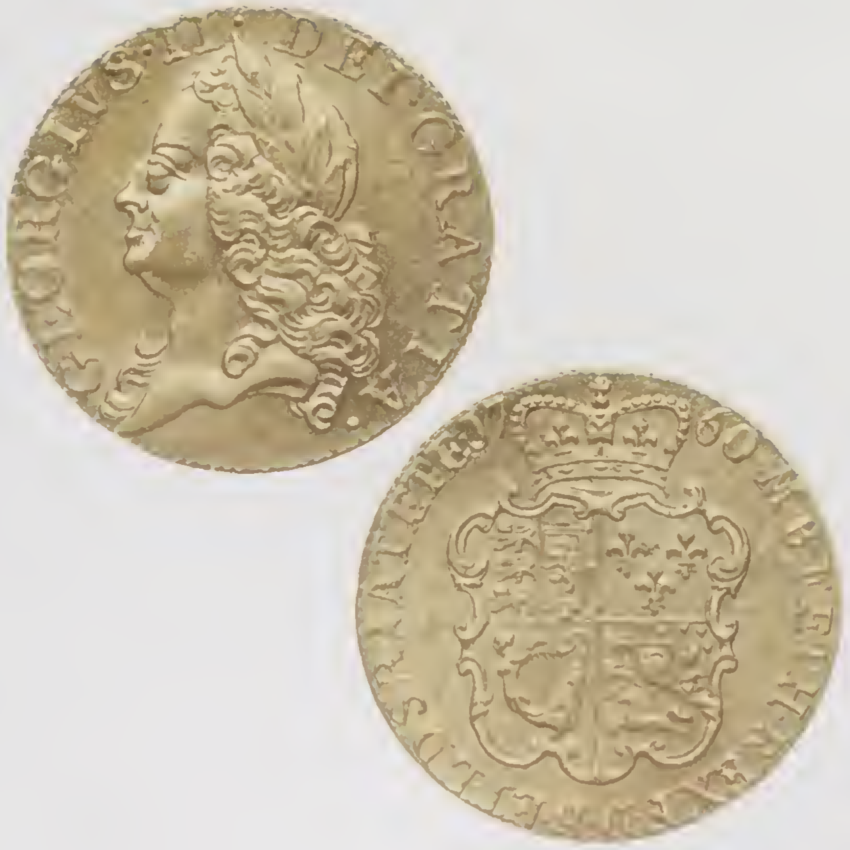


386

Great Britain. Guinea, 1758. S-3680; Fr-344; KM-588. George II, 1727-1760. Old Laureate Head, left. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. A choice coin, boldly struck and very lustrous. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



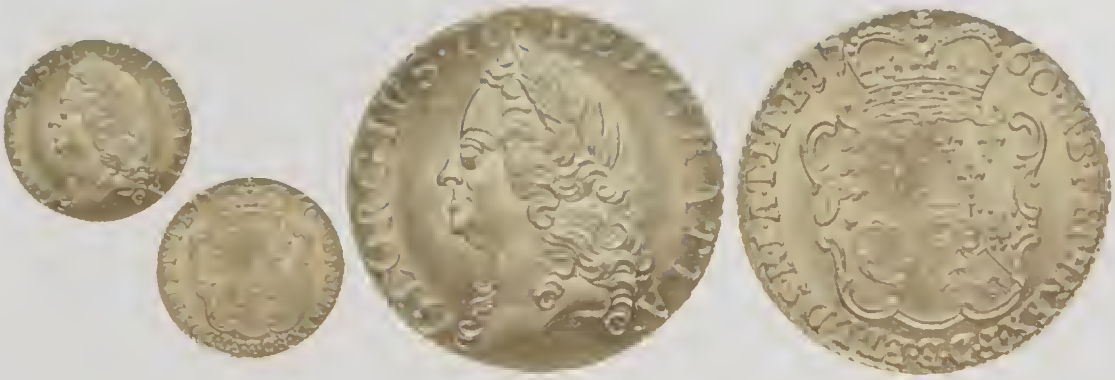


387

Great Britain. Guinea, 1760. S-3680; Fr-344; KM-588. George II, 1727-1760. Old Laureate Head, left. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. The final year, a choice coin with flashy luster. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Gem 1760 Half Guinea

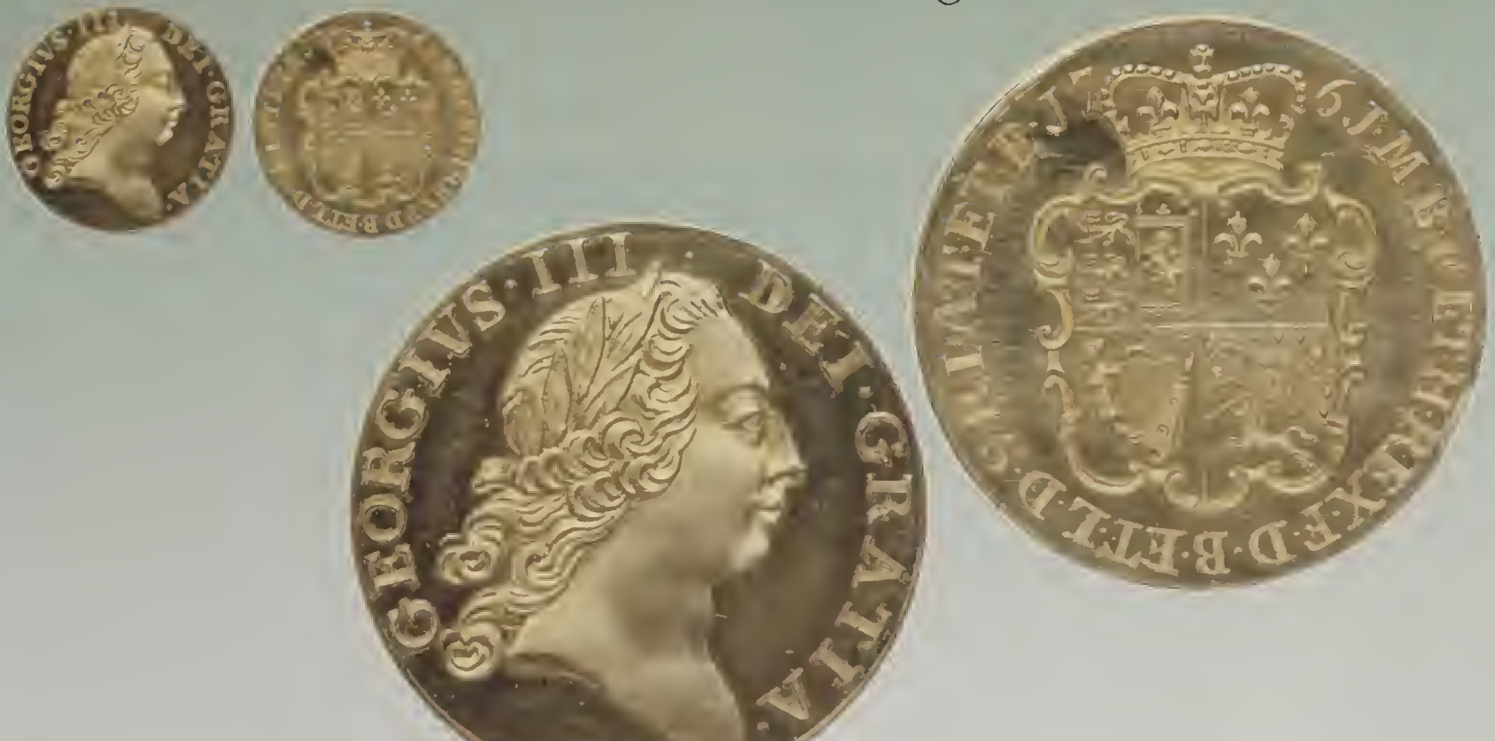


388

Great Britain. Half Guinea, 1760. S-3685; Fr-349; KM-587. George II, 1727-1760. Old Laureate Head, left. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Last year of issue for this type. A splendid, satiny coin, well struck from old dies, showing some crumbling around the reverse letters for instance, but glowing with luster, its surfaces nearly perfect! **NGC graded MS-66.**
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Pattern 1761 Guinea by Tanner



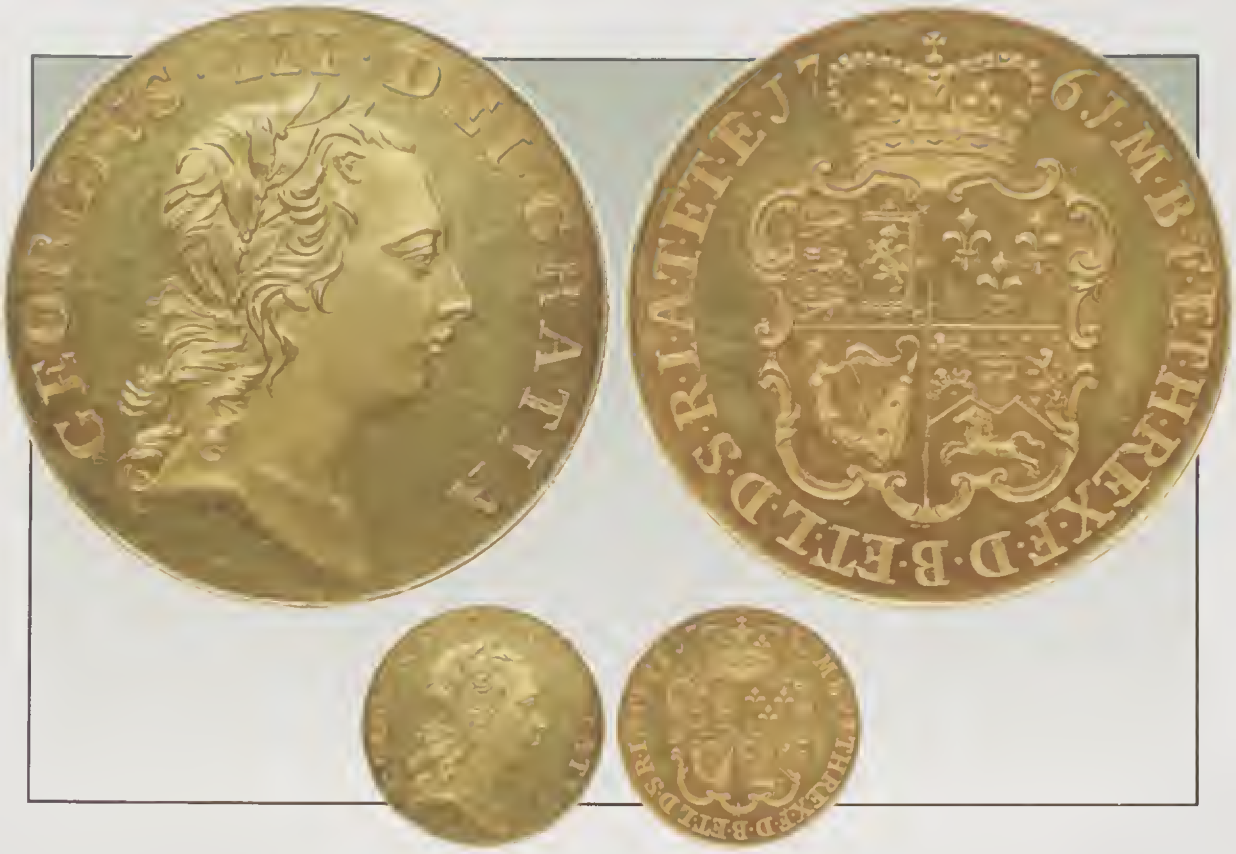
389

Great Britain. Pattern Guinea, 1761. WR-82. DM-96. By Tanner. George III, 1760-1820. Plain laureate head right. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Plain edge. This is R5, extremely rare **(just 6 to 10 known)**. Any early George III guinea is most elusive, but a splendid cameoed pattern Proof such as this is even more so! Here, the king's portrait gleams with a special brilliance, seen on few other coins of any kind. **NGC graded Proof 66 Ultra Cameo.**

A gorgeous, striking design, with the curly hair reminding one of the splendid "Fine Work" guinea of William III, struck some sixty years earlier. Perhaps it was an inspiration for John Tanner, during this period when he and Richard Yeo were competing against each other's considerable talents for the king's pleasure (as well as that of the coinage committee). Patterns in gold reached new levels of beauty and technical proficiency in the 1760s and 1770s.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex Spink sale #96, lot 240. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Pattern 1761 Guinea by Yeo



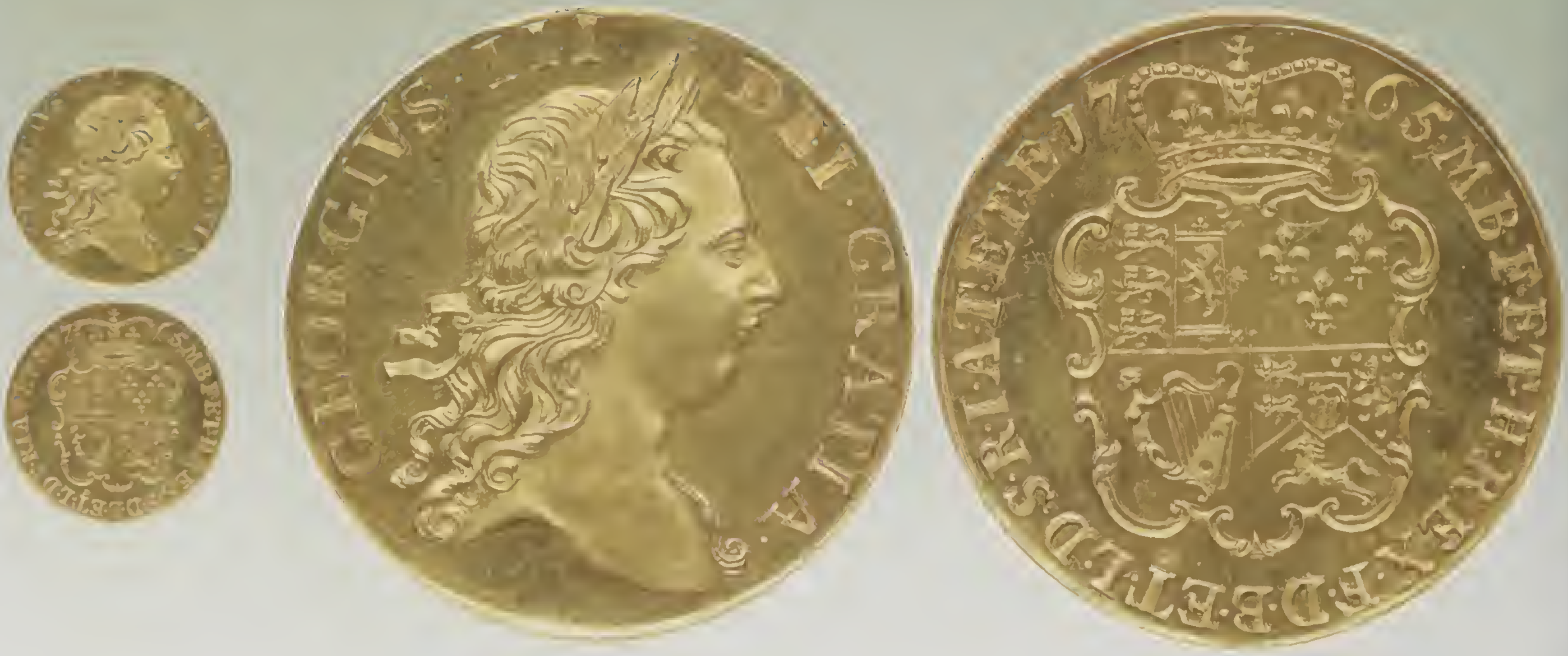
390

Great Britain. Pattern Guinea, 1761. WR-84. DM-97. George III, 1760-1820. Portrait by Yeo, the First Laureate Head, right (as adopted and used only in 1761). Plain edge. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. R4, very rare **(11 to 20 known)**. This is among the rarest of all guinea types, and as a Proof it is even more special. In full brilliance, possessing lovely old-time reddish toning, moreso on its reverse. **NGC graded Proof 63.**

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex Brooker (1971) and Selig collections; ex Spink sale of March 1909, lot 1112. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Pattern 1765 Guinea by Yeo



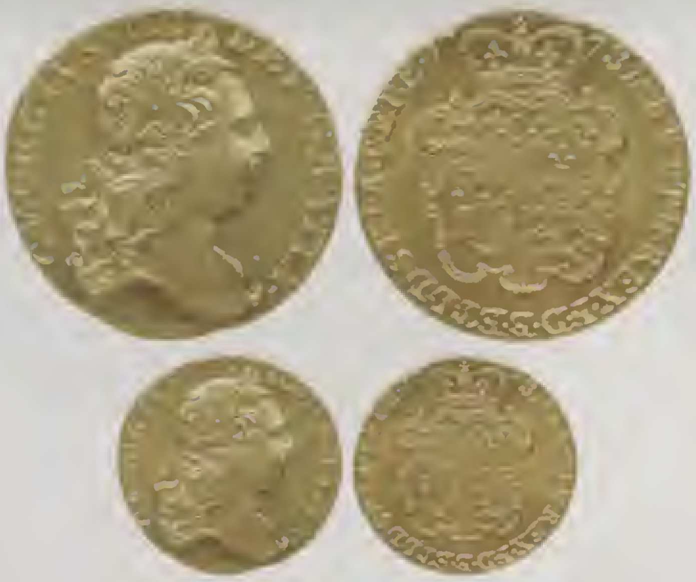
391

Great Britain. Proof Pattern Guinea, 1765. WR-88. DM-103 (this coin). George III, 1760-1820. Portrait by Yeo, the Intermediate Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Plain edge. A brilliant and very choice specimen, with an impressive provenance. **NGC graded Proof 64.**

The suggested design, which became the 3rd Head, was first struck as a currency coin in 1765. This pattern is R5, extremely rare **(6 to 10 known)**. It is one of two principal patterns for the Rose Guinea series which followed.

Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 15,000

Ex Whetmore, Hewitt, Brooker, Douglas-Morris, and Selig collections. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

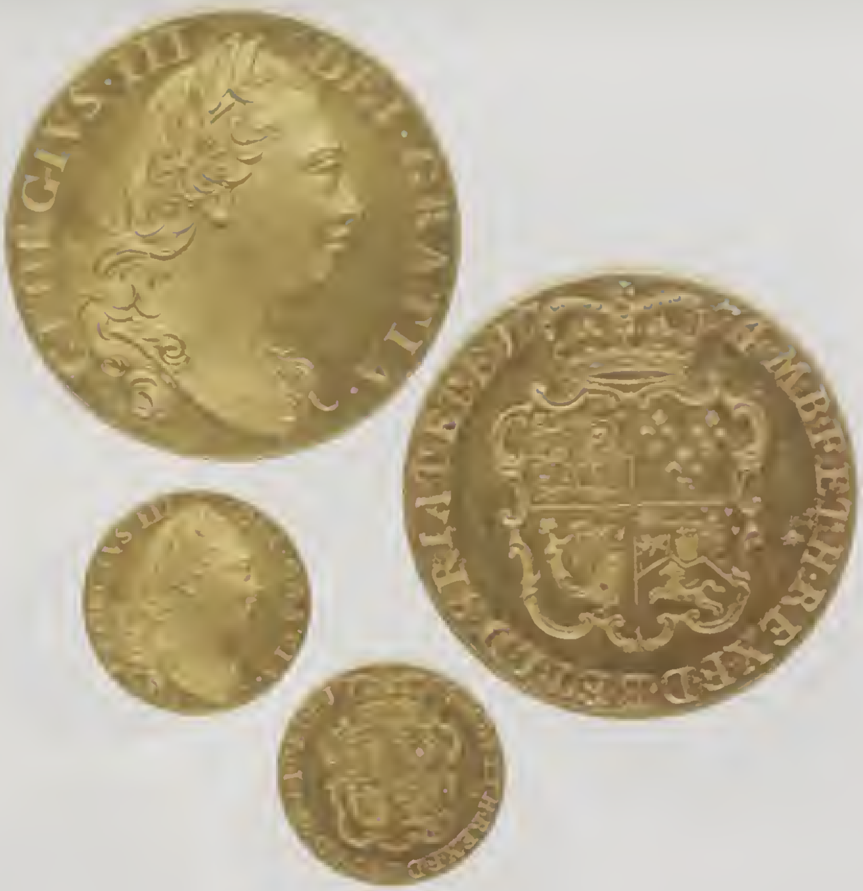


392

Great Britain. Rose Guinea, 1773. S-3727; Fr-354; KM-600. George III. Third Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. A most pleasing example from the last year of this charming type. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



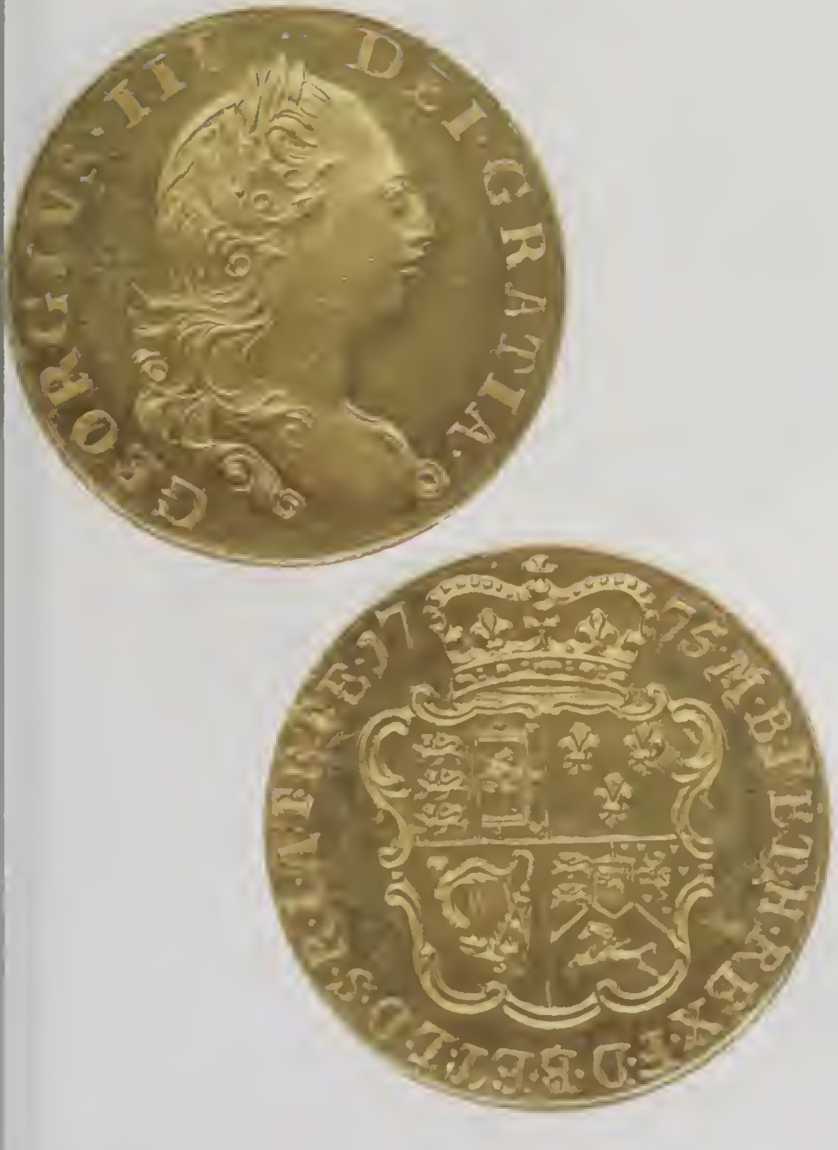
393

Great Britain. Pattern Rose Guinea in gold, 1774. WR-95. S-3728. By Pingo. George III, 1760-1820. Fourth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Plain, bevelled edge. A nice-looking Proof, but it has a faint scratch by the king's portrait in the obverse field. Rare. **NGC graded Proof 62 Cameo.** Obviously a Specimen, struck to preserve an example of this new-portrait Rose Guinea for the various museums, to which it was sold by the Royal Mint. The die-bulge in the right reverse field is found on almost all examples.

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Pattern 1775 Half Guinea



394

Great Britain. Pattern Half Guinea, 1775. Type of S-3733. WR-129; DM-87. George III, 1760-1820. Portrait by Yeo, the Third Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Plain edge. Excellent strike. Some very small abrasions on the face. **NGC graded Proof 64.**

This is a very rare **(R3)** Proof of Record showing the late bust of the king with long curls draped beneath the bust and a sort of melon-shaped head.

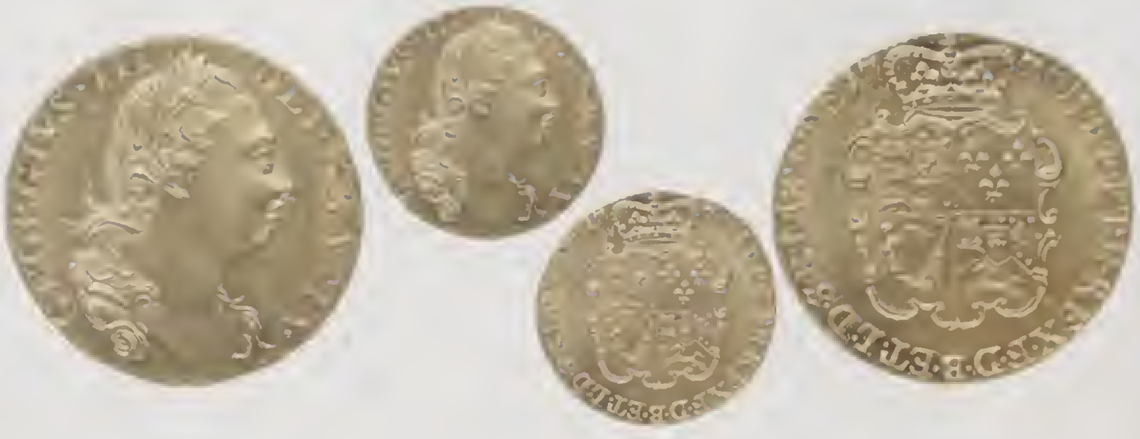
Estimated Value $6,000 - 7,000

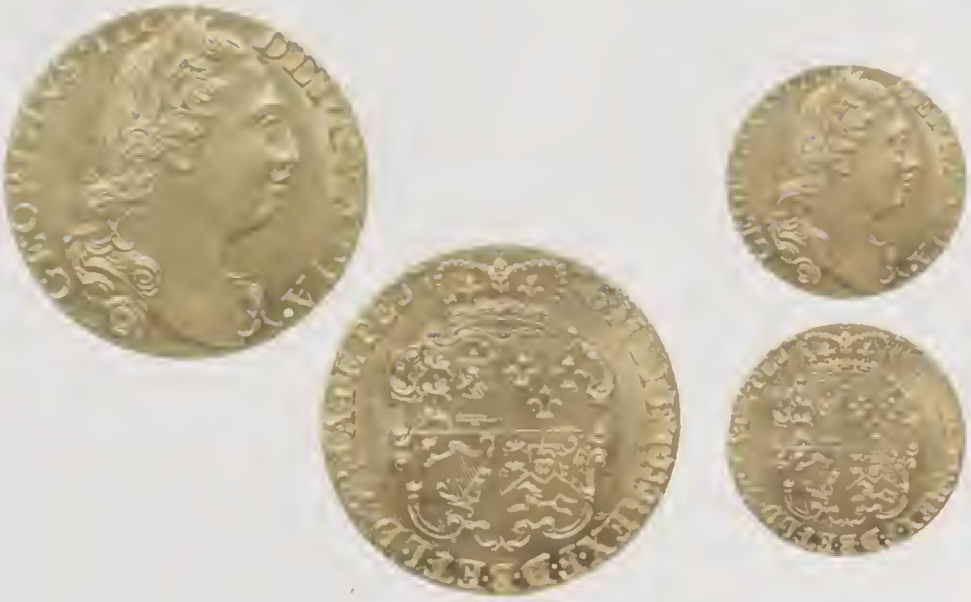
Ex Brooker and Selig collections. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

395

Great Britain. Rose Guinea, 1775. S-3728; Fr-355; KM-604. George III, 1760-1820. Fourth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. A beautiful coin! Especially choice and boldly struck. Rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.





396

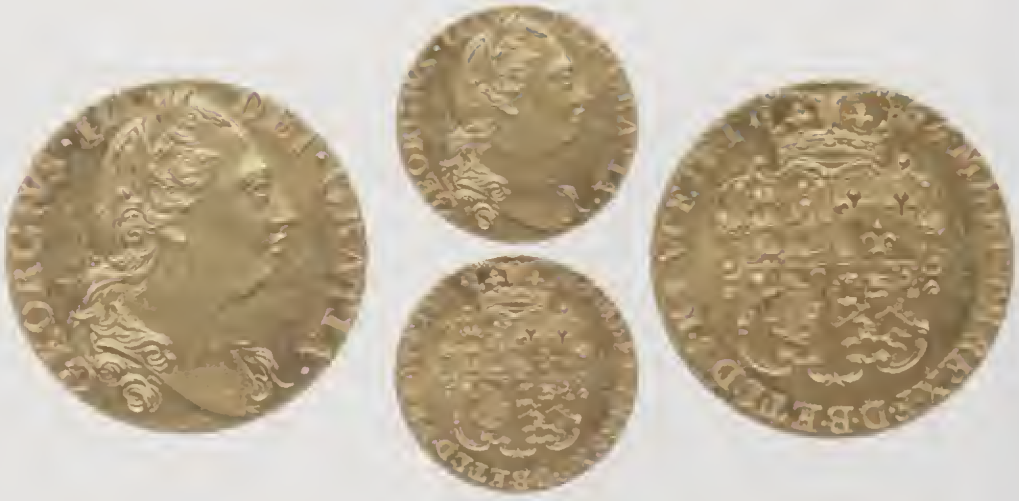
Great Britain. Rose Guinea, 1776. S-3728; Fr-355; KM-604. George III, 1760-1820. Fourth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Lustrous, well struck and problem free, therefore exceptional. This is a date in great demand from collectors tuned in to its connection with the American Colonies. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

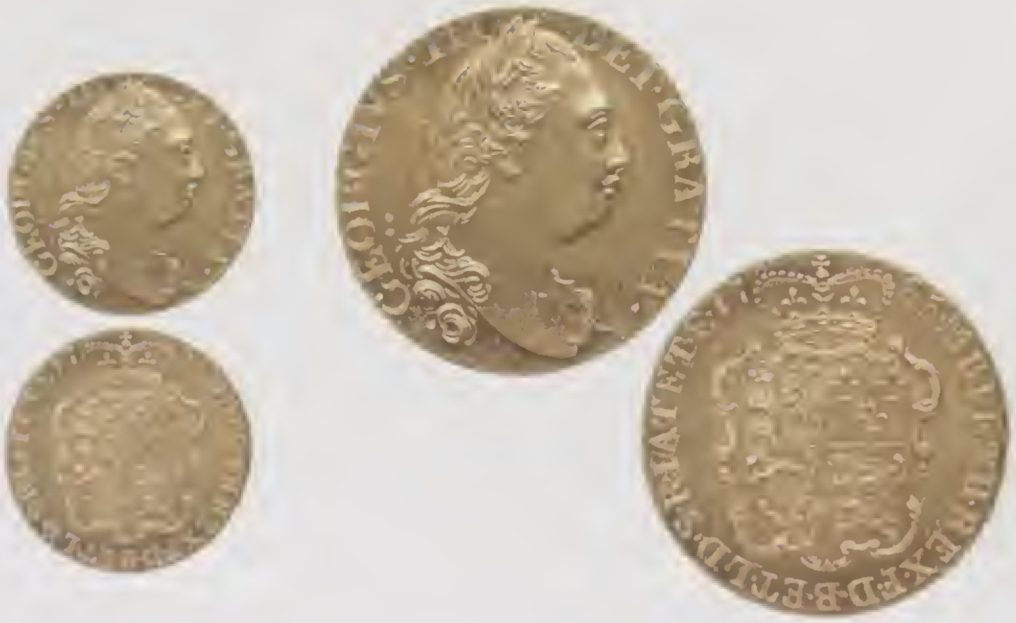
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

397

Great Britain. Rose Guinea, 1784. S-3728; Fr-355; KM-604. George III, 1760-1820. Fourth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. A late-date Rose-style guinea possessing superb luster and wonderful surfaces, as sharp as these come in strike. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



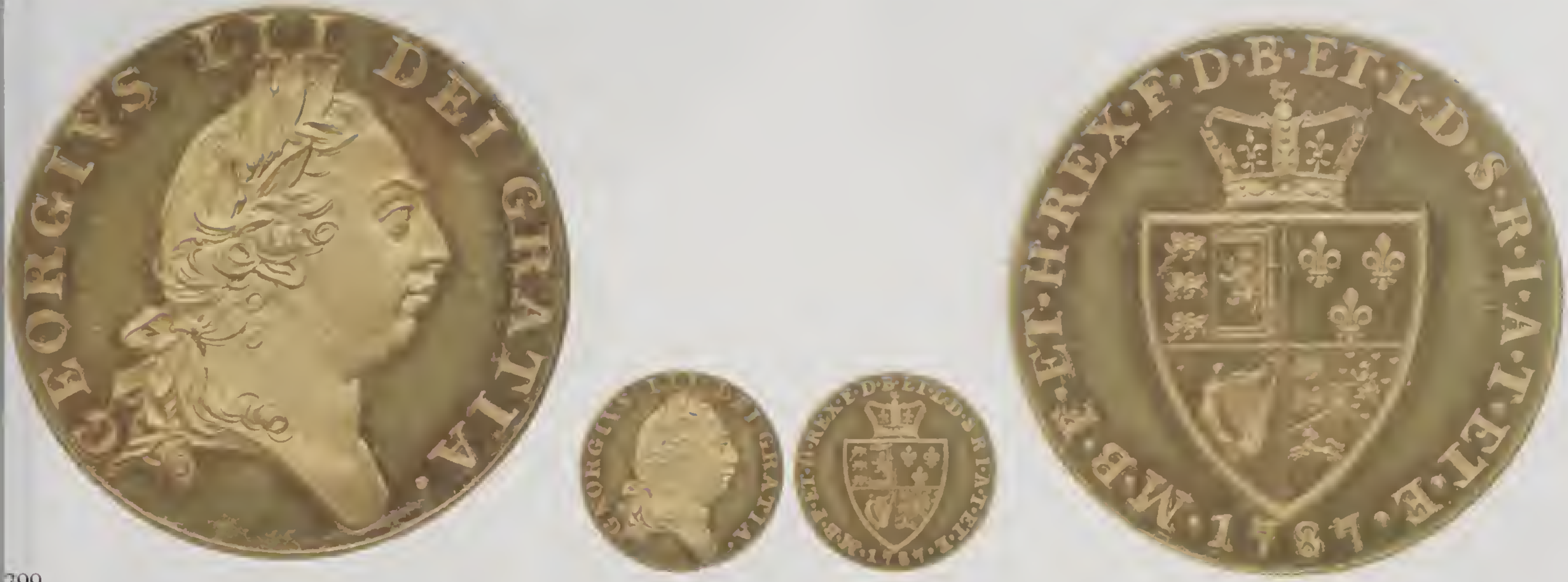


398

Great Britain. Rose Guinea, 1785. S-3728; Fr-355; KM-604. George III, 1760-1820. Fourth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned and garnished shield. Pleasing. Rarer than the catalogue value suggests, especially for a stunning grade such as this. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Gem Quality Proof Spade Guinea



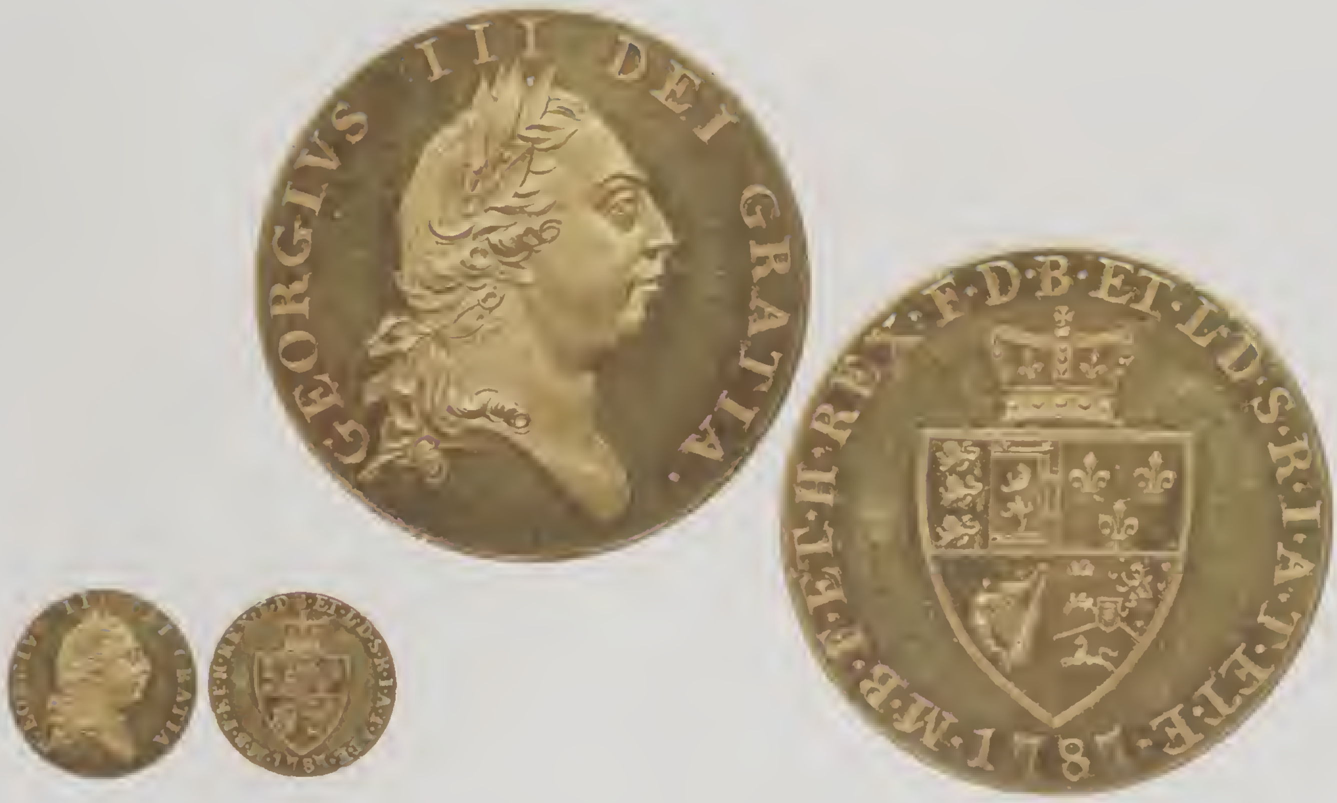
399

Great Britain. Proof Spade Guinea, 1787. S.3729; WR-104. "Plain border." George III, 1760-1820. Portrait by Pingo, the Fifth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned, spade-shaped shield. Plain edge. Especially choice and most desirable as a classic of the late 18th century. R3, very rare. One of the very finest extant! **NGC graded Proof 65 Cameo.**

168 Proofs were struck of Lewis Pingo's new design, including 100 given to directors of the Bank of England. The purpose was to preserve examples of the currency type first issued in this year.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Gem Cameo Proof 1787 Half Guinea



400

Great Britain. Proof Half Guinea, 1787. S-3735; Fr-362; KM-608; W&R-130. George III, 1760-1820. Older, Fifth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned, spade-shaped shield. Plain edge. Very rare and especially fine for one of these, in fact a magnficient coin. **NGC graded Proof 65 Cameo.**

The prototype for this design by Lewis Pingo. This is the last of the half guineas, except for the Military type of the Napoleonic years.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

401

Great Britain. Spade Guinea, 1788. S-3729; Fr-356; KM-609. George III, 1760-1820. Fifth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned, spade-shaped shield. Scarce in Mint State, for although common as a type most seen are circulated or suffered abuse. This is an exceptional example having most pleasing satiny luster and unusually fine fields. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The king's portrait was struck in lower relief beginning in this year, whereas the 1787 currency pieces are of higher relief and are therefore a separate sub-variety of this type.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

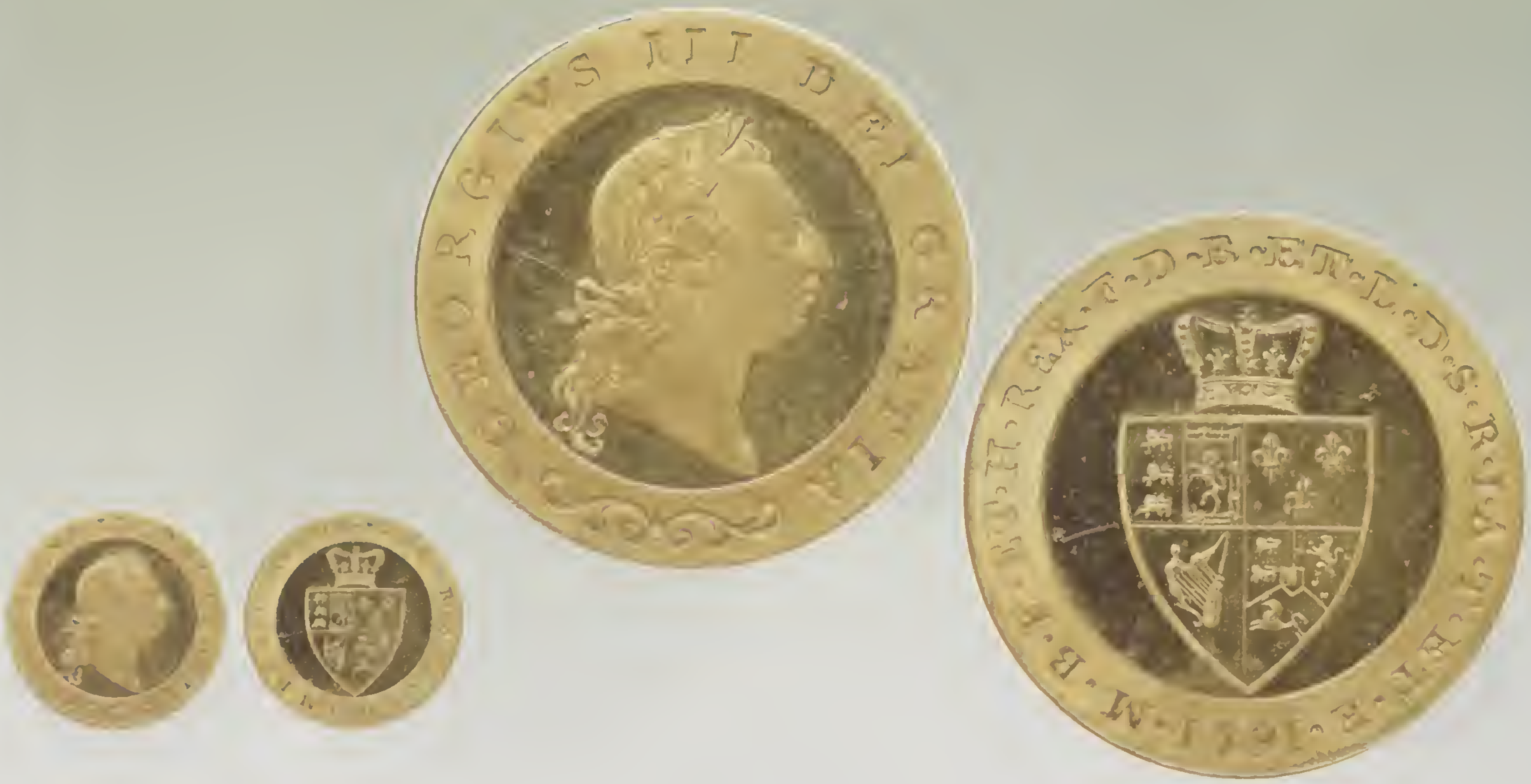
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

402

Great Britain. Spade Guinea, 1790. S-3729; Fr-356; KM-609. George III, 1760-1820. Fifth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned, spade-shaped shield. A lovely, choice guinea. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

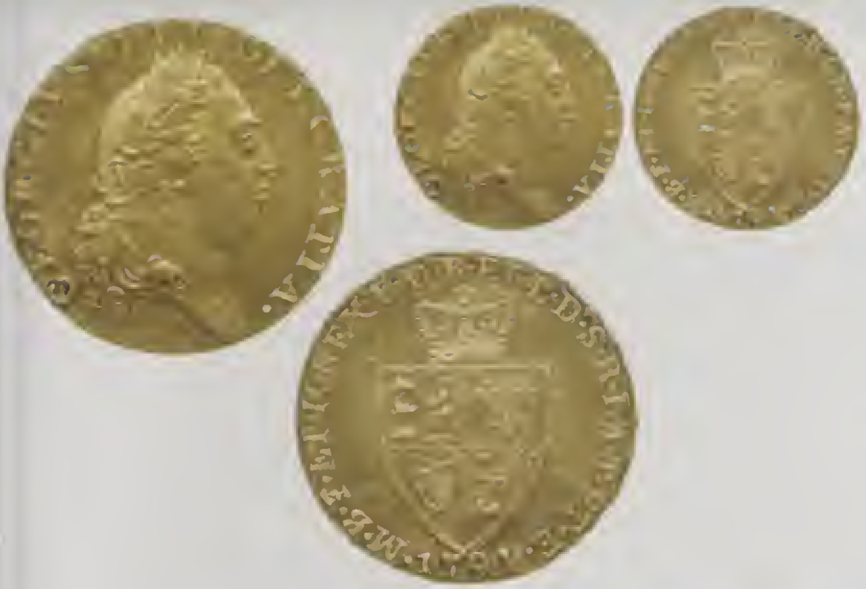
Fantastic Proof Pattern 1791 Guinea



403

Great Britain. Pattern Guinea, 1791. WR-106. DM-114 (this coin). Struck in gold by Kuchler. George III, 1760-1820. Diminutive cameo portrait, set amid a mirror field offset by broad and heavily frosted borders inscripted with the legend. *Reverse*: Crowned, spade-shaped shield inside a similar broad border. Plain edge, thicker flan than normally used; struck using en medaille die alignment. **R6**: exceedingly rare: **only a few (3 to 5) known in gold** (some gilt also known). A marvelous, Choice brilliant Proof, with glossy fields and deeply frosted cameo devices and borders. **NGC graded Proof 64 Ultra Cameo.**
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Ex Virgil Brand, Brooker, Douglas-Morris, and Selig collections. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

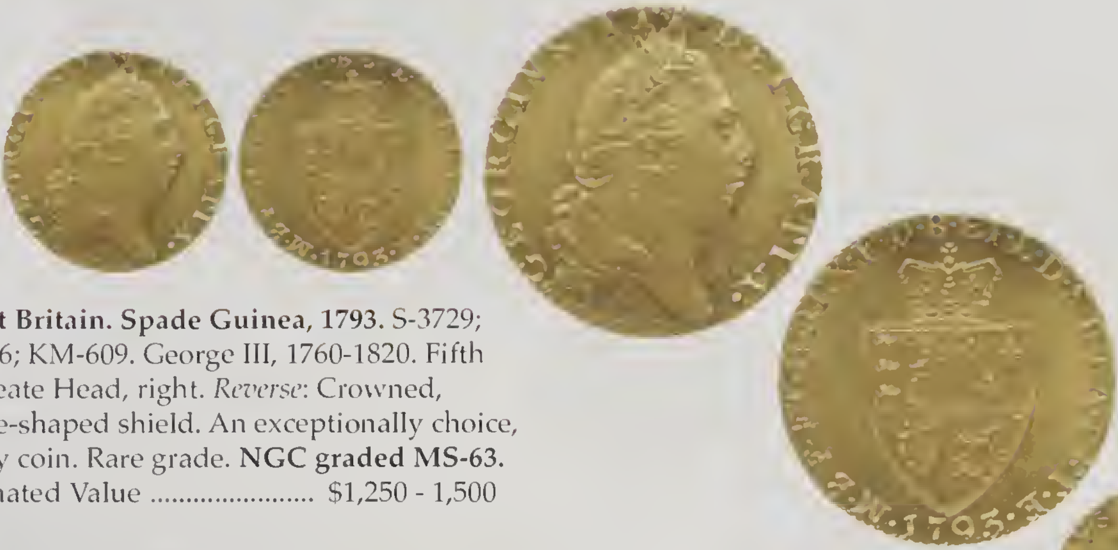


404

Great Britain. Spade Guinea, 1791. S-3729; Fr-356; KM-609. George III, 1760-1820. Fifth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned, spade-shaped shield. Another especially choice coin. A scarce date! **NGC graded MS-64.**

The Spade Guinea was conceived to circulate long among British and Prussian troops involved in the continuing war against Napoleon, and as such its engraving was done in low relief. This served the purpose well, but the coin as a type has long proved difficult to grade for many collectors, who mistake its lack of deep detail for wear. The grading companies have likewise had their troubles assessing these consistently. Here is one of the highest number grades given out to date for any guinea of this style.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

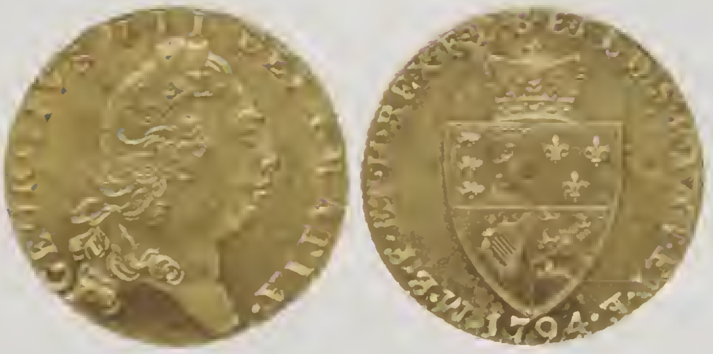
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



405

Great Britain. Spade Guinea, 1793. S-3729; Fr-356; KM-609. George III, 1760-1820. Fifth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned, spade-shaped shield. An exceptionally choice, flashy coin. Rare grade. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

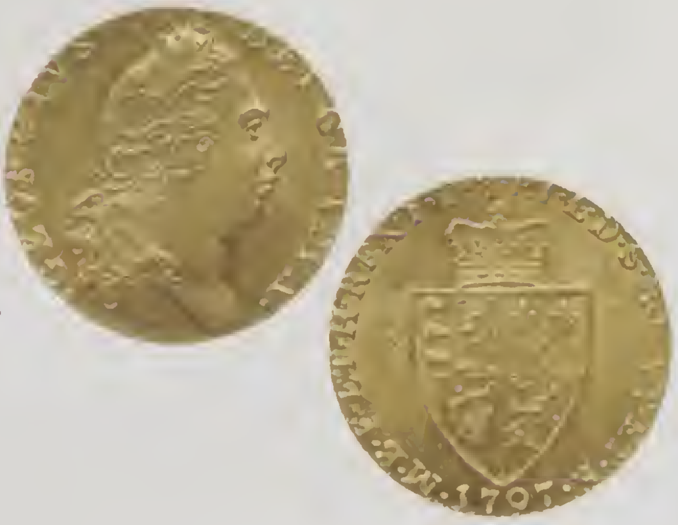
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



406

Great Britain. Spade Guinea, 1794. S-3729; Fr-356; KM-609. George III, 1760-1820. Fifth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned, spade-shaped shield. Choice Uncirculated with prooflike qualities, which are unusual. Rare date and grade. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

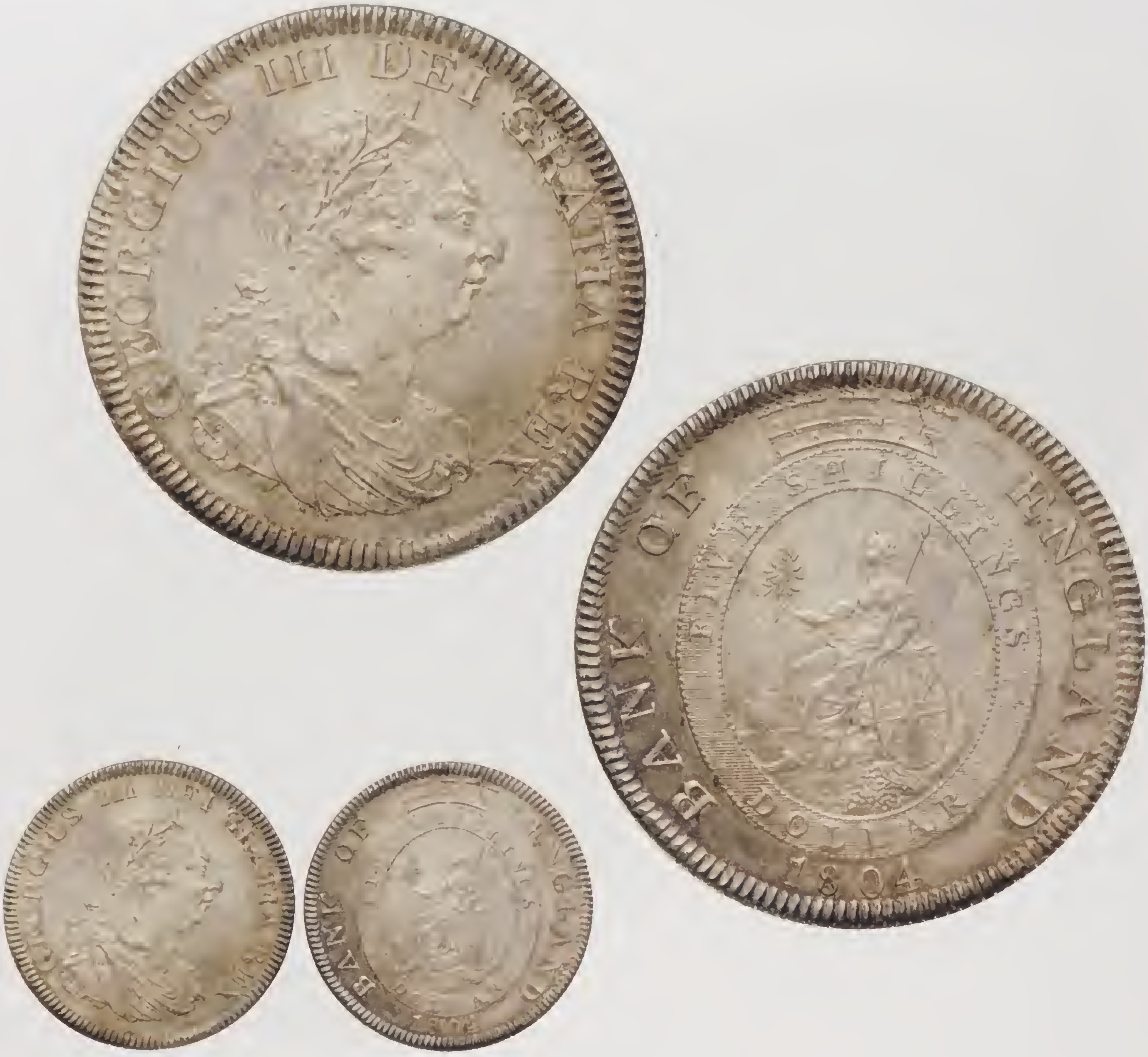


407

Great Britain. Spade Guinea, 1797. S-3729; Fr-356; KM-609. George III, 1760-1820. Fifth Laureate Head, right. *Reverse*: Crowned, spade-shaped shield. Lustrous and truly choice, and as such quite rare. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Choice 1804 Bank Dollar



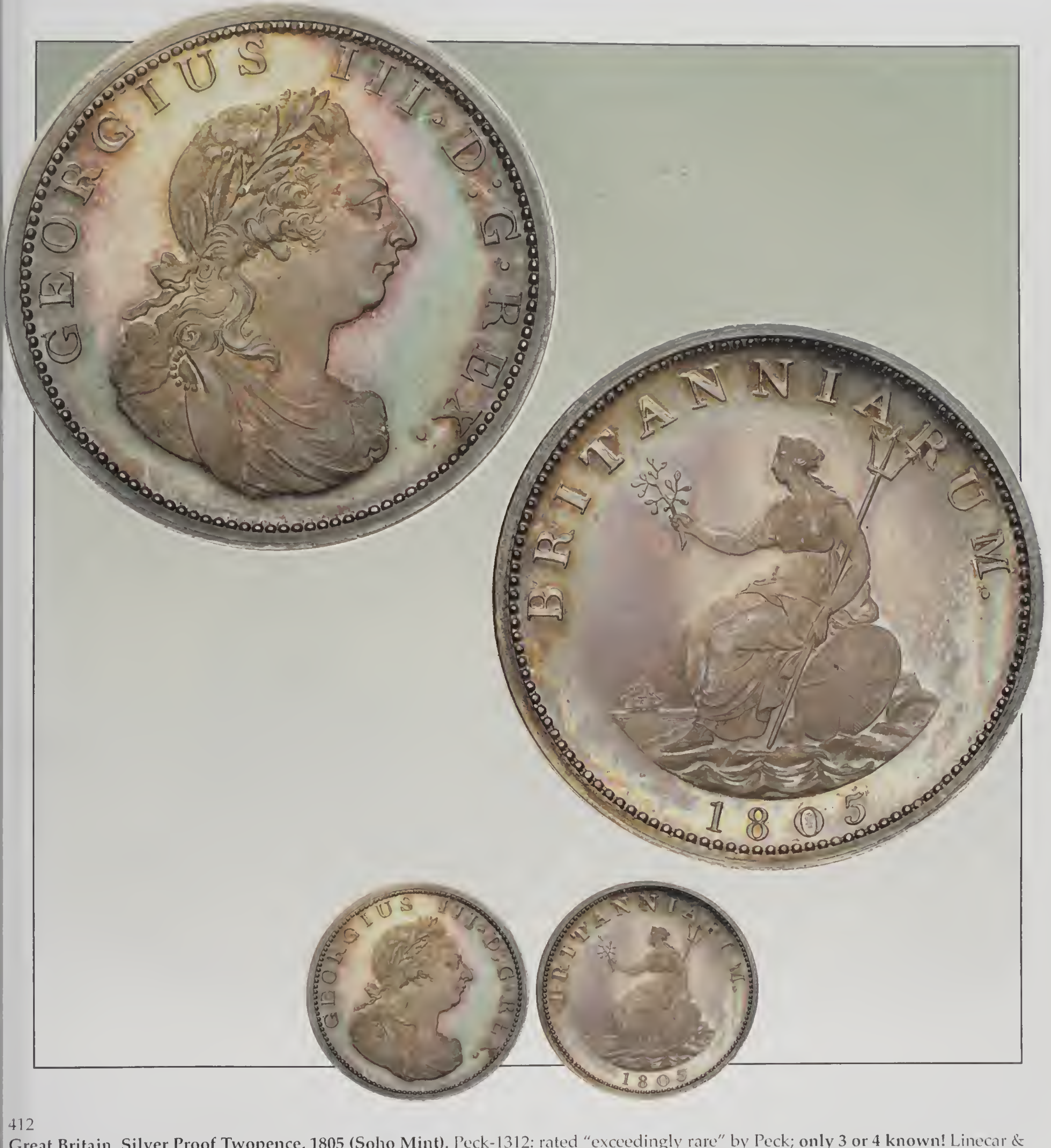
411

Great Britain. Bank of England Dollar (5 Shillings), 1804. S-3768; Dav-101; Cr-41. Plain edge. George III, 1760-1820. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust, right. *Reverse*: Britannica seated left, holding branch and shield, with shield resting on cornucopia, beehive at left; all within Garter frame surmounted by mural crown. A gem coin, sharply struck with lustrous fields beneath lightly iridescent gold and russet toning. Rare in this condition. **NGC graded MS-65.**

Britain's continuing conflicts with France and Spain in the 18th century seriously impinged on the flow of silver, mostly in the form of Mexican and Peruvian dollars (8 reales), into the country. This drove up the price of silver within England, which encouraged hoarding, which in turn further exacerbated her silver famine. The silver crisis finally was reversed by the end of the century when the foreign dollars once more poured into Britain. However, their price was still too high for them to be recoined along old English monetary standards. Thus they were allowed to circulate as they were, some being countermarked by industrial companies at a revalued rate. Meanwhile, quantities began to accumulate in the Bank of England's vaults, where they were being held as bullion. Propping up bank reserves didn't help ameliorate the pinch still felt in public commerce. Eventually by 1797, the government saw fit to initiate its own countermarking program, with the Spanish reales marked at an official rate of 4 shillings, 9 pence. The coins bore a countermarked portrait of George III stamped over the face of Spain's Charles IV. The new issues were accepted by the public with reluctance, and prompted the quip "The Bank, to make their Spanish dollars pass, stamped the head of a fool on the neck of an ass." Finally in 1804, when the Napoleonic Wars were once more constricting silver availability, the Bank of England was authorized to overstrike the Spanish dollars, giving them a rate of 5 shillings. The new coins, a token coinage in actuality, were produced on Boulton and Watt's new steam-operated presses at the Soho Mint, Birmingham. The strength of the striking was such that the original Spanish designs were fairly well obliterated. To enhance public acceptance, the reverse sported a new patriotic design of a seated Britannia flanked by a beehive (a symbol of industriousness) and a cornucopia (standing for abundance, or prosperity). A classic was born!

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Incredible Proof 1805 Silver Proof Twopence



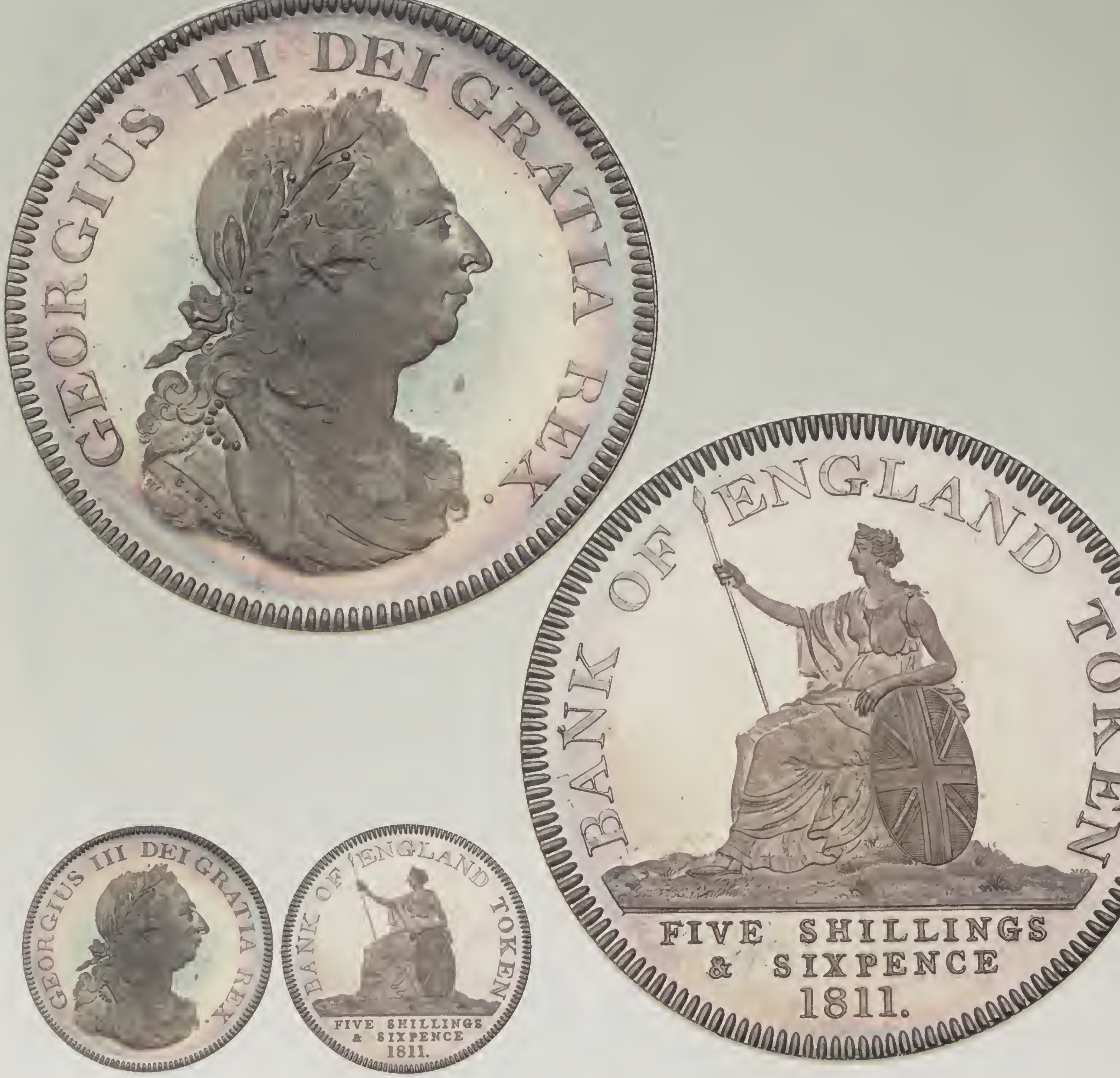
412

Great Britain. Silver Proof Twopence, 1805 (Soho Mint). Peck-1312: rated "exceedingly rare" by Peck; **only 3 or 4 known!** Linecar & Stone-24 (also as similarly rare). George III, 1760-1820. Laureate, draped bust of George right. *Reverse*: Britannia seated left on rocks, holding branch and trident; at left, small ship on horizon. Impeccable strike; a few light contact marks on reverse figure. Nevertheless this is most probably the finest known example of this great rarity, exhibiting glorious toning in blue, green, silver and gold iridescent hues. The eye appeal of this specimen is off the charts. **NGC graded Proof 66 Cameo.**

Estimated Value .... $14,000 - 15,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Extremely Rare Bank of England 1811
Pattern Dollar - Finest of Only Two Known!



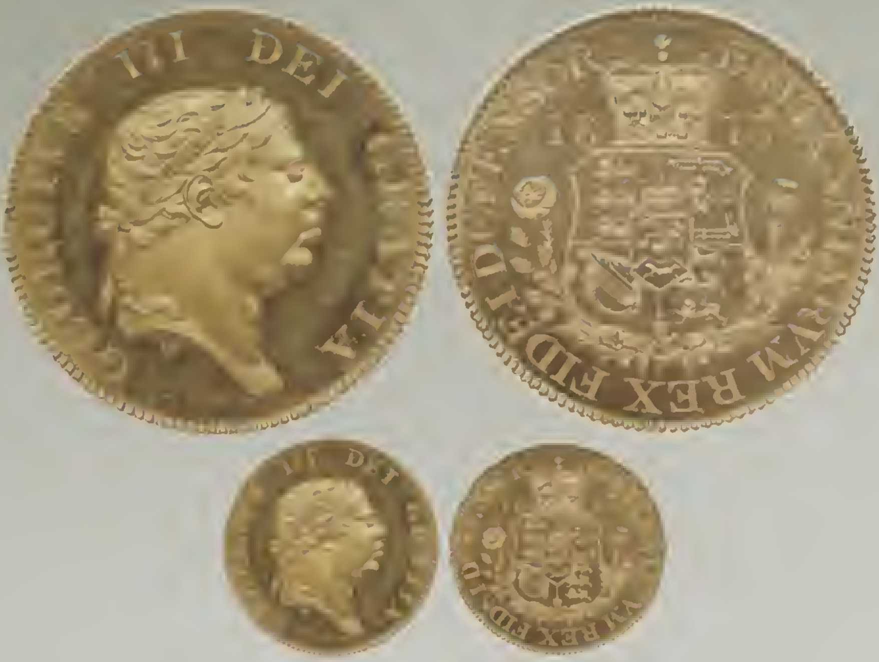
413

Great Britain. Bank of England Pattern Five Shillings & Sixpence, 1811. ESC-194A, type of C/4. By C. H. Kuchler. Thick flan, 36.79 grams. George III, 1760-1820. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, with designer's initials at the truncation as "C.H.K." *Reverse:* Seated Britannia left, holding spear, while left arm rests on shield. Sharply struck with frosted devices on almost flawless mirror fields. This lovely specimen is beautifully toned in old-time multicolor iridescence that only careful handling, correct storage conditions, and a time span of almost two centuries can produce. The eye appeal is, again, as with the preceding piece, phenomenal. Interestingly, evidence of light die rust can be seen on Britannia. **NGC graded Proof 67 Cameo.**

Estimated Value .... $25,000 - 30,000

Ex Boulton Family. Rated in ESC as R7, "only one or two examples known." ***In fact there are two and this is the finest by far.*** *The other known example weighs 36.67 grams and was offered in a 1989 Spink Tokyo auction estimated at 32,000,000 Yen (US $30,000). Semi-Unique and of the greatest importance to the British series.*

Extremely Rare Proof Pattern 1813 Military Guinea



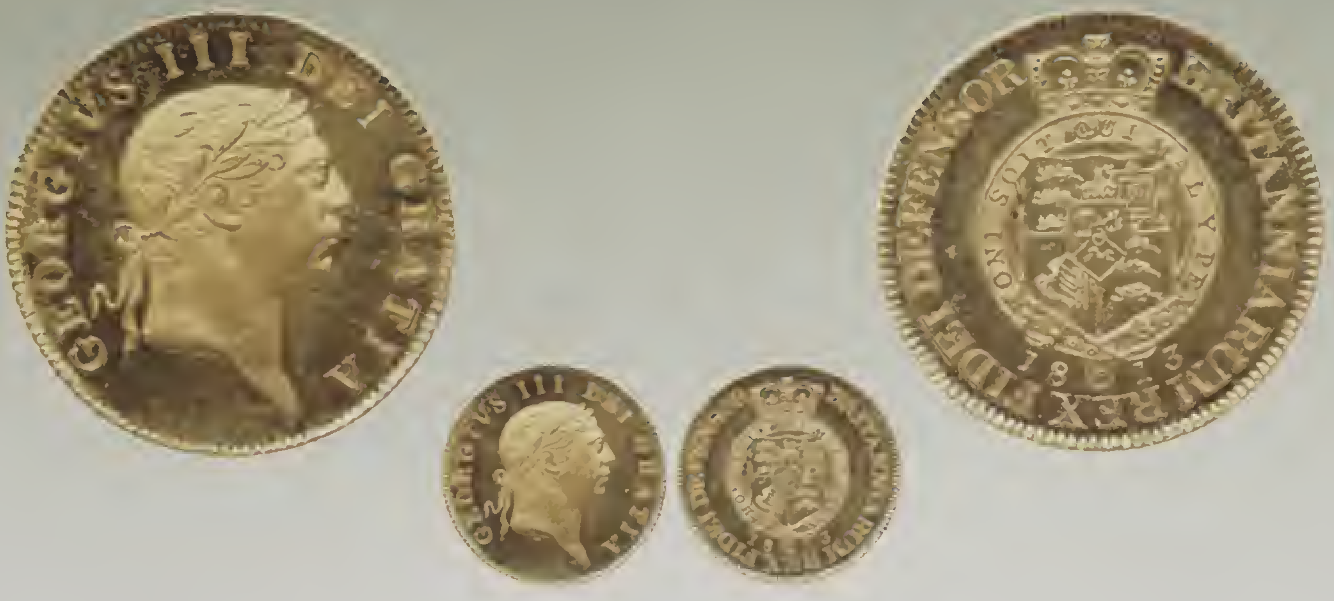
414

Great Britain. Pattern Military Guinea, 1813. WR-119. DM-122 (this coin is superior to D-M's). By Thomas Wyon. Reeded edge. George III, 1760-1820. Older, portly, laureate head right. *Reverse*: Crowned shield garnished with rose, thistle and clover. Struck en medaille. **R6**, extremely rare **(just 3 to 5 known**, including those impounded in museums). This specimen is exceptionally choice for proofs or patterns of this period in history, with brilliant mirrors, the cameo portrait and other devices beautifully frosted, producing strong contrast. **NGC graded Proof 63 Cameo.**

Four kinds of reverse designs were executed in gold for the various patterns of the Military Guinea. This one features an elegant crowned shield with sprays of rose, thistle and shamrock at the base. The wonderful, Caesar-like portrait is signed "W" clearly in the field below the truncation of the king's neck, for William Wyon, the Royal Mint's chief engraver and the artist responsible for this magnificent coin.
Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

Ex Plumbridge Collection. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Exceptional Proof 1813 Military Guinea



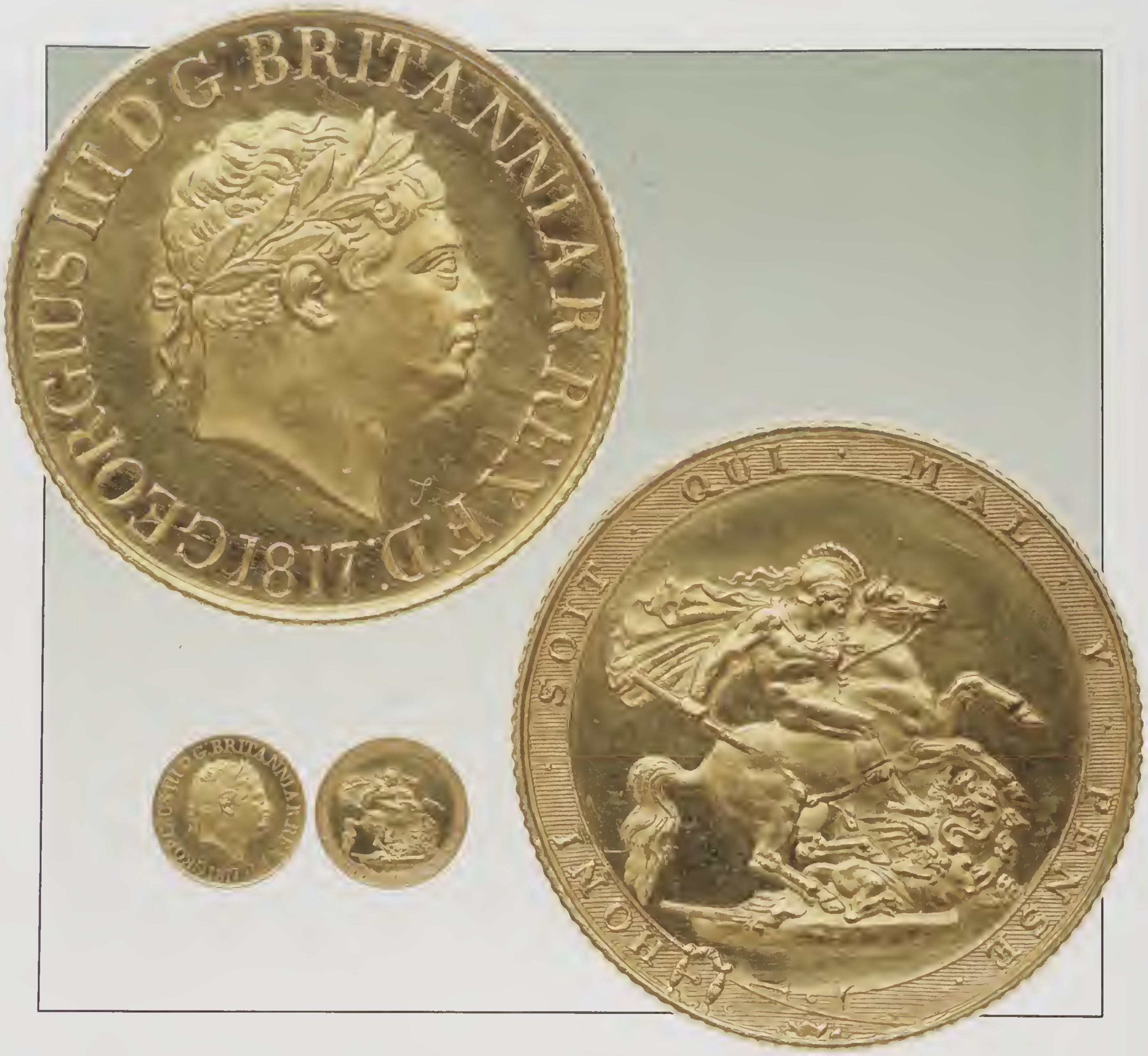
415

Great Britain. Proof Military Guinea, 1813. WR-114. S-3730; Fr-357; KM-664. George III, 1760-1820. 6th Laureate (Military) Head. Older, portly portrait, right. *Reverse*: Crowned garter supporting shield. Reeded (curved graining) edge. **R4**, very rare **(11 to 20 known)**. Seldom seen in any state, let alone this splendid grade. Choice with a cameo portrait. **NGC graded Proof 64 Cameo.**

Proof of Record for the currency issue of this year. The commercial version of these coins was intended to pay British troops abroad who were fighting Napoleon's armies.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 10,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Exclusive 1817 Proof Sovereign



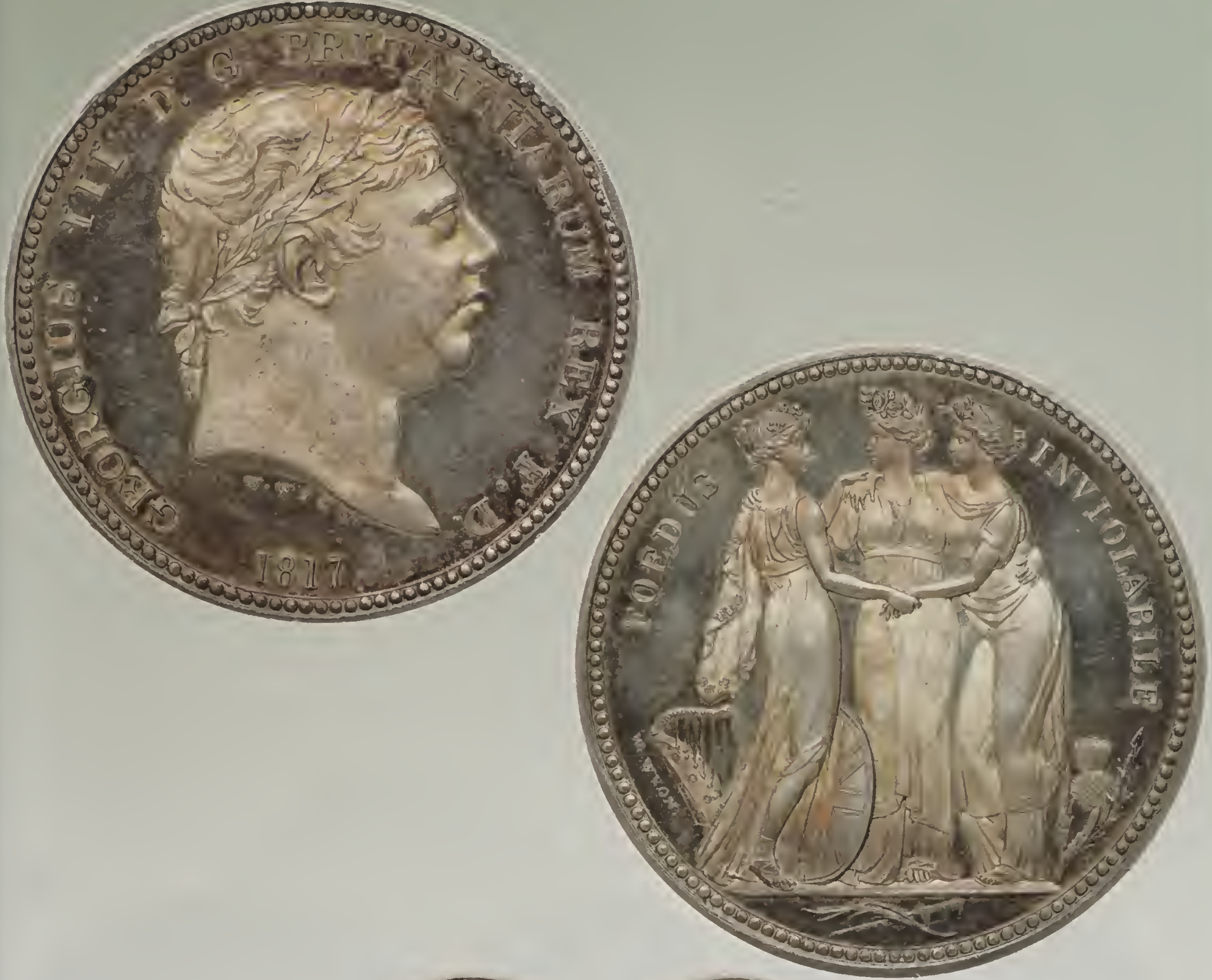
416

Great Britain. Proof Sovereign, 1817. S-3785; WR-197; Fr-371; KM-674. George III, 1760-1820. New Coinage. Older, laureate head right. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, frosted against a mirrored field, all set within an inscribed border composed of the royal garter, frosted. Legend type A; reeded edge. **R5**, extremely rare: **6 to 10** listed as known by Wilson & Rasmussen; this is a bit of an exaggeration; nonetheless, this piece is among the finest extant, or seen in at least two decades of searching by its former owner-collector (Dr Terner), and there are probably in fact perhaps 20 known, including those impounded in museum collections. All in all, here for your bidding pleasure is a truly rare and splendid, deeply mirrored, cameo Proof which would be difficult if not impossible to locate any finer. **NGC graded Proof 63 Cameo.**

A Proof of Record, struck to preserve examples for museum collections. The new sovereign, valued at 20 shillings, which replaced the venerable guinea, was introduced in this year, 1817, and was coined using the steam-powered minting presses devised by Boulton and Watt for their Soho Mint, and sold to the Crown for use in its new Tower Hill Mint shortly after the turn of the century. The "Great Recoining" introduced new, more technically profound versions of all denominations beginning in the year 1816 for silver and 1817 for gold. The gold sovereign was the largest and most precious circulating coin of the realm, and here is an ideal coin to represent that monumental development in monetary standards, design, and minting efficiency.
Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Sensational 'Three Graces' Pattern Crown



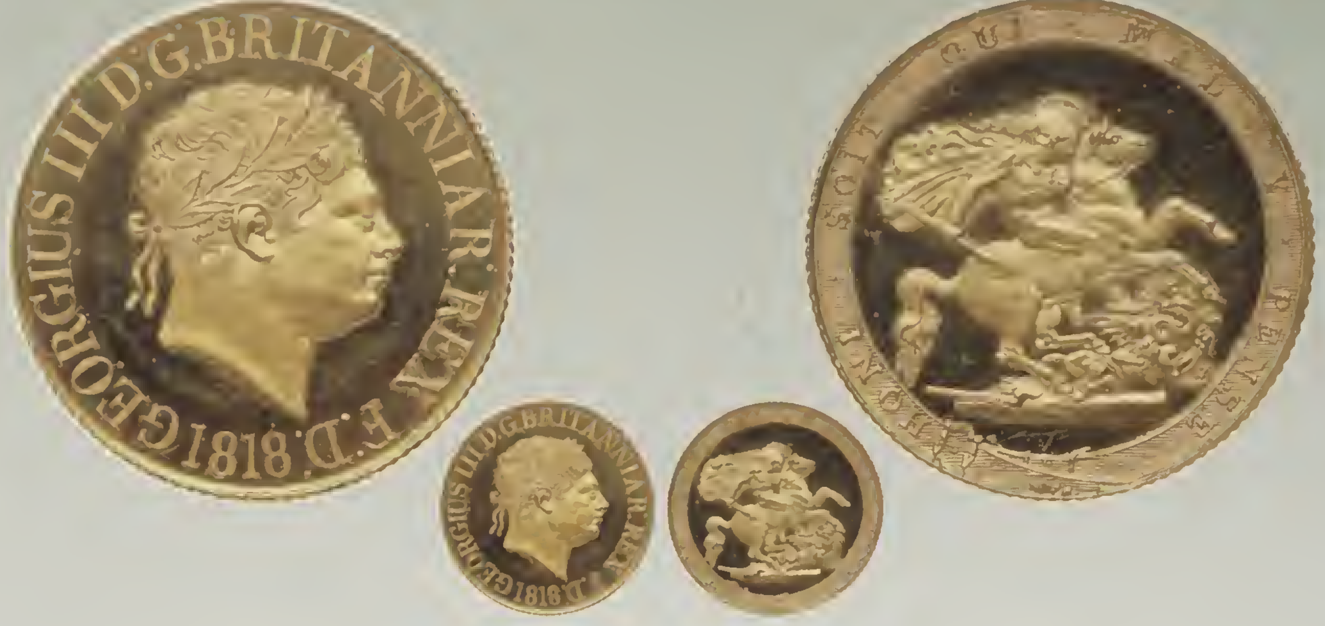
417

Great Britain. 'Three Graces' Pattern Crown, 1817. ESC-223. By William Wyon. Silver. George III, 1760-1820. Laureate Head right. *Reverse*: Three wreathed women standing together, holding hands, representing from left to right Ireland, England and Scotland, their attributes of harp, shield and thistle at their feet; in exergue, quiver and palm branch; legend FOEDUS INVIOLABILE. Plain edge. Choice glassy fields beneath iridescent russet and deep gold toning, with the king's portrait frosted and in contrast against the mirrored field, the same effect produced on the reverse motif. Especially fine for issue, lacking the typically seen heavy hairlines and rubbed-away metal on the high points of the designs, the Graces showing only the slightest "cabinet friction" on the high points. Very rare, but this is beyond that level, as one of the finest known of few minted. **NGC graded Proof 64 Cameo.**

In terms of rarity and desirability, the Three Graces crown should be considered the English equivalent to George Morgan's always sought-after "Schoolgirl" silver dollar pattern of 1879 in the U.S. series. It is one of England's most artistic coins.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex Spink Auction (4/75), lot 1187.

Visionary Proof 1818 Sovereign

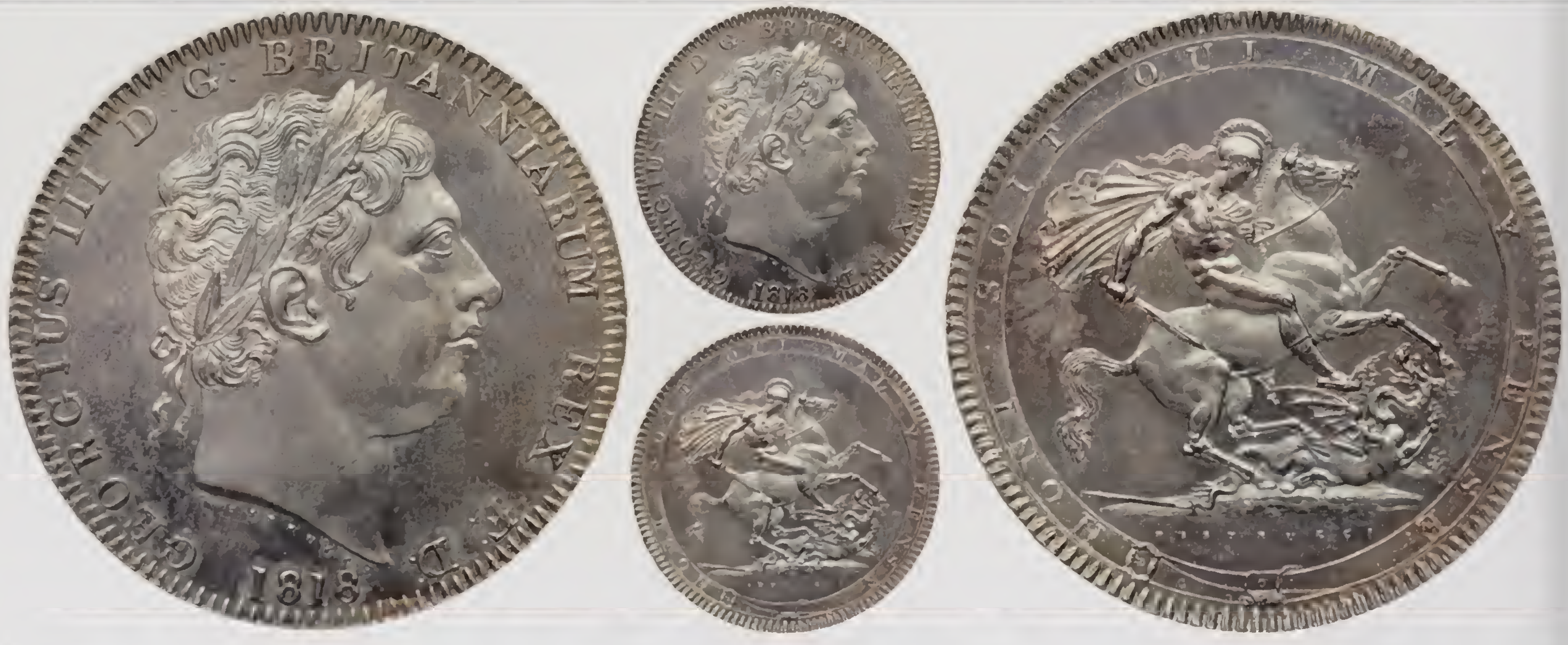

GEORGIUS III D:G:BRITANNIAR:REX F:D: 1818
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE

418

Great Britain. Proof Sovereign, 1818. S-3785A; WR-198; Fr-371; KM-674. New Coinage. George III, 1760-1820. Older, Laureate Head right. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon. Legend type B; reeded edge. Another Proof of Record, but far rarer! **R6**, extremely rare **(just 3 to 5 known**, according to Wilson & Rasmussen, and this seems an accurate appraisal). Dr Terner searched for years for a spectacular cameo Proof, and this was the piece he settled upon; it was purchased by the present owner in our sale of his collection several years ago. **NGC graded Proof 64 Ultra Cameo.**

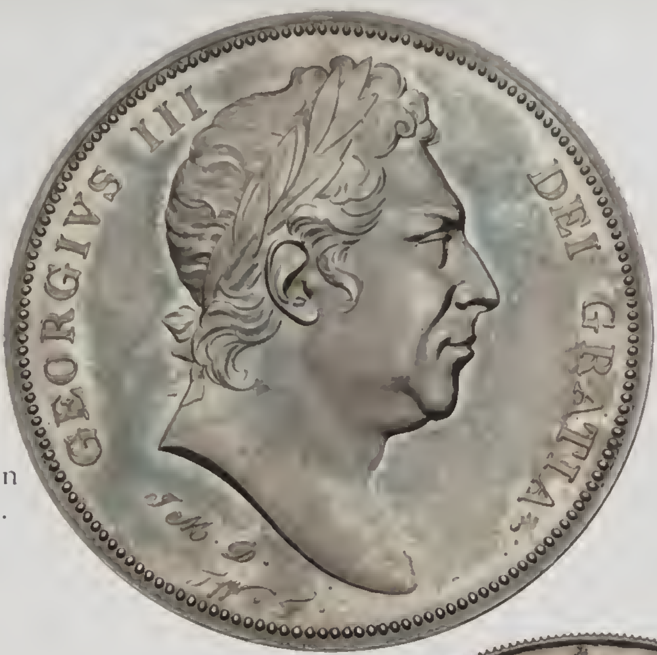
Around the time of the commencement of England's recoinage, the art world was caught up in the artistic movement known as Neoclassicism. One of the most influential patrons of this type of contemporary Italian art was the Prince Regent, later George IV of England. It was because of his taste, and through his influence, that an Italian medallist and cameo engraver named Benedetto Pistrucci was appointed to the Mint to design and engrave new dies for the Great Recoinage. He produced a series of busts of the aged George III which were certainly the équal of the Napoleonic imperial portaits, and yet it was for the reverses of the crown and the new sovereign that his laurels were earned. His conception of Saint George and the Dragon was monumental. It was one of the most successful coin designs of its time, and remains so to this day. His original rendering of Saint George was a carved hardstone cameo shown to officials at the Royal Mint, and it was they who directed that a small number of Proofs should be struck to preserve these classics of design for future generations.
Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 15,000

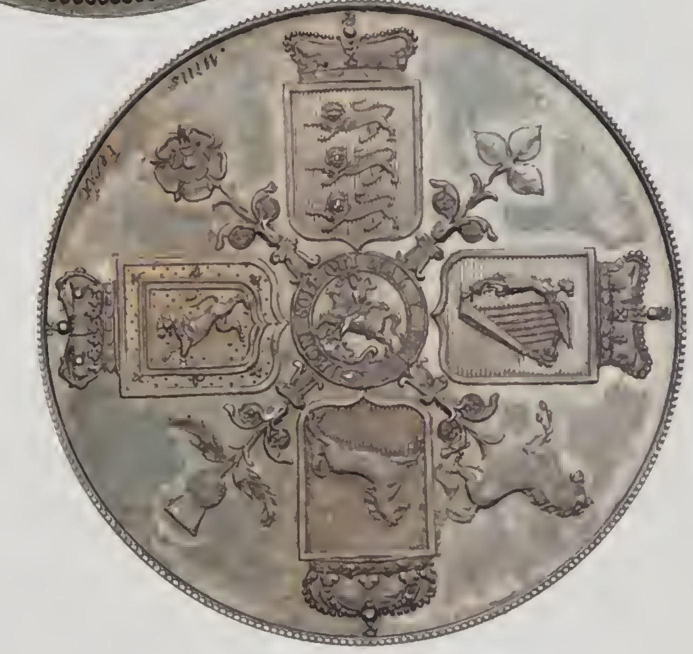
Ex Sharps-Pixley and Terner Collections. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection. Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 142.*


GEORGIUS III D:G: BRITANNIARUM REX F:D: 1818
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE

419

Great Britain. Crown, 1818. S-3787; C-34. George III, 1760-1820. New Coinage of 1816-1820, with Benedetto Pistrucci's designs. Laureate Head right. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, within garter border. LIX edge. Extraordinarily sharp strike, with clean prooflike fields, and superb old toning, deepset with a pastel quality but somewhat iridescent, ranging from russet gray to steel blue. The quality of the strike, along with its pristine condition, would well support the notion of this coin being a presentation piece. Seems conservatively graded, as this is one of the finest ever seen of its type. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500



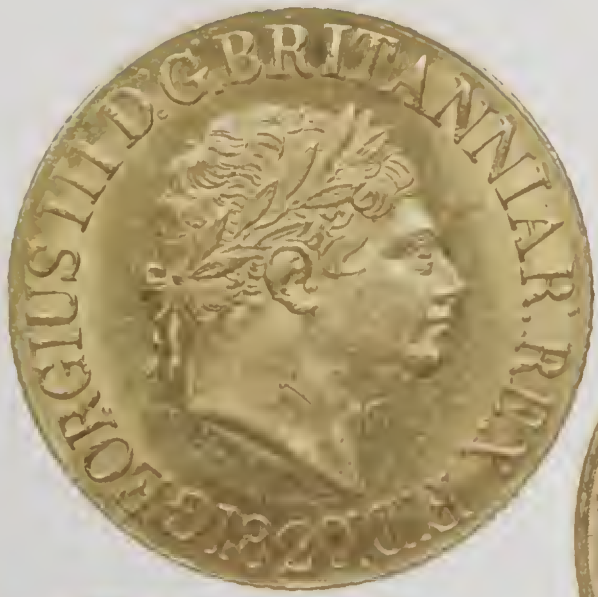


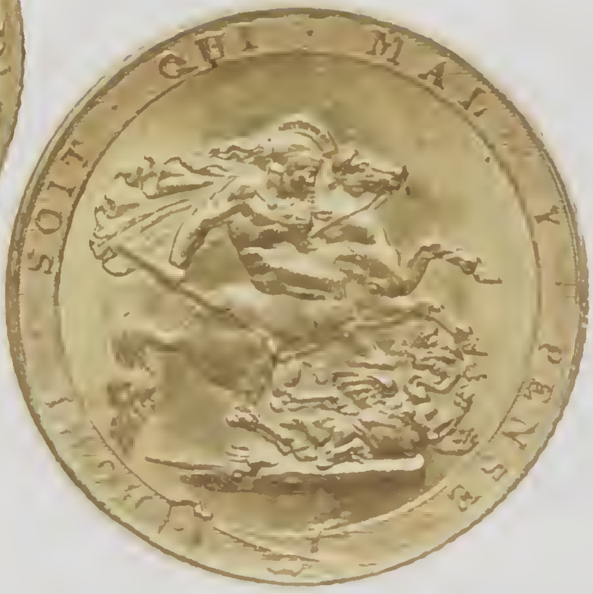
420

Great Britain. Pattern Silver Crown, ND (1820). ESC-221; KM-PnB80. George III, 1760-1820. Webb & Mills. Laureate Head right. *Reverse*: Crowned cruciform arms, St George and the Dragon within garter at center; rose, shamrock, thistle and rearing horse in angles. Plain edge. A truly superb and stunningly toned specimen — the strike impeccable, the surfaces shimmering in bluish green and gold iridescence. **NGC graded Proof 64.**

Interesting idealized sculptural portrait of the king in laurels. Crowther points out that the reverse emblems are the English rose, Irish shamrock, Hanover horse and Scots thistle, with a tiny Saint George garter in the center. Linecar and Stone explain that Thomas Webb designed the portrait, and George Mills the distinctive cruciform reverse, as commissioned by James Mudie, famous for his medals commemorating British victories. Scarce, but never popular, perhaps this curious piece deserves some reconsideration as a tribute to a dying king, for it must have been made just as George III was drawing his last breaths.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2529.



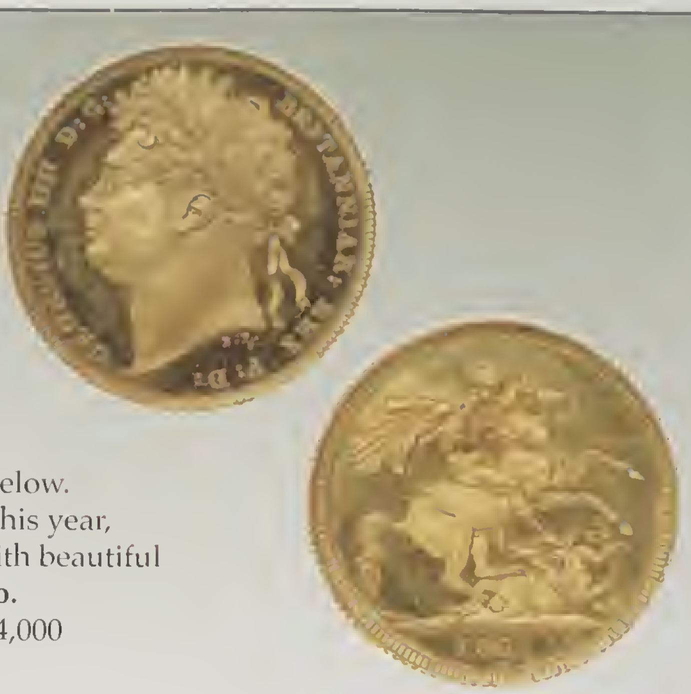


421

Great Britain. Gold Sovereign, 1820. S- 3785C; Fr-371; KM-674. George III, 1760-1820. New Coinage. Older, Laureate Head right. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, within inscribed border comprised of garter. Legend type B; large open date; reeded edge. A choice and frosty Uncirculated coin, with far fewer abrasions than typically seen. Harsh numerical grade. Elusive. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

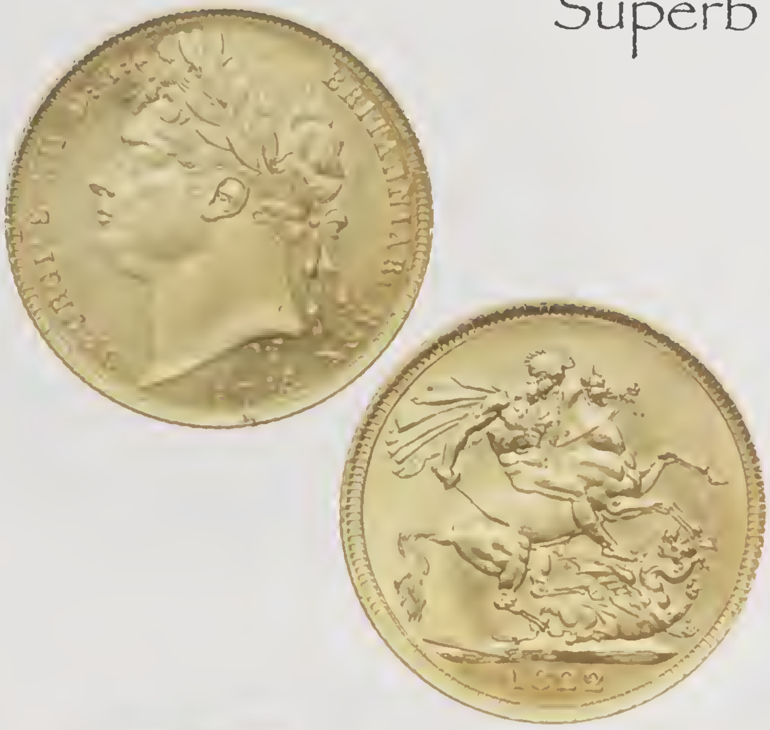
Very Rare Proof 1821 Sovereign



422
Great Britain. Sovereign, 1821. S-3800; WR-231; Fr-376; KM-682. George IV, 1820-1830. Plump, Laureate Head left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. Reeded edge. **R3,** very rare. Struck for inclusion in the Coronation Proof sets of this year, one of the rarest such sets of the past two centuries. A lovely cameo specimen with beautiful golden red surfaces. One of the finest extant! **NGC graded Proof 64 Ultra Cameo.**
Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 14,000

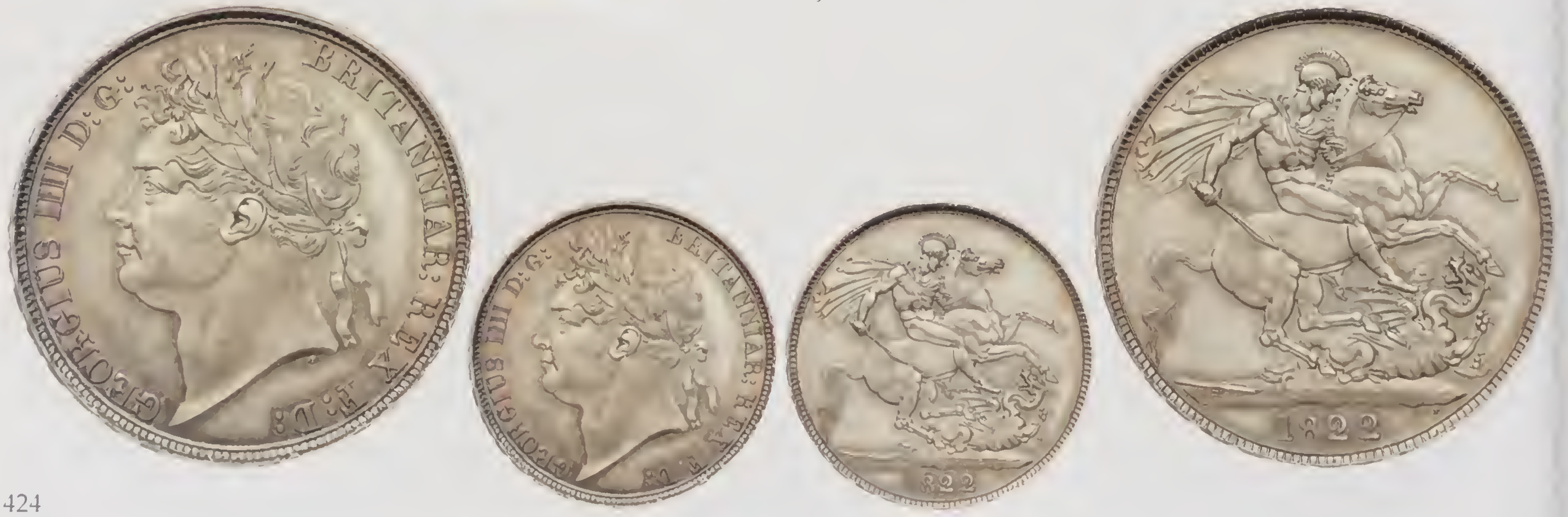
Ex Norweb Collection. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Superb 1822 Sovereign



423
Great Britain. Sovereign, 1822. S-3800; Fr-376; KM-682. George IV, 1820-1830 Laureate Head left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. Reeded edge. Sharply struck, frosty, and most pleasing. Very difficult to locate without flaws or above EF grade. This has bright luster, verging to somewhat prooflike on the obverse. Exceptional quality, and super rare in this grade. At the very top of the condition census for this date, virtually alone as an MS-65 among graded pieces. Worth a huge price. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

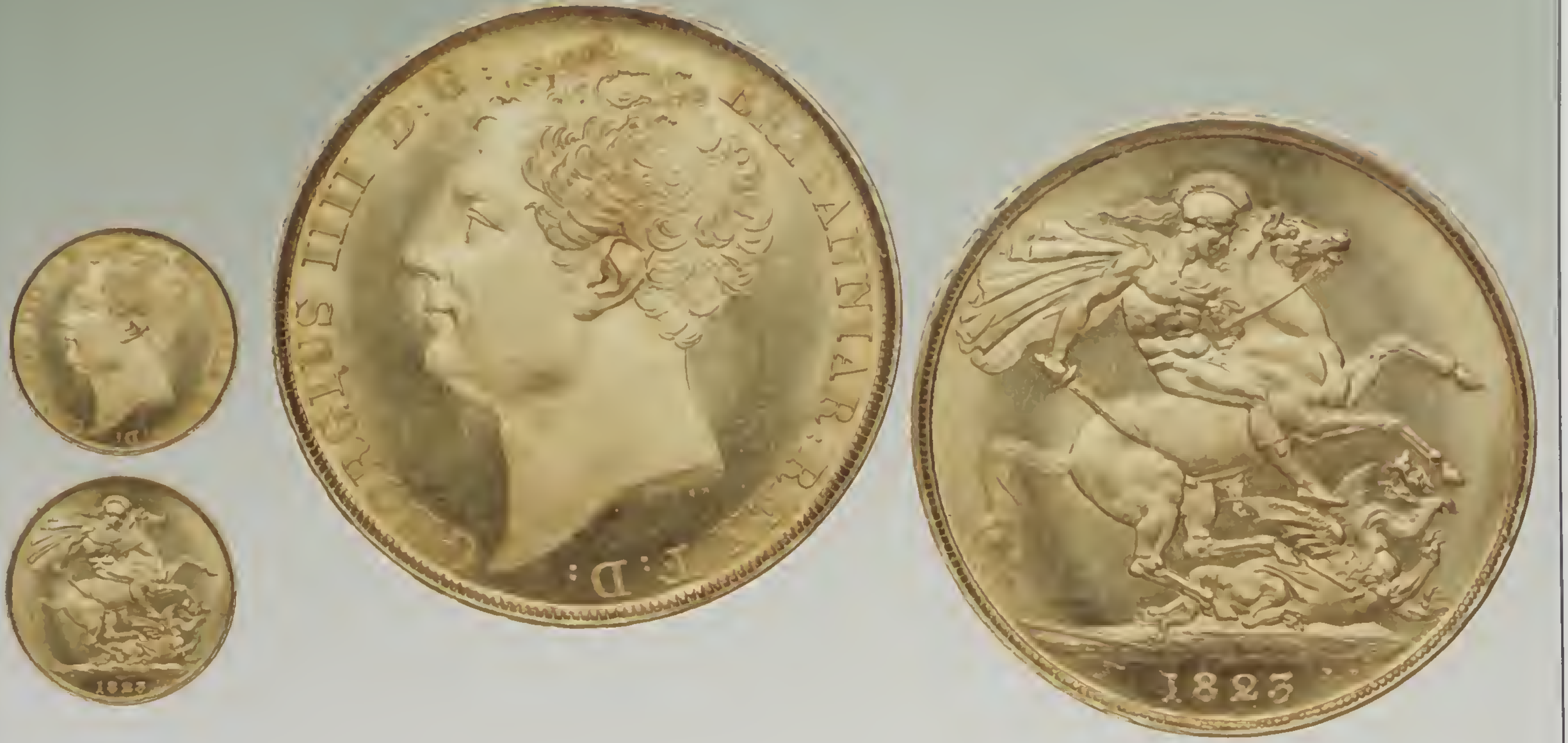
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



424
Great Britain. Crown, 1822. S-3805; KM-680.2. George IV, 1760-1820. Laureate Head left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon. TERTIO edge. Extraordinarily sharp strike, almost medallic in quality, with exceptionally clean fields shimmering with cartwheel luster under superb old toning — deeply iridescent, ranging from russet gray to steel blue and rose, with hints of green. The finest example seen of this date (far, far rarer than the 1821 Secundo issue) in many, many years. Nonpareil in this cataloguer's experience, and underestimated in numerical terms. **NGC graded MS-66.**
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

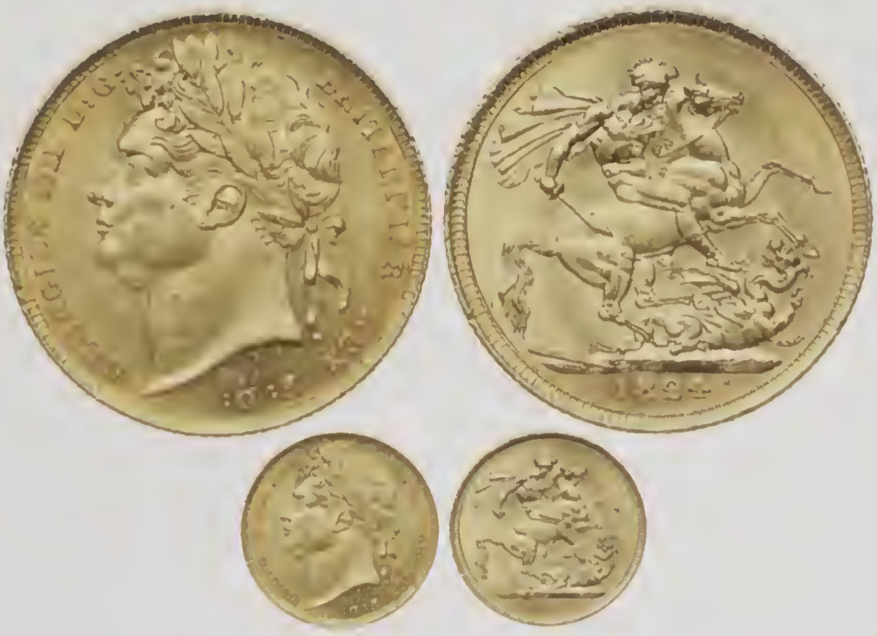
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Superb Gem 1823 Two Pounds



425
Great Britain. 2 Pounds, 1823. S-3798; Fr-375; KM-690. George IV, 1820-1830. Bare Head left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. Lettered Edge in high relief. This is one of the finest examples of this coinage ever seen, and one of the prettiest imaginable, as it gleams with a marvelous satin sheen and the metal is beautifully toned a light rosy gold. The king's portrait is in sharp cameo contrast to the surrounding fields. As well, it is so deeply prooflike that, at first glance, it appears to be a Proof. Also, the surfaces are almost perfect. Even the edge gleams with an intense brilliance. This is certainly among the finest known. **NGC graded MS-66.**
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

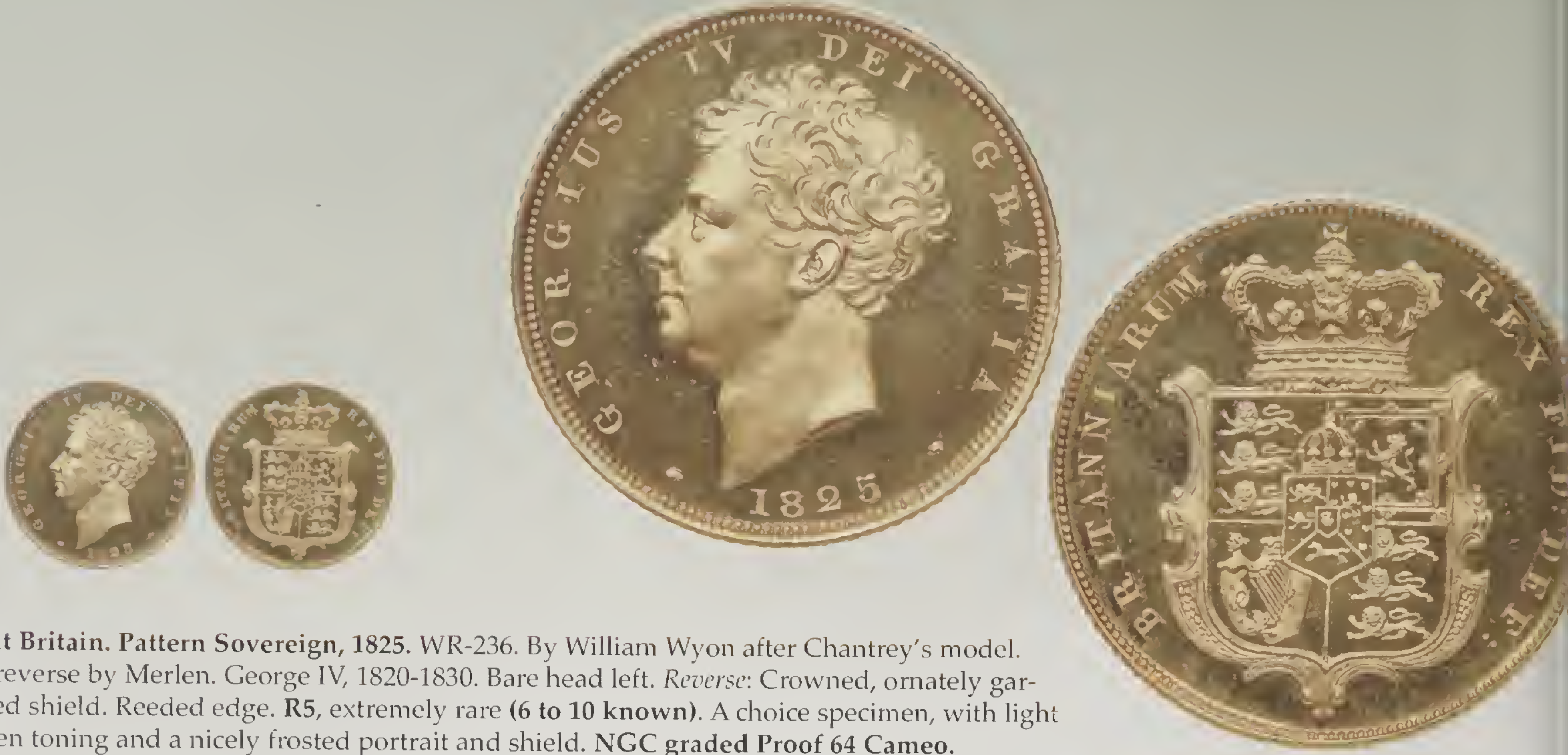
Ex Mortimer Hammel sale, Stack's, 1982, Lot 363, listed there as "Superb" (it realized an awesome $4,000 at that time). Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



426
Great Britain. Sovereign, 1824. S-3800; Fr-376; KM-682. George IV, Laureate Head left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. Reeded edge. Sharply struck and most pleasing. While never trumpeted as a rare date among the few issues of this short-lived series, this is elusive in this condition and in fact seldom found anywhere near the quality of this coin. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Important Pattern Proof 1825 Sovereign

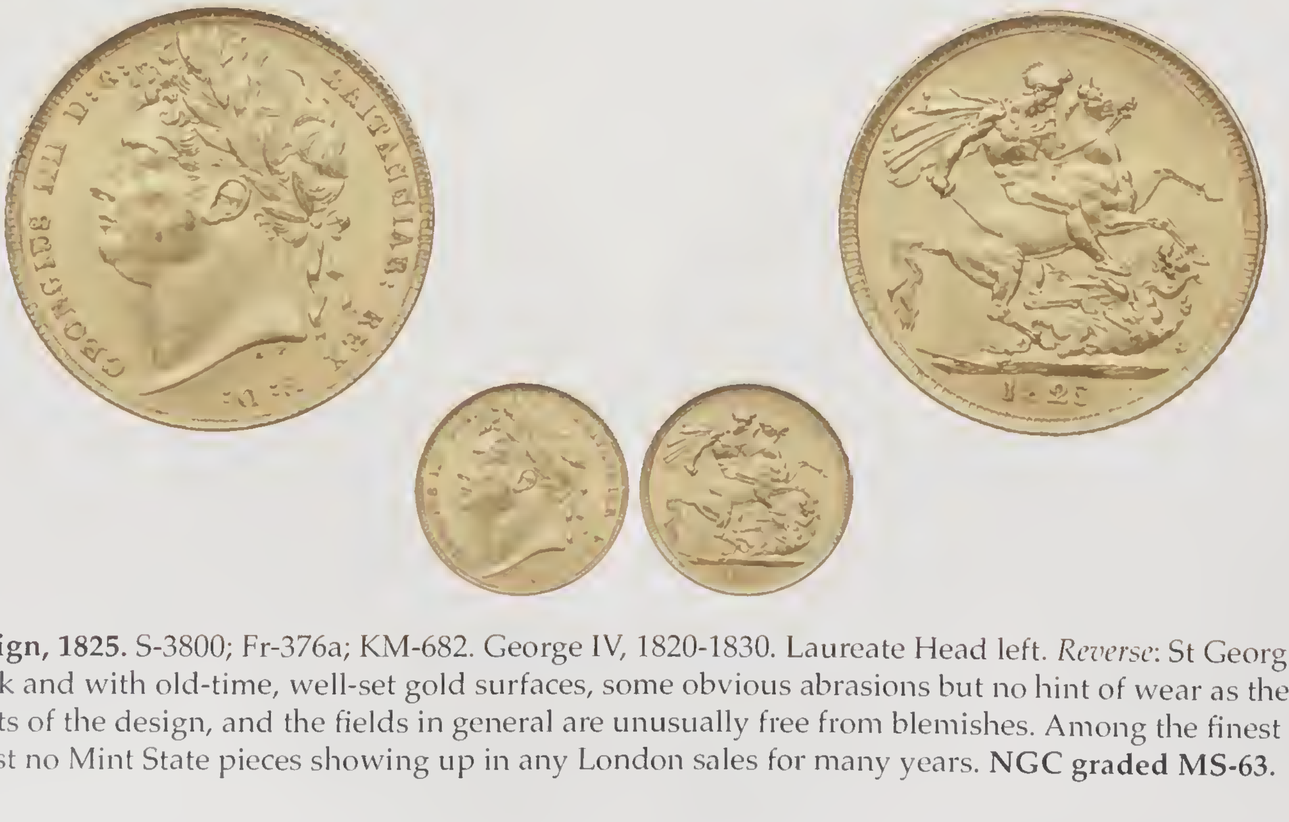


427

Great Britain. Pattern Sovereign, 1825. WR-236. By William Wyon after Chantrey's model. The reverse by Merlen. George IV, 1820-1830. Bare head left. *Reverse*: Crowned, ornately garnished shield. Reeded edge. **R5**, extremely rare **(6 to 10 known)**. A choice specimen, with light golden toning and a nicely frosted portrait and shield. **NGC graded Proof 64 Cameo.**

1825 was the year in which the king intervened in matters numismatic, insisting that his laureate portrait be replaced on all the coinage. Evidently he felt the earlier portrait made him look too much like a "Roman," along with his face looking too full (in fact he was a portly man). Thus this new style shows him with an almost slim neck and a much lighter and naturalistic face.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



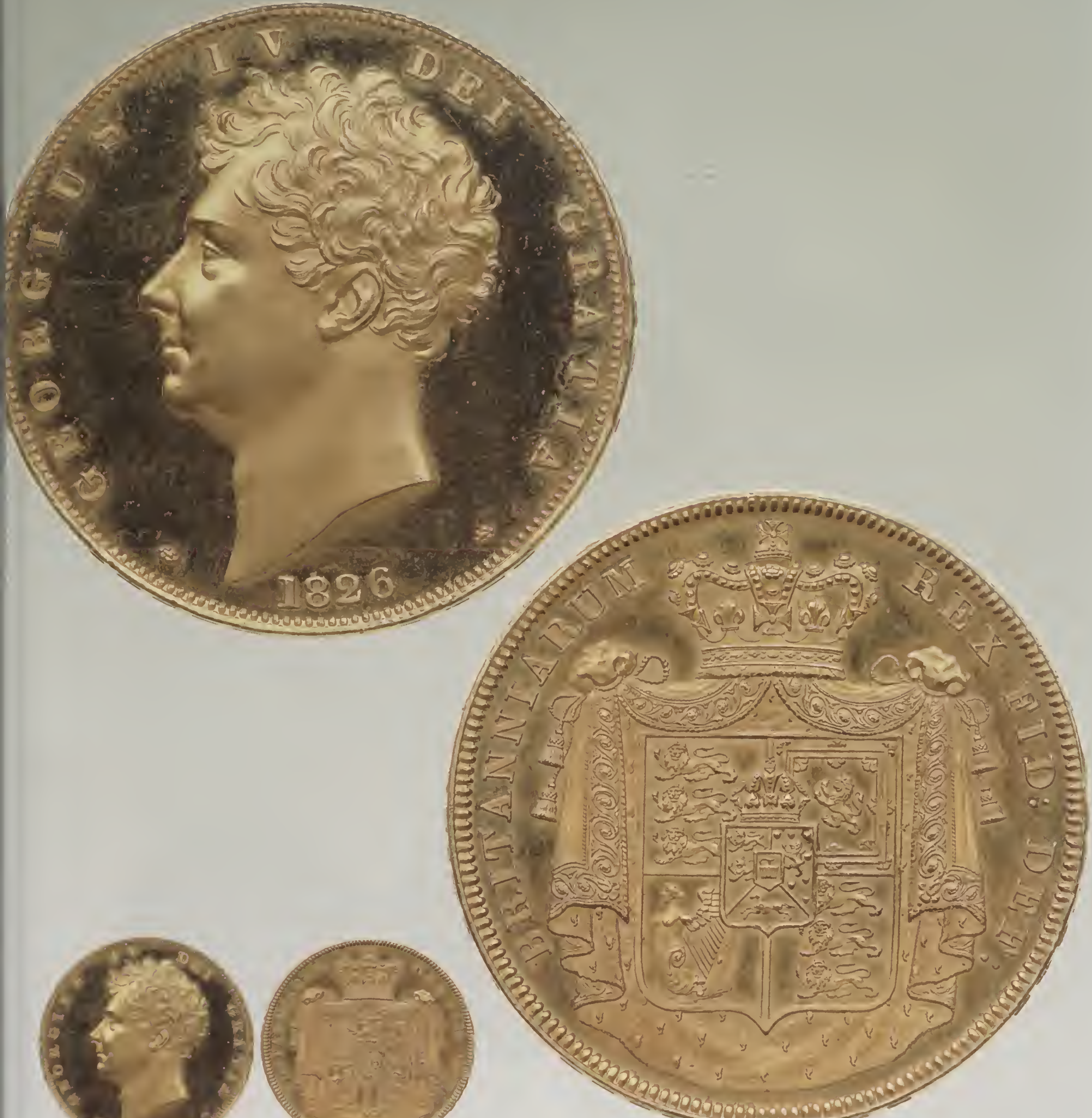
428

Great Britain. Sovereign, 1825. S-3800; Fr-376a; KM-682. George IV, 1820-1830. Laureate Head left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. Well struck and with old-time, well-set gold surfaces, some obvious abrasions but no hint of wear as the luster is intact even on the high points of the design, and the fields in general are unusually free from blemishes. Among the finest ever seen by this cataloguer, with almost no Mint State pieces showing up in any London sales for many years. **NGC graded MS-63.**

In this lofty grade this coin is an extreme rarity. In Spink it catalogues for £3,000 in EF grade, and in Uncirculated Spink leaves it unpriced. Evidently its rarity stems from the fact that the portrait was changed in this year to the Bare Head design. Production of Laureate Head sovereigns dated 1825 must have been quite limited, and evidently virtually all of them passed quietly into circulation; most known pieces show a lot of wear, meaning that they were used as money for many years and were not recognized as rarities until it was too late to save them. This is an important coin and should be hotly sought after in this, the most intense market for sovereigns ever.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Exceptional Proof 1826 Five Pounds

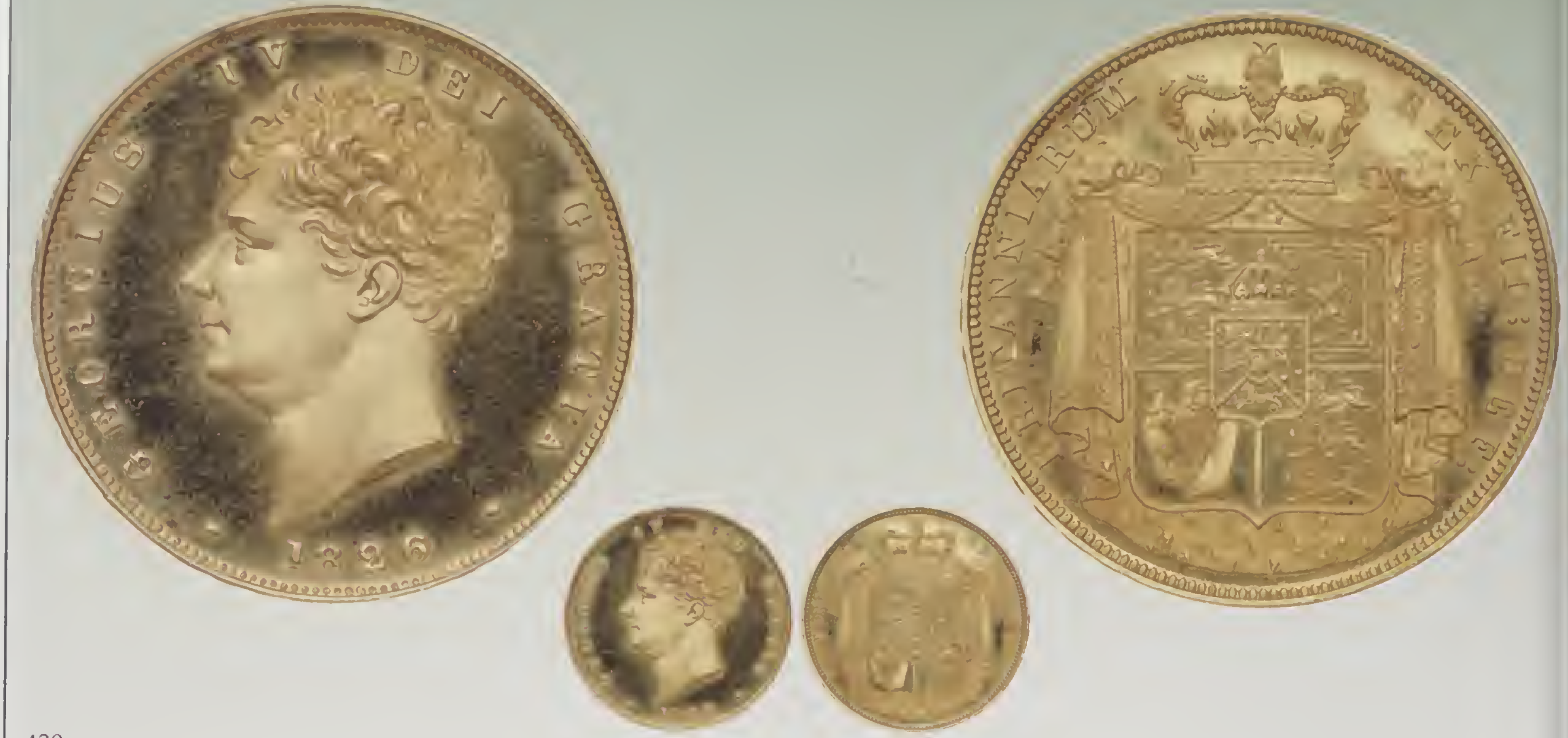

GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA
1826
BRITANNIARUM REX FID: DEF:

429

Great Britain. Five Pounds, 1826. S-3797; Fr-373; KM-702. George IV, 1820-1830. Bare Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield and mantle. Inscribed edge. Issued in a set. Mintage unknown, variously estimated between **120 and 400 pieces**, the truth being closer to the low estimate, for this is a very rare piece, and here is a truly superb example having a most impressive eye appeal. **NGC graded Proof 66 Cameo.**

Estimated Value .... $25,000 - 30,000

Superb Ultra Cameo Proof 1826, 2 Pounds

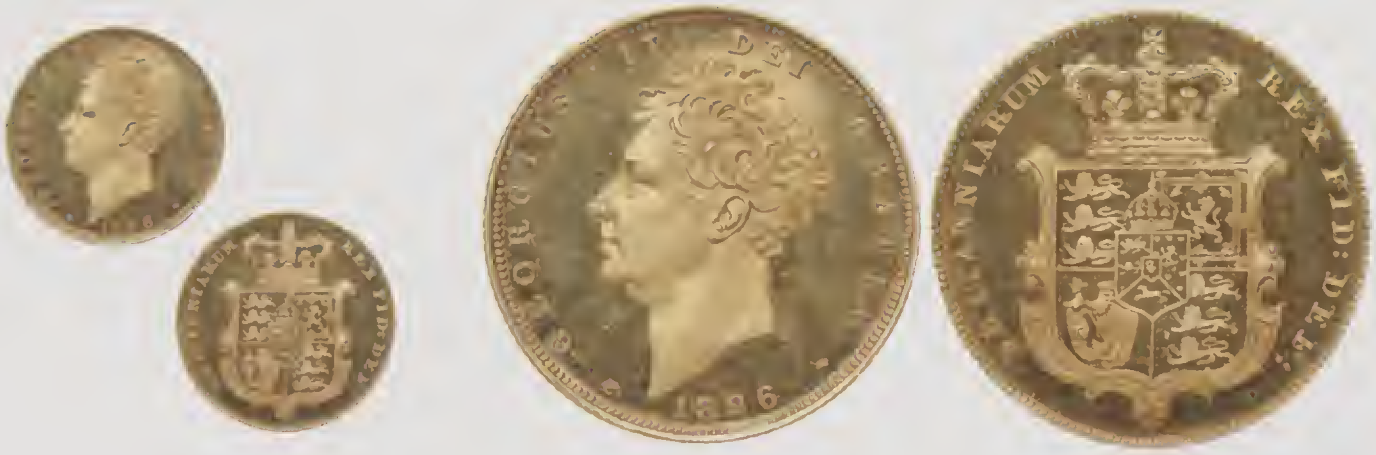


430

Great Britain. 2 Pounds, 1826. S-3799; Fr-374; KM-701. George IV, 1820-1830. Bare Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned and manteled shield. Impeccable strike, with nearly pristine surfaces. The king's portrait, with lustrous satiny sheen to the flesh areas, is in sharp cameo contrast to the surrounding reflective fields. His hair and the reverse device mostly matte. The whole with appealing rose toning. Mintage unknown but likely about **120-150 pieces**. Very rare and moreso in this quality. **NGC graded Proof 65 Ultra Cameo.**

Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

Gem Proof 1826 Sovereign



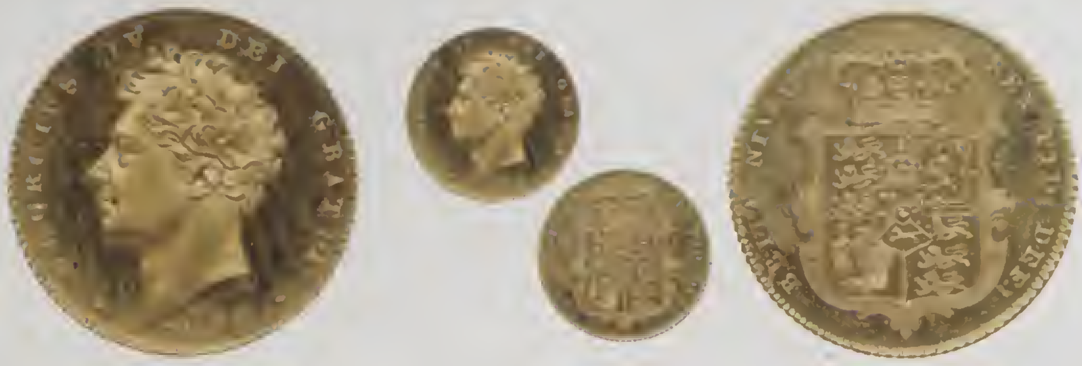
431

Great Britain. Proof Sovereign, 1826. S-3801; Fr-377a; KM-696. George IV, 1820-1830. Bare Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned ornately garnished shield. Reeded edge. Mintage unknown, between 120 and 400 pieces. Rated R2 (very rare) by WR (as #237). All of the coins of this style are rarer than catalogue values suggest when in truly choice states. Cameo relief, typical of the Proofs of this year. Superb! **NGC graded Proof 66 Ultra Cameo.**

The special sets of this year were occasioned by the king's own request that his portrait on all his coinage be changed to this new style, which shows him as being much less portly than he actually was. Actually, it's quite a dignified bust.

Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

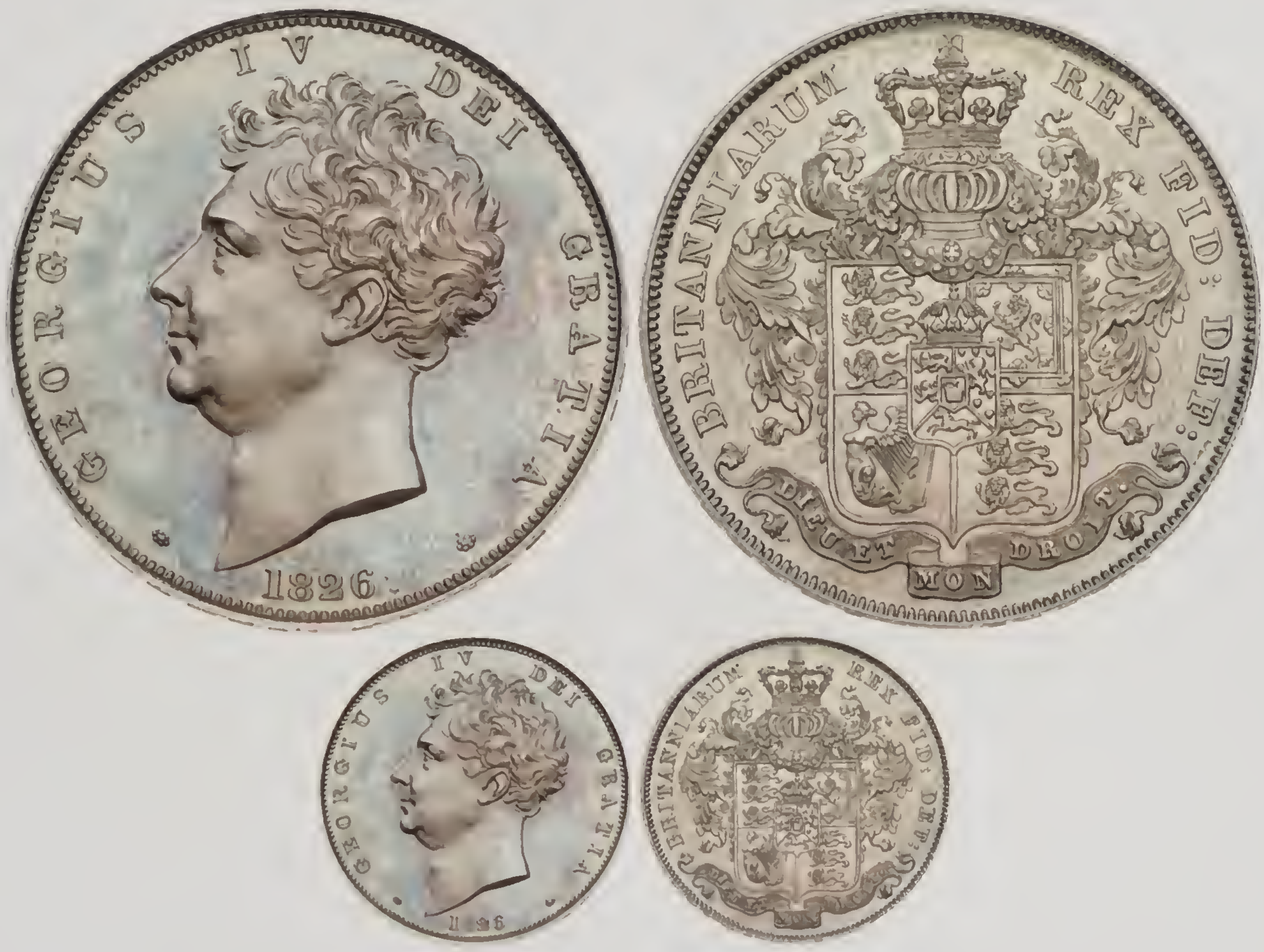


432
Great Britain. Proof Half Sovereign, 1826. S-3804; Fr-380a; KM-700. George IV, 1820-1830. Issued in the set of this year. Bare Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned, ornately garnished shield. Superb in all respects, and among the finest pieces we have ever encountered. **NGC graded Proof 66 Ultra Cameo.**

Mintages in Proof of the sovereign and half-sovereign pieces must have been higher than for the complete set of this year, quite possibly occasioned by requests of the Royal Mint to produce collector pieces for the numerous "gentlemen" accumulators of things ornate, which was so much the rage at this time. Nonetheless this is fairly rare, and truly so in immaculate condition.
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

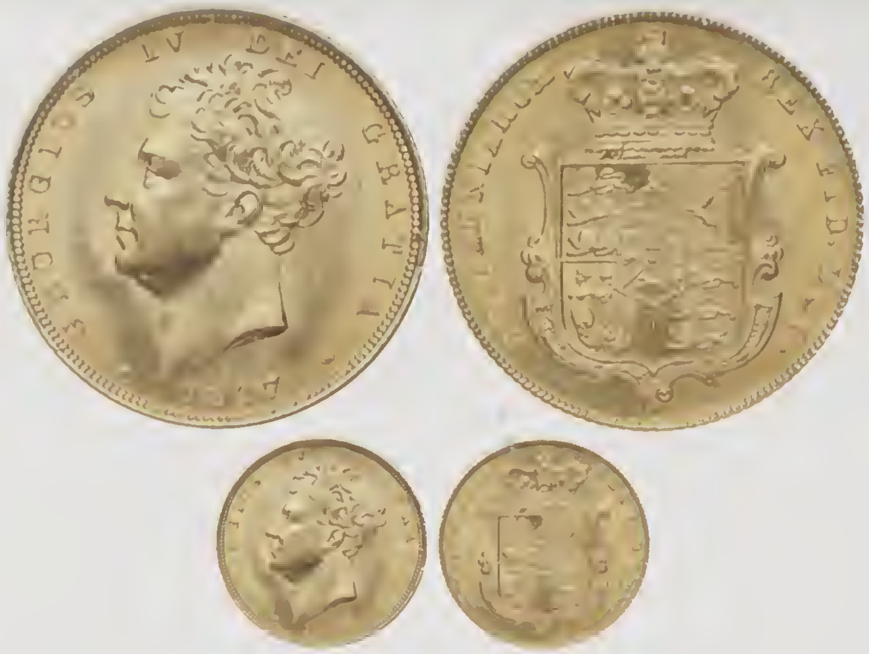
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Awesome Proof 1826 Crown



433
Great Britain. Proof silver Crown, 1826. S-3806; ESC-257; KM-699. George IV, 1820-1830. Bare Head left. *Reverse*: Elaborate crowned and crested shield, quartered, with smaller crowned shield at center; motto in banner below. Edge: SEPTIMO. Superb strike, with lustrous to semi-matte devices on mirror fields. Some faint, scattered hairlines under splendid, old dark smokey toning, reflecting iridescent multicolored hues, primarily blue, mauve and pale golden green. A one-year type, made only as a Proof, seldom found in this stunning state of preservation. **NGC graded Proof 64.**
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

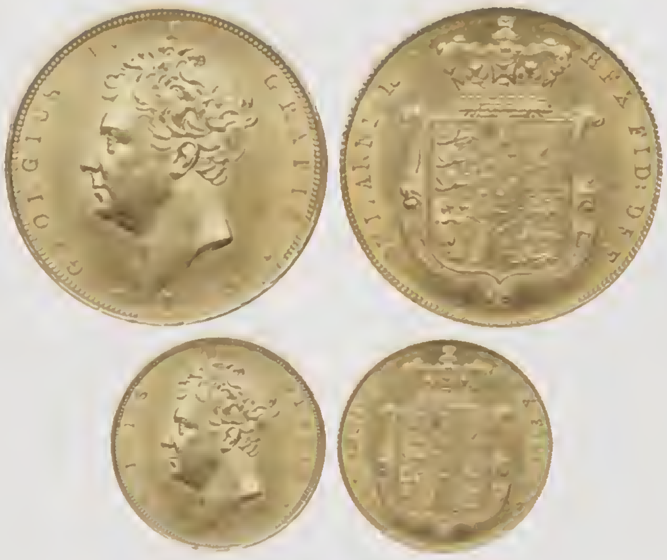
Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2583.



434

Great Britain. Sovereign, 1827. S-3801; Fr-377; KM-696. George IV, 1820-1830. Bare Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned, ornately garnished shield. In terms of sheer rarity by condition, this gorgeous Gem Uncirculated sovereign is one of the rarest coins in the George IV series. Frosty mint luster, sharp strike, almost no abrasions, with splendid eye appeal. Worth a record price. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

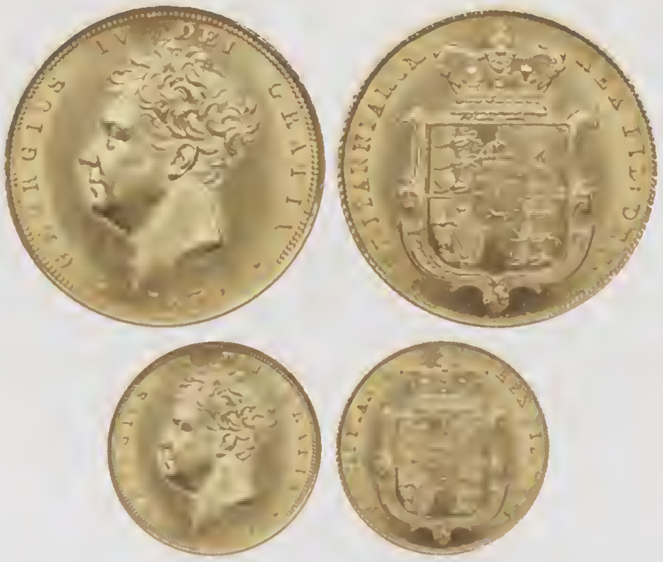
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



435

Great Britain. Sovereign, 1829. S-3801; Fr-377; KM-696. George IV, 1820-1830. Bare Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned, ornately garnished shield. Attractive and problem free for the grade, with handsome and lustrous surfaces and a good, sharp strike. This date is possibly the least appreciated for its rarity in high grade, in this series. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

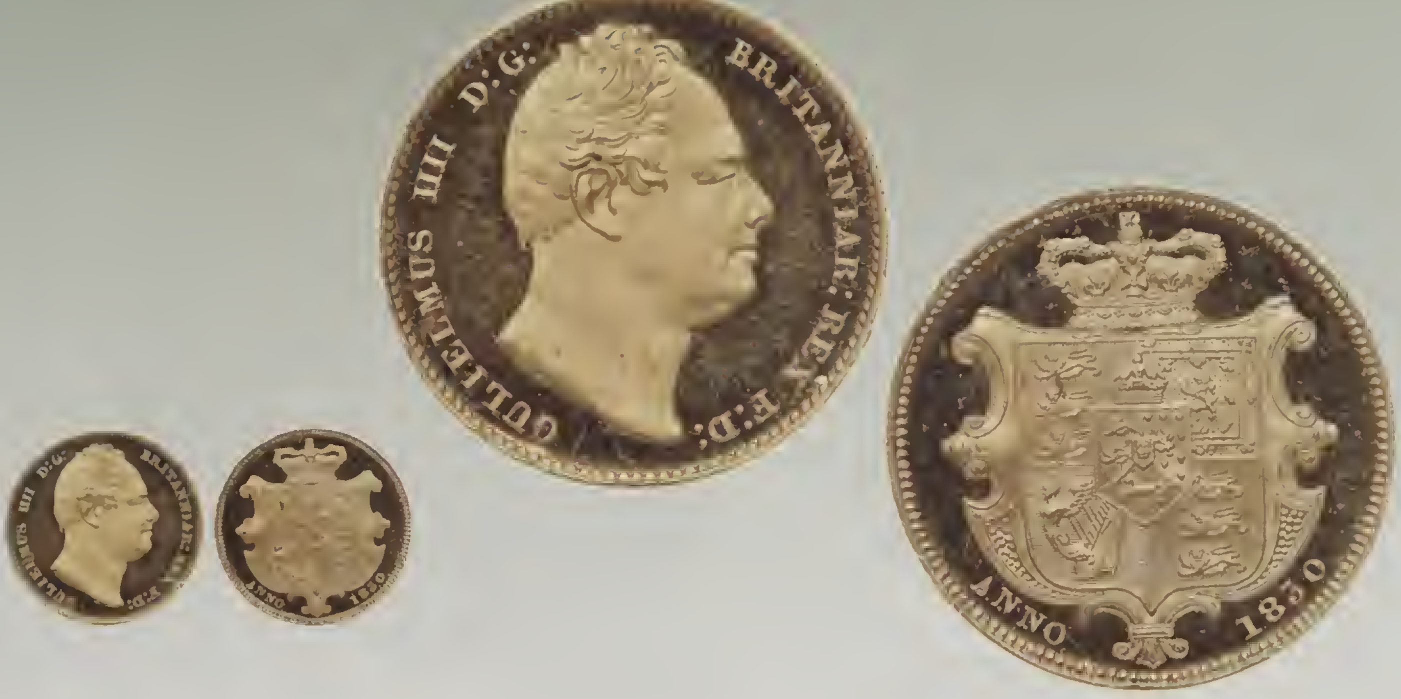


436

Great Britain. Gold Sovereign, 1830. S-3801; Fr-377; KM-696. George IV, Bare Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned,ornately garnished shield. Final year of this charming style, and among the finest to be found, with a sharp strike and marvelous, "fresh" eye appeal. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

William IV 1830 Pattern Sovereign



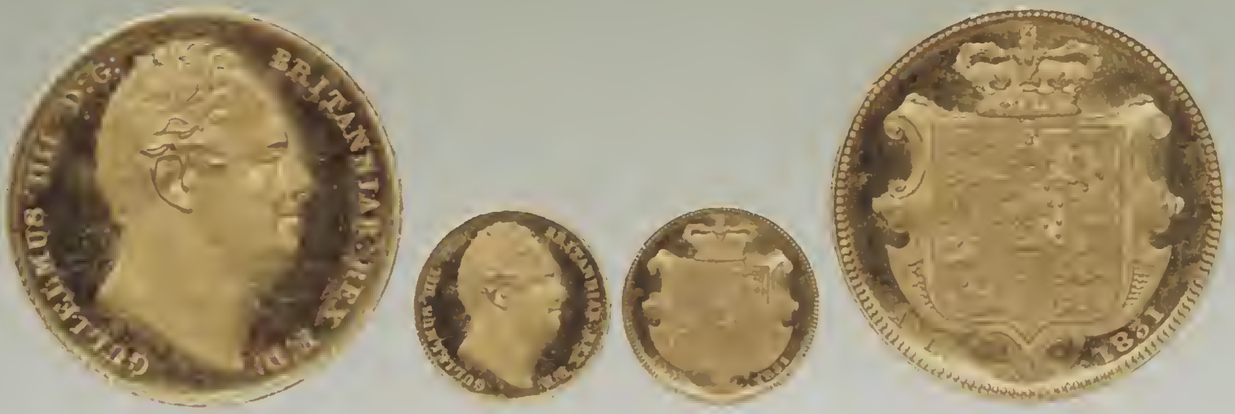
437

Great Britain. Gold Pattern Sovereign, 1830. WR-260. By William Wyon. William IV, 1830-1837. Bare Head right. *Reverse*: Crowned, ornately garnished shield. Plain edge with high, knifelike rims. Normal coin-die alignment. DM-178 (supposedly this coin, held in a South African collection since the 1974 Douglas-Morris sale). **R5**, extremely rare **(6 to 10 known)**. A premium specimen having an especially heavy cameo portrait of the king. A coin with dramatic eye appeal! **NGC graded Proof 64 Ultra Cameo.**

Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Among the Finest Proof 1831 Sovereigns



438

Great Britain. Gold Proof Sovereign, 1831. S-3829; Fr-383a; KM-717. William IV, 1830-1837. Bare Head right. *Reverse*: Crowned, ornately garnished shield. Plain edge. WR-261 as R3. **Only about 225 struck** for the Coronation sets. Exact mintage uncertain. Gem Proof with a great cameo image of the king; on the reverse, the royal shield shimmers in deep frost against the mirror field around it. Among the finest known, elusive in this state. **NGC graded Proof 65 Ultra Cameo.**

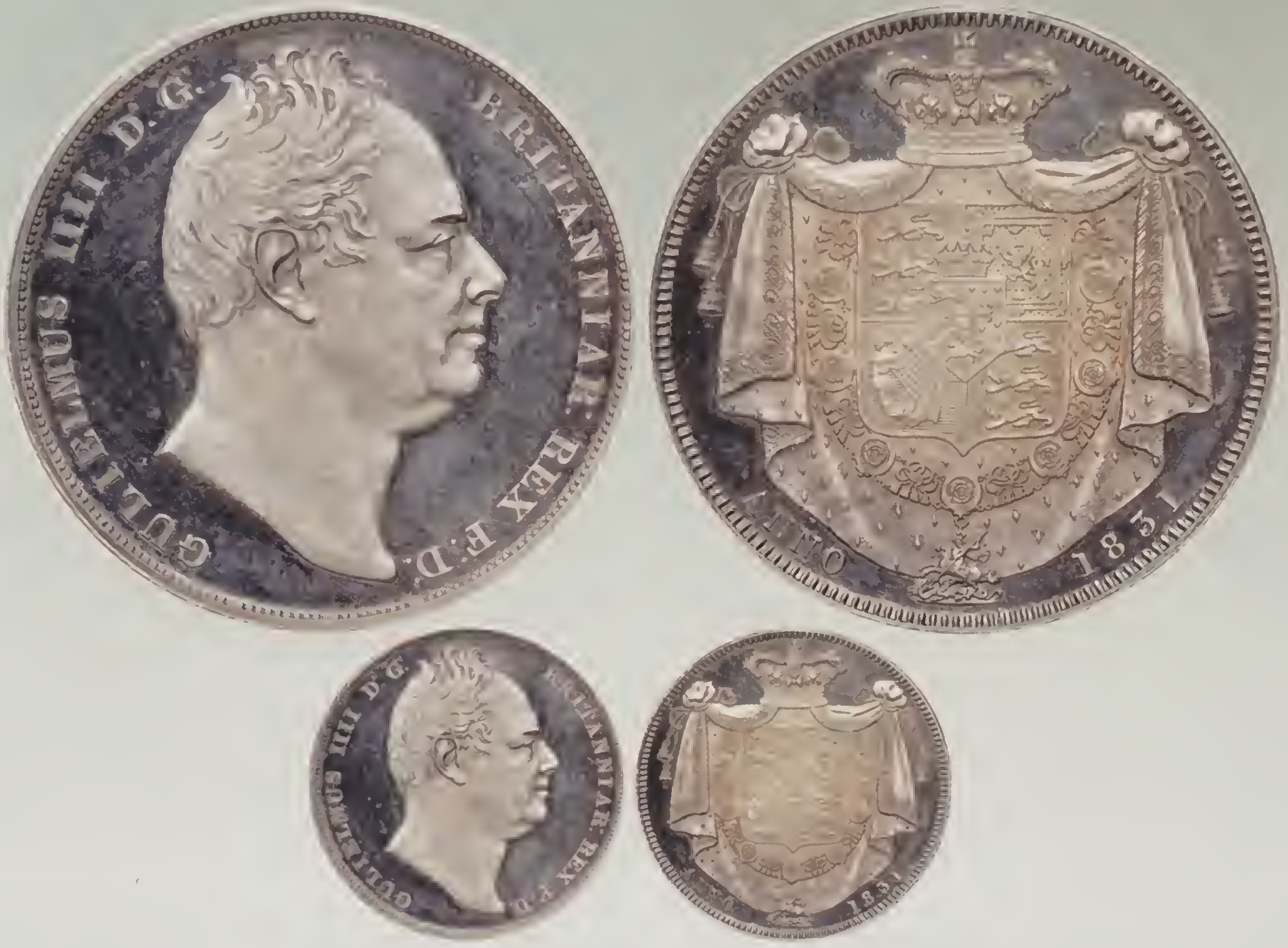
William was an older man by the time he came to kingship (born in 1765, third son of George III) and had led a rather eccentric life: he joined the navy at age 13, commanded his own ship in 1786, became a rear-admiral at 24, and retired from active service in 1790, whereupon he took a mistress — an actress with whom he had 10 illegitimate children (which is why, when he died in 1837, no heir of his succeeded to the throne). Although his own reign was marked mostly by political squabbling, he nevertheless supported the military adamantly during his entire political life, and came to be called The Sailor King in his lifetime. The build-up of the British military that occurred under his rule would figure heavily in the geopolitical success of young Queen Victoria's reign, and figured heavily in the creation of the British Empire at its zenith.

His coinage portrait, in frosted cameo relief on the Proof gold, is realistic and finely engraved. Most of his coins are, at the very least, scarce, as the reign was a short one.

Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Exceptional William IV 1831 Proof Crown



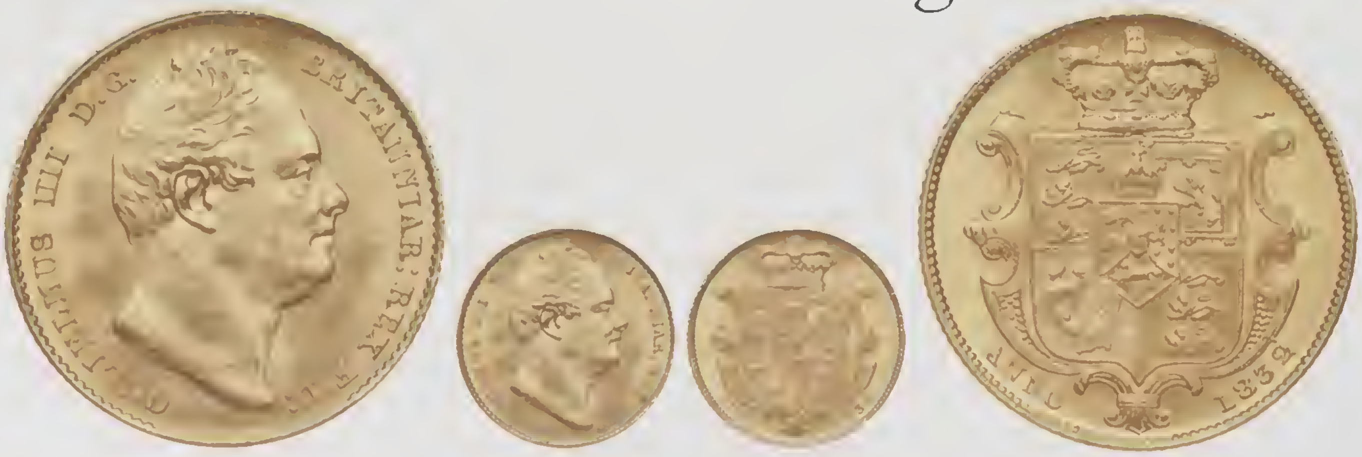
439

Great Britain. Proof Crown, 1831. S-3833. ESC-271; KM-715. William IV, 1830-1837. Bare Head right; incuse "W.W." on truncation. *Reverse*: Elaborate crowned and manteled shield, quartered, with smaller crowned shield at center; the shield with collar of St George around. Superb strike, lustrous satiny devices on mirrored fields. Eye-catching medium to deep blue toning on the obverse; the reverse lighter, and similar, but with more gold and russet hues.Very rare. **NGC graded Proof 63 Cameo.**

Mintage unknown, long said to be **120 pieces** for the Coronation sets of this year. However, contemporary restrikes exist in small numbers, and these have varying types of rims. Nonetheless, this is one of the rarest crowns of the modern era, and exceedingly difficult to locate in a truly choice state of preservation. This is an exceptional specimen.
Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2638.

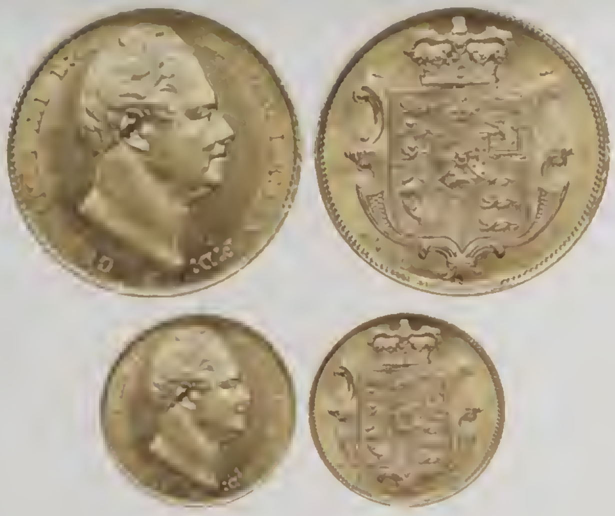
Choice 1832 Sovereign



440

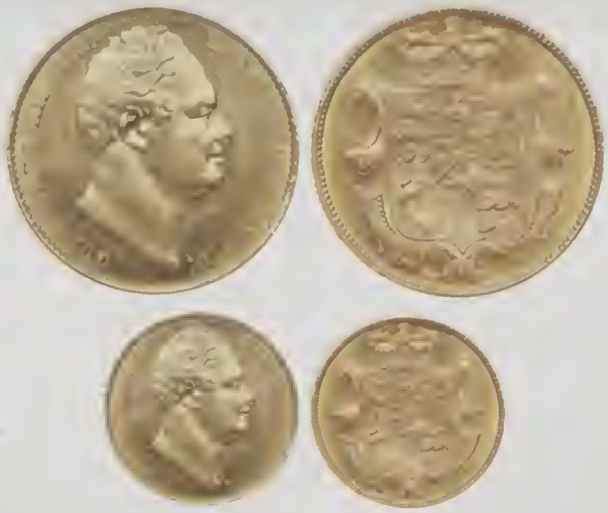
Great Britain. Sovereign, 1832. S-3829B; Fr-383; KM-717. William IV, 1830-1837. Bare Head right. *Reverse*: Crowned, ornately garnished shield. One of the nicest sovereigns of this king ever seen, a Gem Uncirculated coin sporting a bold strike. Rare even in AU, and this condition throws the rarity rating to a much higher level. Only a few of this type seen by the cataloguer in such splendid condition over many years. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



441
Great Britain. Sovereign, 1833. S-3829B; Fr-383; KM-717. William IV, 1830-1837. Bare Head right. *Reverse*: Crowned, ornately garnished shield. In addition to its technical grade, this Choice BU sovereign exhibits prooflike fields, setting off the devices handsomely. Rare! **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

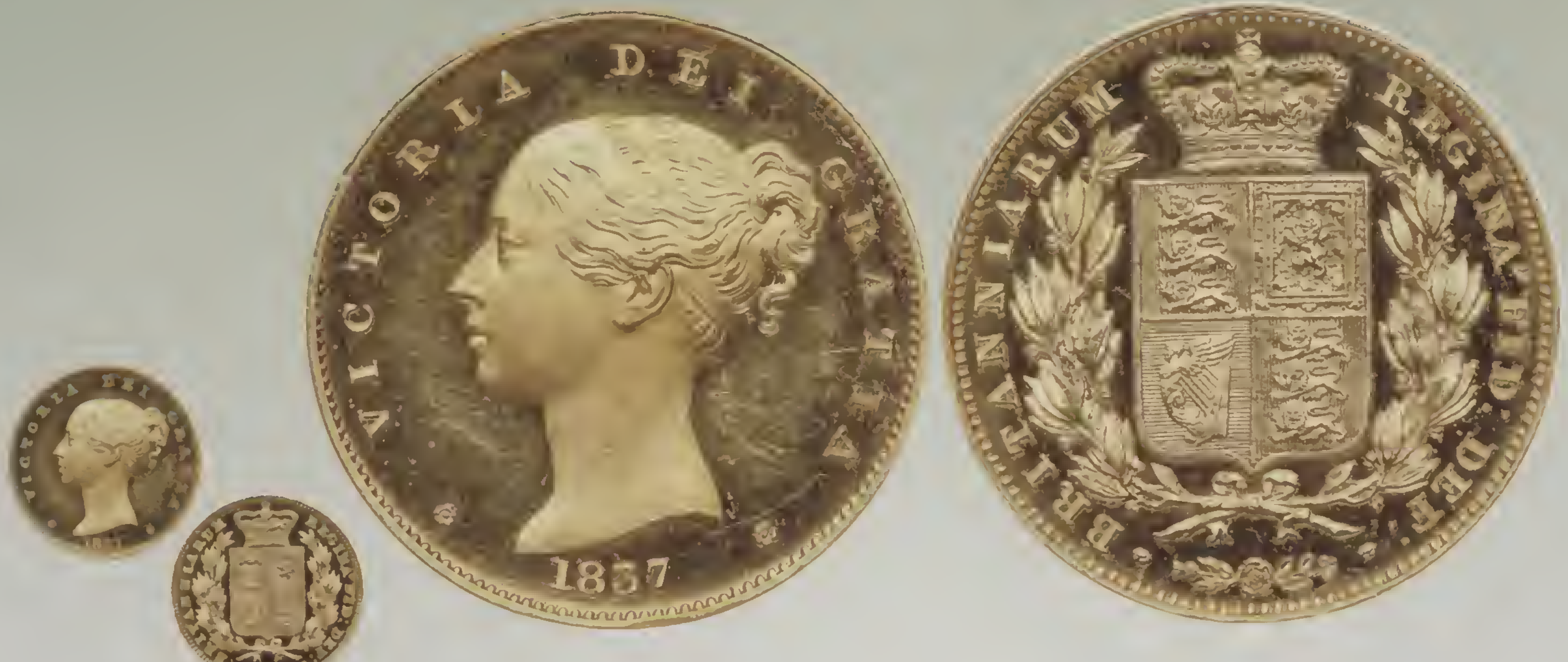
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



442
Great Britain. Sovereign, 1837. S-3829B; Fr-383; KM-717. William IV, 1830-1837. Bare Head right. *Reverse*: Crowned, ornately garnished shield. Last year of issue. A beautiful coin, again with unusually flashy luster for this prooflike piece. Rare grade, choice. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Awesome Young Head Proof 1837 Sovereign

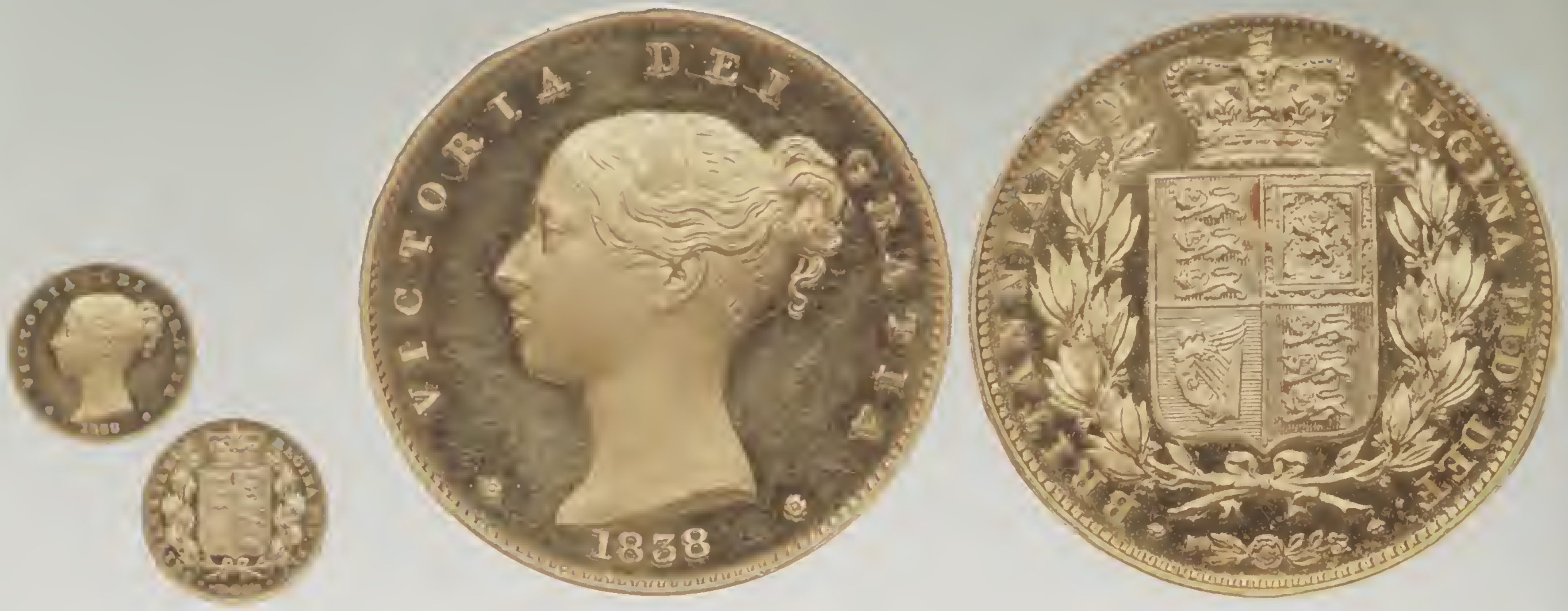


443
Great Britain. Pattern Sovereign, 1837. WR-298. DM-200. By William Wyon. Victoria, 1837-1901. "W.W." incuse; tiny roses to sides of date. The reverse shield by Merlen. Plain edge. Smaller young head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. **R6**, extremely rare **(only 3 to 5 known)**. The portrait of Victoria, as a young girl, is fairly well frosted, producing a pleasing cameo of the queen. The mirrors show a splendid brilliance, but there are a few tiny scratches in the obverse field and light scuffs on the portrait; the reverse is simply perfect. Finer than the Douglas-Morris plate coin! **NGC graded Proof 63 Ultra Cameo.**

Struck in the year of Victoria's ascendancy, and one of only a few coins of her reign bearing this date.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Wonderful Young Head Proof 1837 Sovereign



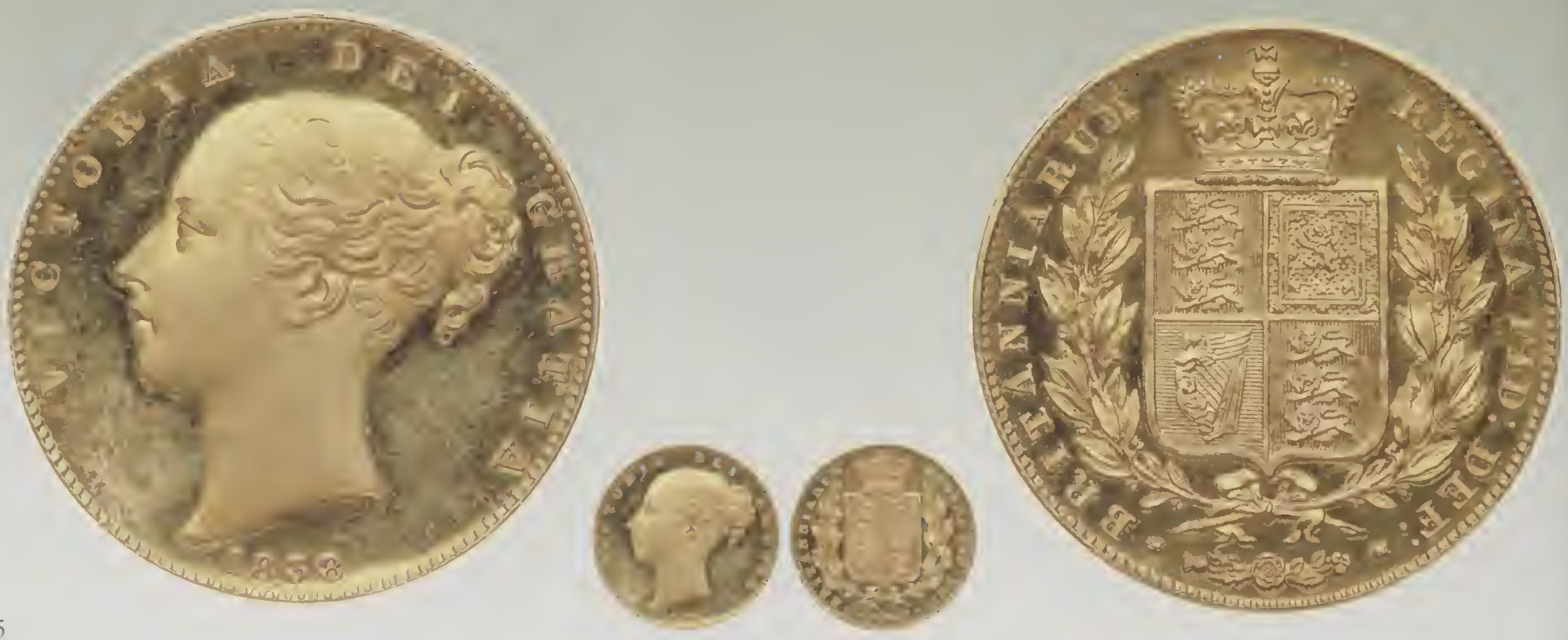
444

Great Britain. Pattern Sovereign, 1837. WR-299. DM-201 (same coin?). By William Wyon. Victoria, 1837-1901. "W.W." incuse; tiny roses to sides of date. Plain edge. Smaller young head left. Reverse: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. Edge of irregular thickness, with knife rims. The digit "3" broken at top of curve. **R5**, extremely rare **(6 to 10 known)**. A lovely Proof, superb deep cameo, red iridescence. Despite the light abrasions this coin has a marvelous eye appeal. **NGC graded Proof 63 Ultra Cameo.**

Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Very Rare Pattern 1838 Proof Sovereign

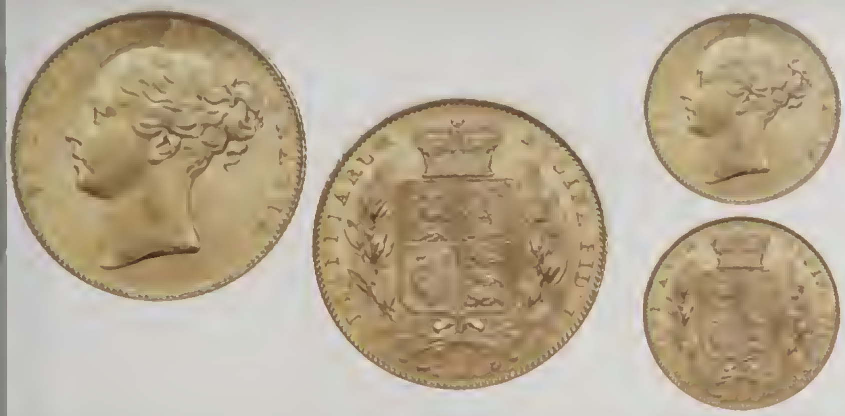


445

Great Britain. Pattern Sovereign, 1838. WR-300. DM-202 (same coin?). By William Wyon. Victoria, 1837-1901. Plain edge. Large young head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. Same as normal dies but for an extra curl of hair before Victoria's ear. "W.W." raised on truncation. Digit "3" broken at bottom of curve: the entire date appears larger than on DM-201. Dies inverted. **R4**, very rare **(11 to 20 known)**, a choice specimen with lovely red iridescence. **NGC graded Proof 63 Ultra Cameo.**

Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



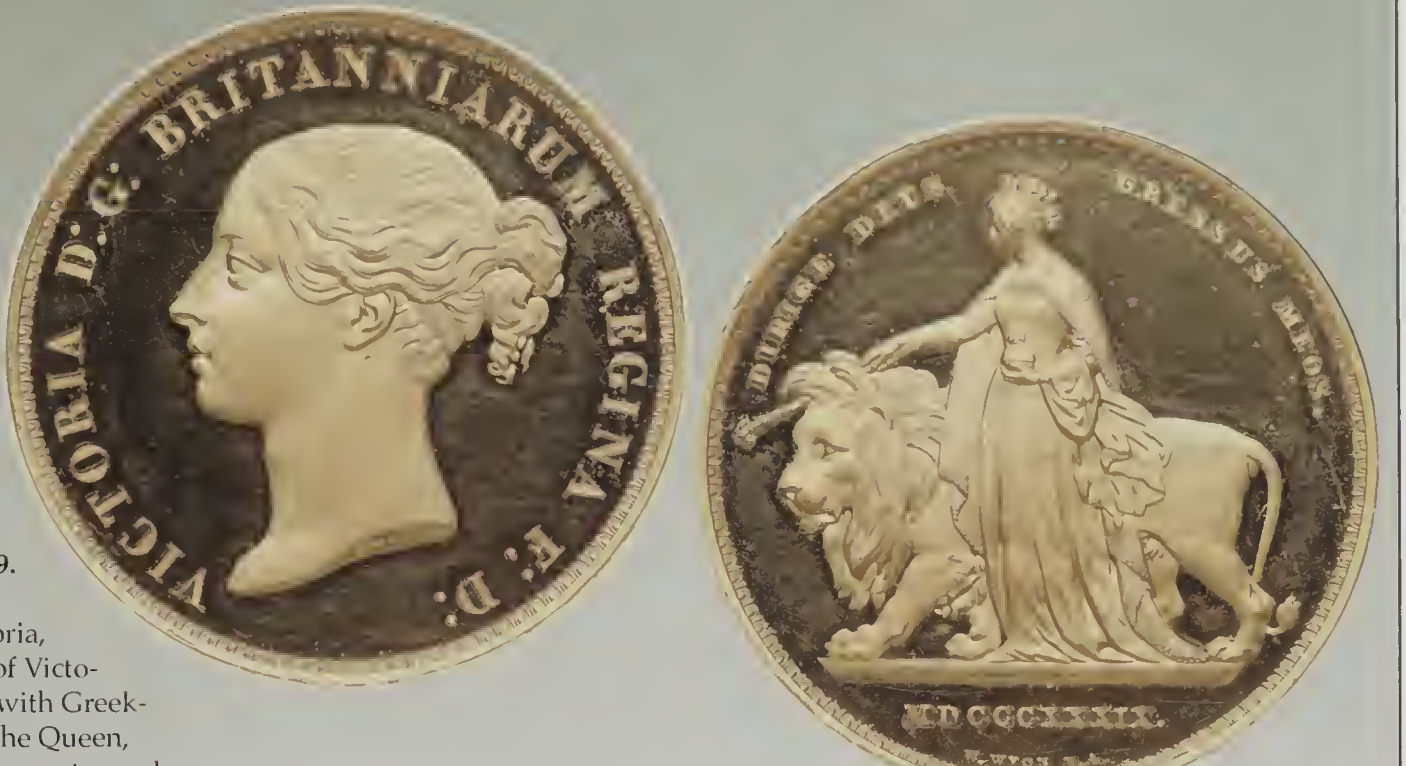
446

Great Britain. Sovereign, 1838. S-3852; Fr-387; KM-736.1. Victoria, 1837-1901. Young Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. First year of issue; first (small) youthful portrait. This is a very rare date, particularly in this stunning condition. **NGC graded MS-65.**

Born in 1819, Victoria was still a teenager when this sovereign was minted.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Awesome Una & Lion 1839 Five Pounds



447

Great Britain. Proof "Una & the Lion" Gold Five Pounds, 1839. S-3851; Fr-386; KM-742. By William Wyon. Victoria, 1837-1901. Young bust of Victoria left, her hair bound with Greek-style ribbons. *Reverse*: The Queen, dressed as Una, holding scepter and globus cruciger, leads lion left. Egg-and-dart "dentils" on both sides. This gorgeous specimen is remarkably free from scuffs, has only faint, scattered hairlines, and is therefore exceptional. This is among the most famous and desirable of all British coins. **NGC graded Proof 64 Ultra Cameo.**

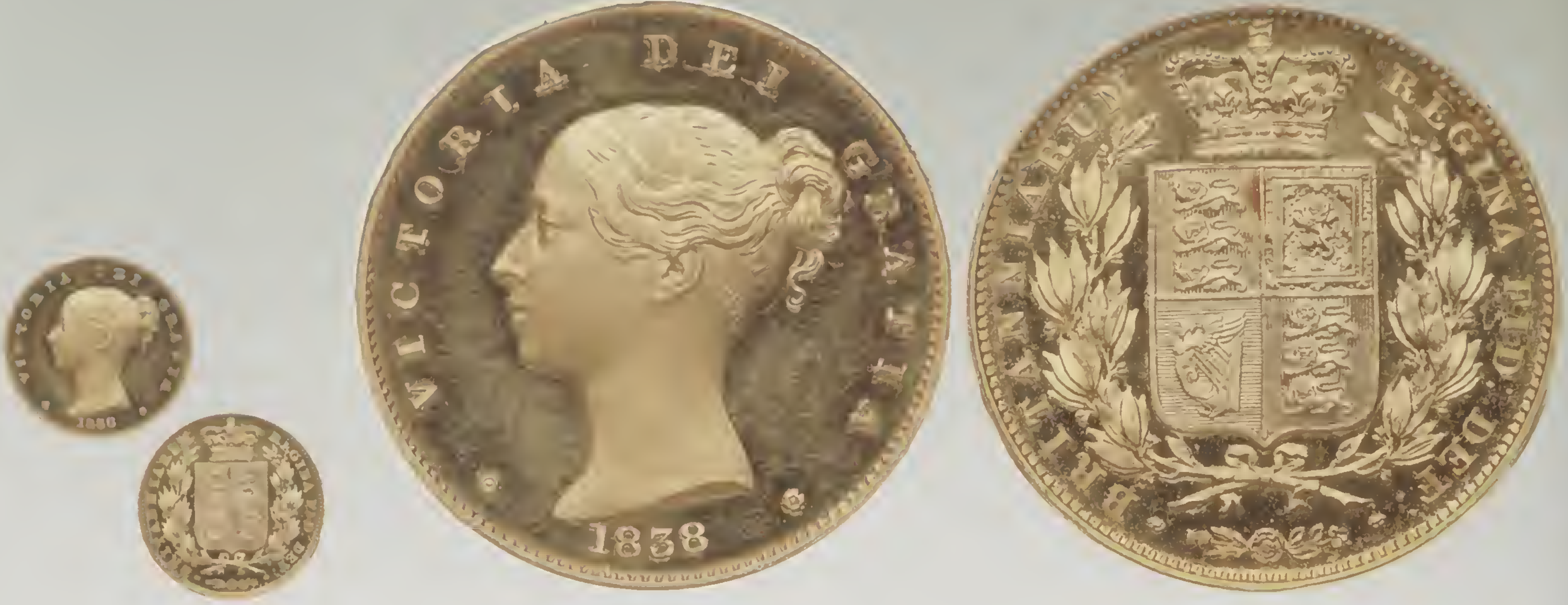
Few £5 gold coins were ever minted for circulation, in any reign. The greatest shame in that respect was Queen Victoria's first £5 coin of 1839. The famous "Una and the Lion" design on the reverse makes it one of the most beautiful coins ever minted. Issued only in proof, the 1839 fiver captured the very essence of empire and majesty at the beginning of Victoria's remarkable reign, and took much of its inspiration from the art and literature of the Romantic Era just ended. Mintage reported to be only **400 pieces** struck. Later, all gold coins came to feature the standard design of St George slaying the dragon. Since no special name was ever proposed for the £5 coin, a departure from tradition, one wishes that the 1839 design had been continued and the coin perhaps dubbed the "Lion." Only a few pieces have ever been graded at the 63 to 64 level by all the certification companies.

The motto DIRIGE (sometimes DIRIGIT) DEUS GRESSUS MEOS on the reverse means "May God Guide My Footsteps."

The allusion of Una leading the mythic British Lion (variously away from danger or into the future) comes from the epic poem "The Faerie Queene" by Edmund Spenser (1552-1599). Una personifies Truth (Una Veritas, "One Truth"). The Lion finds her sleeping in the woods and prepares to eat her, but then is tamed by her beauty and becomes her protector. On the coin as engraved by William Wyon, Una looks like Queen Victoria. Una is the companion and intended lady of the Redcrosse Knight. The Knight turns out to be Saint George, patron of England, whose Red Cross appears on the flag of England. The image of Una and the Lion thus carries an unusually strong association with allegorical England.
Estimated Value .... $40,000 - 50,000

*Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2668. Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 143.*

Wonderful Young Head Proof 1837 Sovereign



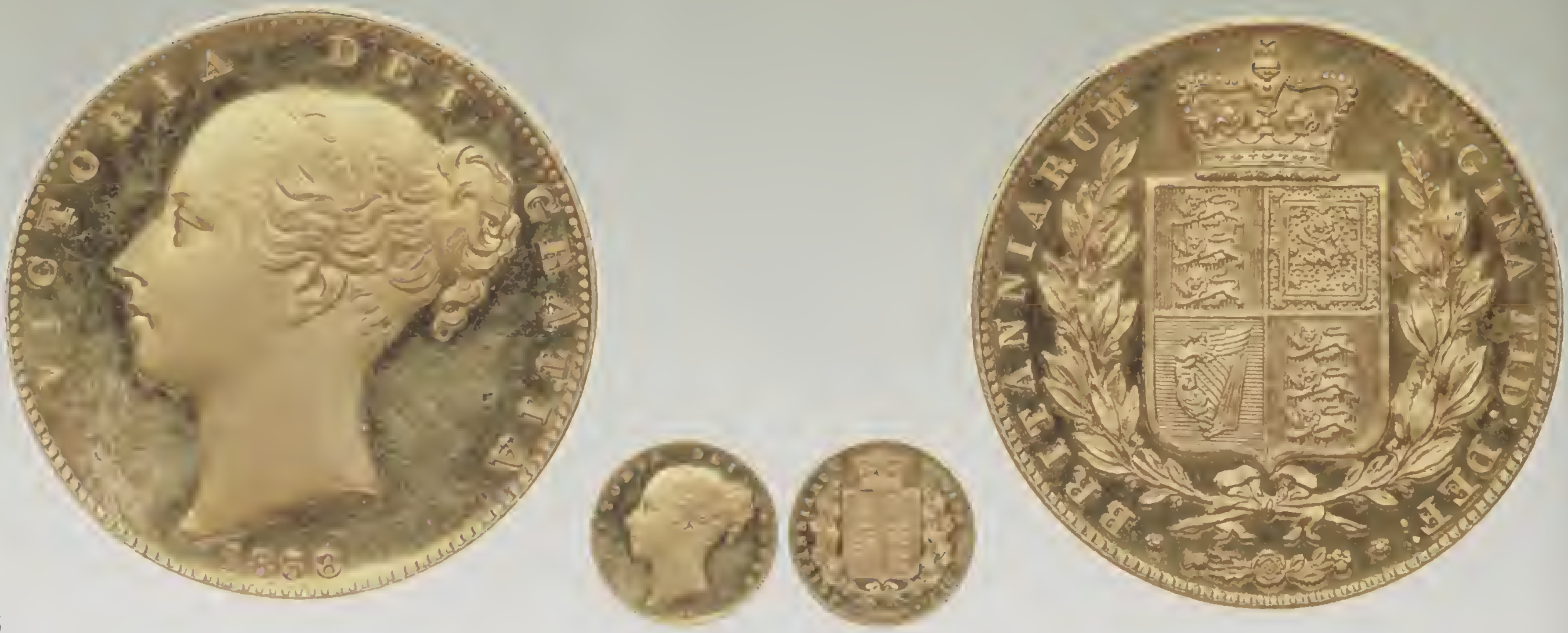
444

Great Britain. Pattern Sovereign, 1837. WR-299. DM-201 (same coin?). By William Wyon. Victoria, 1837-1901. "W.W." incuse; tiny roses to sides of date. Plain edge. Smaller young head left. Reverse: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. Edge of irregular thickness, with knife rims. The digit "3" broken at top of curve. **R5**, extremely rare **(6 to 10 known)**. A lovely Proof, superb deep cameo, red iridescence. Despite the light abrasions this coin has a marvelous eye appeal. **NGC graded Proof 63 Ultra Cameo.**

Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Very Rare Pattern 1838 Proof Sovereign

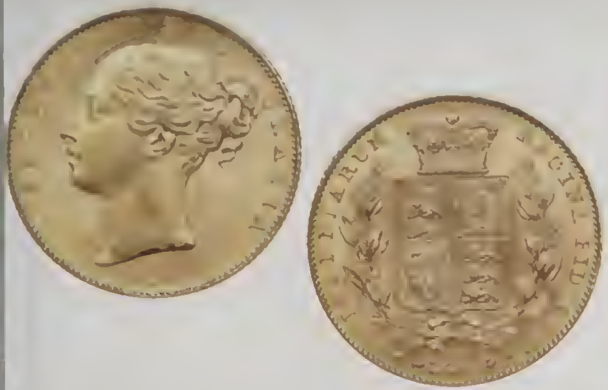


445

Great Britain. Pattern Sovereign, 1838. WR-300. DM-202 (same coin?). By William Wyon. Victoria, 1837-1901. Plain edge. Large young head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. Same as normal dies but for an extra curl of hair before Victoria's ear. "W.W." raised on truncation. Digit "3" broken at bottom of curve: the entire date appears larger than on DM-201. Dies inverted. **R4**, very rare **(11 to 20 known)**, a choice specimen with lovely red iridescence. **NGC graded Proof 63 Ultra Cameo.**

Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



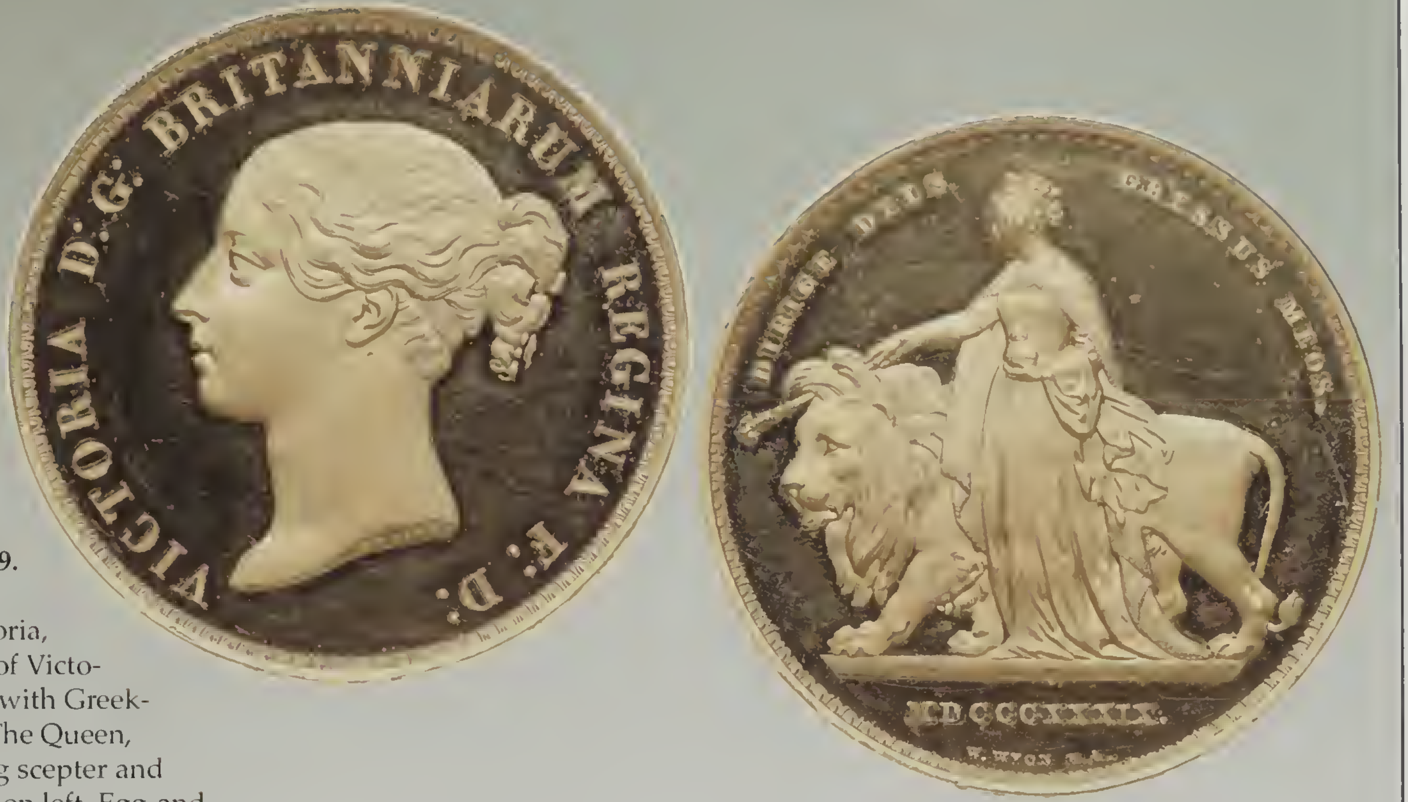
446

Great Britain. Sovereign, 1838. S-3852; Fr-387; KM-736.1. Victoria, 1837-1901. Young Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. First year of issue; first (small) youthful portrait. This is a very rare date, particularly in this stunning condition. **NGC graded MS-65.**

Born in 1819, Victoria was still a teenager when this sovereign was minted.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Awesome Una & Lion 1839 Five Pounds



447
Great Britain. Proof "Una & the Lion" Gold Five Pounds, 1839. S-3851; Fr-386; KM-742. By William Wyon. Victoria, 1837-1901. Young bust of Victoria left, her hair bound with Greek-style ribbons. *Reverse*: The Queen, dressed as Una, holding scepter and globus cruciger, leads lion left. Egg-and-dart "dentils" on both sides. This gorgeous specimen is remarkably free from scuffs, has only faint, scattered hairlines, and is therefore exceptional. This is among the most famous and desirable of all British coins. **NGC graded Proof 64 Ultra Cameo.**

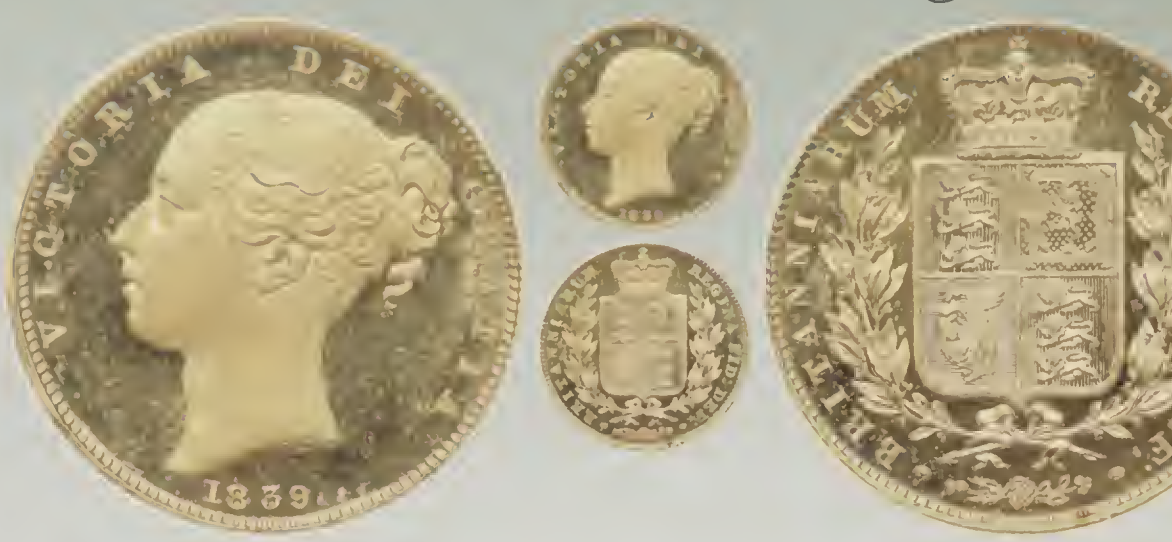
Few £5 gold coins were ever minted for circulation, in any reign. The greatest shame in that respect was Queen Victoria's first £5 coin of 1839. The famous "Una and the Lion" design on the reverse makes it one of the most beautiful coins ever minted. Issued only in proof, the 1839 fiver captured the very essence of empire and majesty at the beginning of Victoria's remarkable reign, and took much of its inspiration from the art and literature of the Romantic Era just ended. Mintage reported to be only **400 pieces** struck. Later, all gold coins came to feature the standard design of St George slaying the dragon. Since no special name was ever proposed for the £5 coin, a departure from tradition, one wishes that the 1839 design had been continued and the coin perhaps dubbed the "Lion." Only a few pieces have ever been graded at the 63 to 64 level by all the certification companies.

The motto DIRIGE (sometimes DIRIGIT) DEUS GRESSUS MEOS on the reverse means "May God Guide My Footsteps."

The allusion of Una leading the mythic British Lion (variously away from danger or into the future) comes from the epic poem "The Faerie Queene" by Edmund Spenser (1552-1599). Una personifies Truth (Una Veritas, "One Truth"). The Lion finds her sleeping in the woods and prepares to eat her, but then is tamed by her beauty and becomes her protector. On the coin as engraved by William Wyon, Una looks like Queen Victoria. Una is the companion and intended lady of the Redcrosse Knight. The Knight turns out to be Saint George, patron of England, whose Red Cross appears on the flag of England. The image of Una and the Lion thus carries an unusually strong association with allegorical England.
Estimated Value .... $40,000 - 50,000

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2668. Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 143.*

Gem 1839 Proof Sovereign



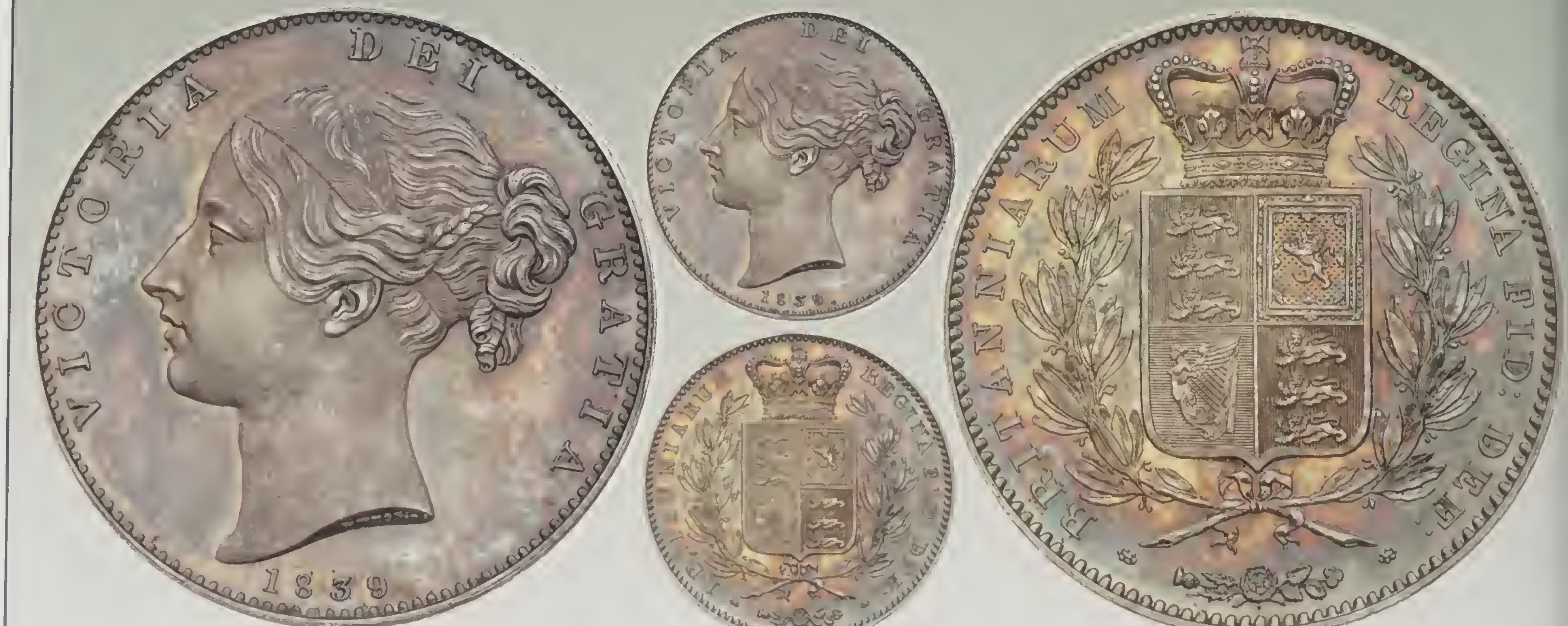
448

Great Britain. Gold Proof Sovereign, 1839. S-3852; Fr-387a; WR-302; KM-736.1. Victoria, 1837-1901. First Young Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. Plain edge. Medal-die alignment. Head with satin-matte luster, the reverse devices brighter. Bright mirrored fields. Very rare: only about **300** coined for the Coronation sets. **NGC graded Proof 65 Ultra Cameo.**

A beautiful numismatic memento from the beginning of one of the most remarkable reigns in English history. Using the military and naval power which her uncle strengthened during his brief reign, the sheltered Princess Victoria, once she was queen and her family established via her union with Prince Albert (her consort), witnessed and in part guided a dramatic emergence of Britain's empire all during the 1850s through the 1880s. Asia and Africa found British troops in nearly every locale, and the global excursions became known as "Victoria's little wars," preludes all to the horrific, upcoming First World War. Throughout the reign, as well, romanticism and chivalry flourished and the English way of life became such a dominant force in the world that the age itself took its name after Victoria.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

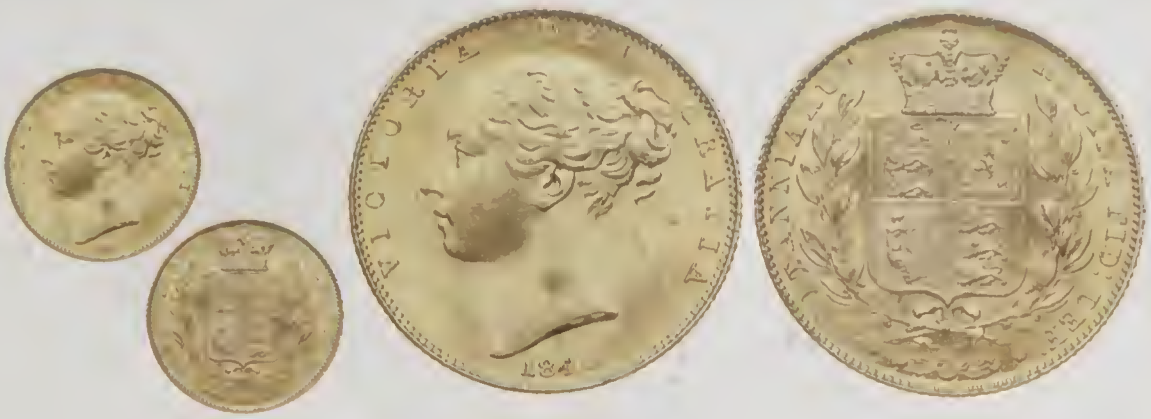
Elegant Proof 1839 Young Head Crown



449

Great Britain. Proof Crown, 1839. S-3882; ESC-279; KM-741. Victoria, 1837-1901. Young Head left; plain edge, the queen's hair bound with Greek-style ribbons. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. As issued in sets, and a beautiful example indeed: deep purplish, blue and gold iridescent toning, glittering mirror fields, with subtle but pleasant frosted portrait. Very choice, with only very trivial "cabinet friction" evidenced by a few bright spots in the dark toning. Very rare as only about **300** were minted, and few have survived this fine. **NGC graded Proof 64.**
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex Cheshire Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 2718.

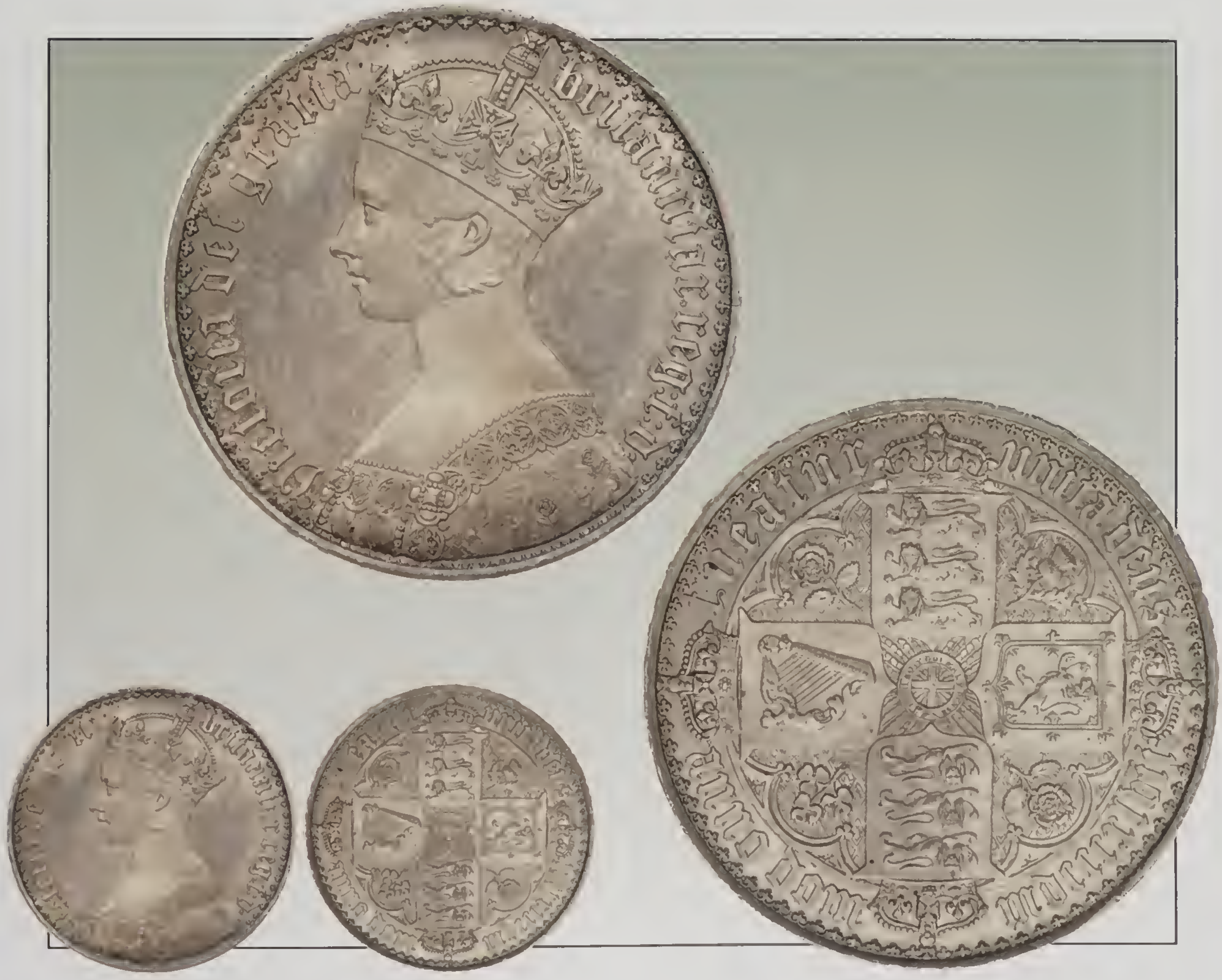


450

Great Britain. Sovereign, 1842. S-3852; Fr-387e; KM-736.1. Victoria, 1837-1901. Young Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. Splendid surfaces, strike and satiny luster. A marvelous Gem BU! **NGC graded MS-66.** Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

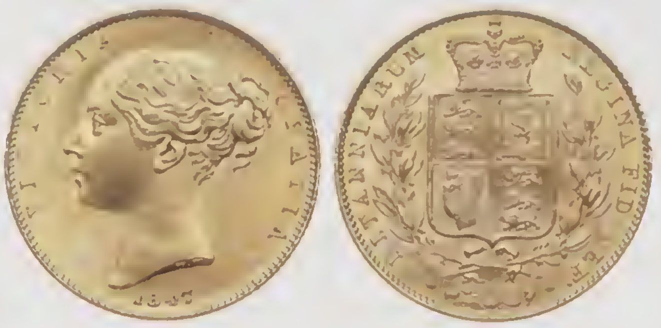
Fantastic Gem 1847 Gothic Crown



451

Great Britain. Gothic Crown, 1847. S-3883; KM-744; Dav-106. UNDECIMO lettered edge. Victoria, 1837-1901. Crowned young Gothic bust left, wearing ornately bordered dress. *Reverse*: Cruciform crowned shields, varying floral emblems in the angles. Soft satiny luster to the frosty, sharply struck devices; the mirror fields remarkably clean. Fine old gray to smokey toning. Exceptional! **NGC graded Proof 66.**

Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 10,000



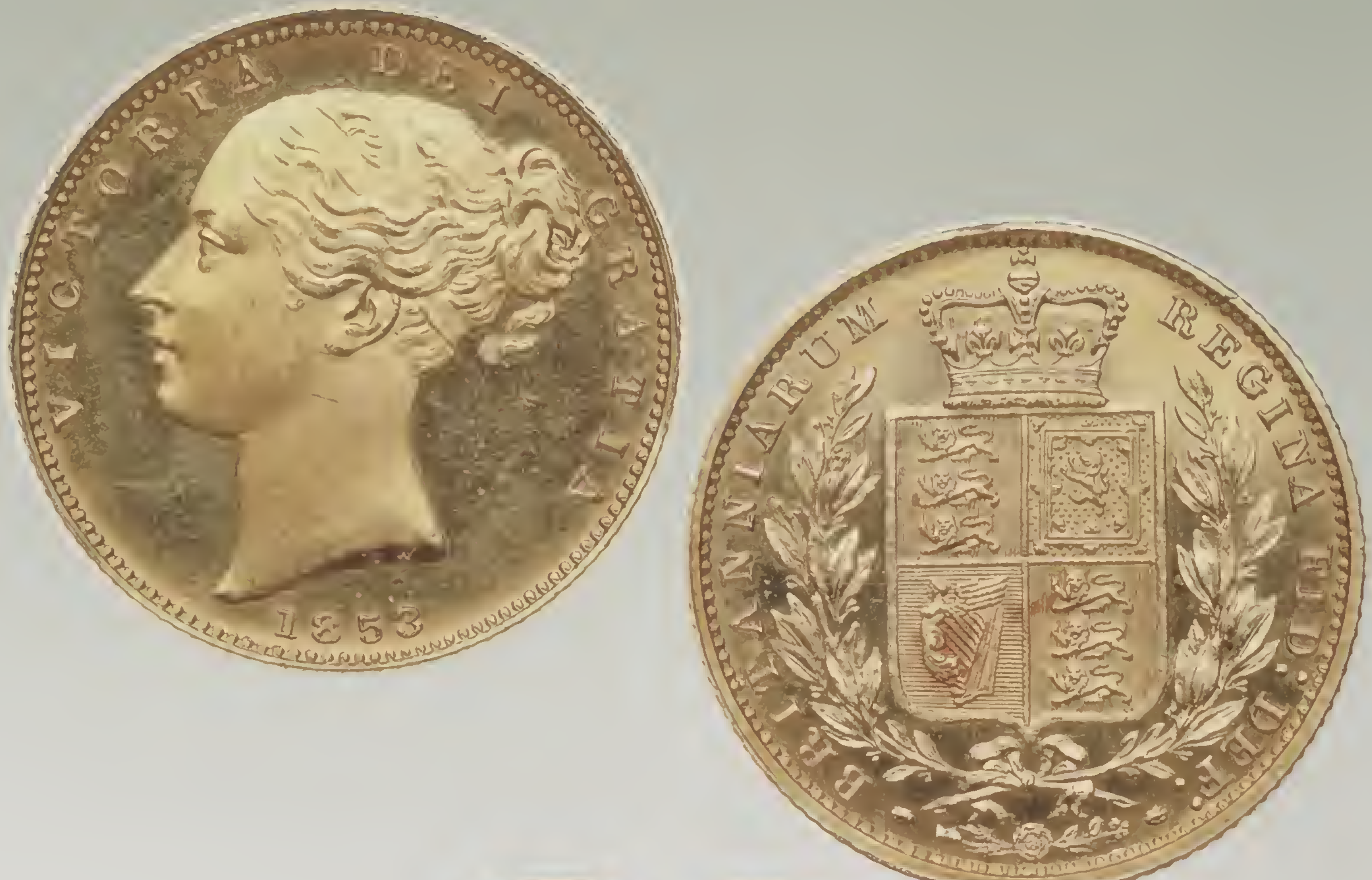
452

Great Britain. Sovereign, 1847. S-3852; Fr-387e; KM-736.1. Victoria, 1837-1901. Young Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. A marvelous Gem Uncirculated coin, glowing with luster and red toning. **NGC graded MS-65.**

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Stunning Proof 1853 Sovereign



453

Great Britain. Sovereign, 1853. S-3852D; Fr-387f; KM-736.1; WR-305. Victoria, 1837-1901. Second, larger Young Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. Reeded edge. R3, extremely rare, according to the Wilson & Rasmussen reference. A most pleasing example, with a lovely cameo to the portrait. Mintage unknown, always said to be "very few" in the classic references. **NGC graded Proof 64.**

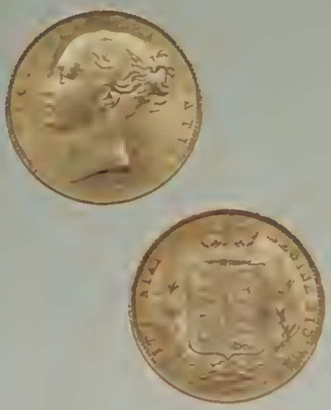
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

454
Great Britain. Sovereign, 1855. S-3852D; Fr-387e; KM-736.1. Victoria, 1837-1901. WW incused. Second Young Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. A wonderful coin, distinguished by prooflike surfaces, which set off the devices particularly well. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $1,750 - 2,000

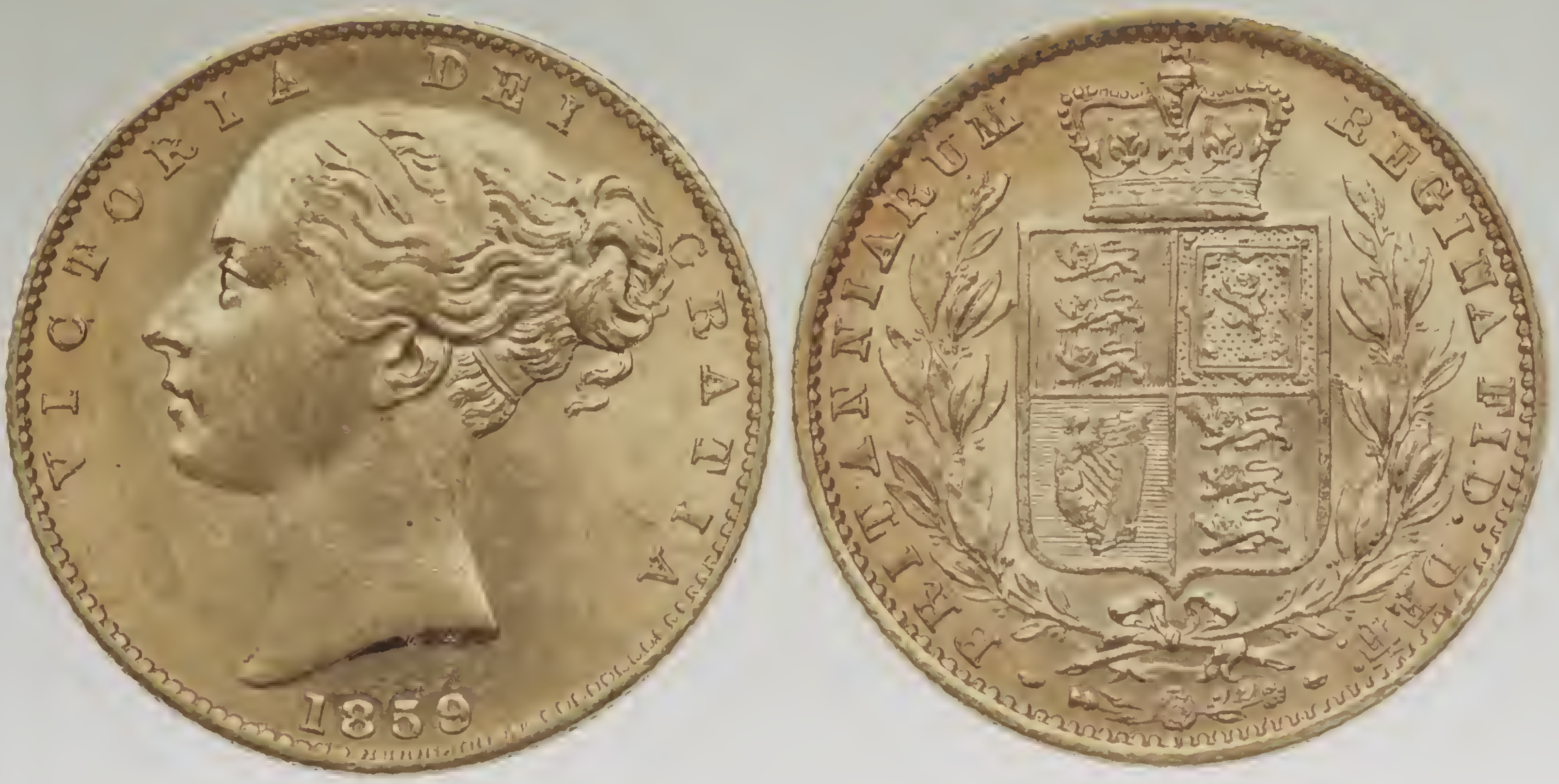
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

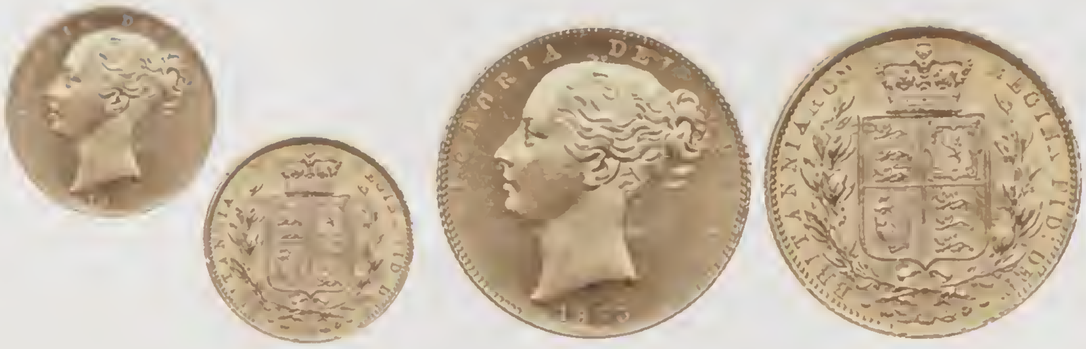
Celebrated "Ansell" 1859 Sovereign



455
Great Britain. "Ansell" Sovereign, 1859. S-3852E; Fr-387g; KM-736.3. Victoria, 1837-1901. Young Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. Very rare in all states, and struck from "brittle gold" supplied by Ansell from Australia, reputedly as an experiment, the distinguishing feature being an added ribbon line in the queen's hair band. 1859 is the only date known of this very rare variety. Perhaps the finest one known! **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



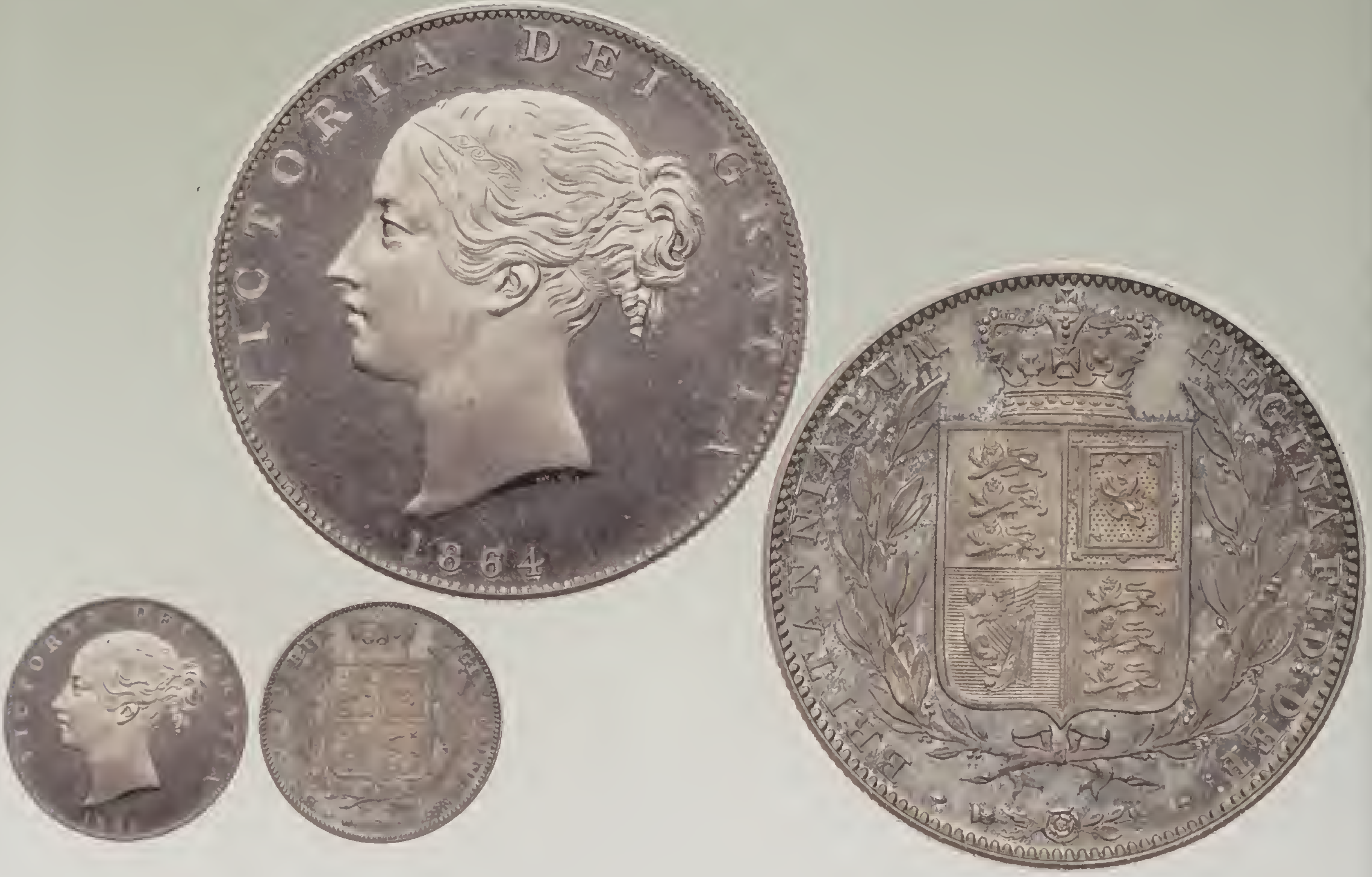


456

Great Britain. Sovereign, 1863. S-3852D; Fr-387e; KM-736.1. Victoria, 1837-1901. Young Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock,and thistle spray below. A superb Gem coin having lovely satiny luster on the reverse and a deep prooflike obverse, setting off the portrait as a stunning cameo. One of the finest young Victoria sovereigns extant. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Probably the Finest Gem Proof 1864 Halfcrown!



457

Great Britain. Proof Halfcrown, 1864. S-3888. Victoria, 1837-1901. Young Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. Reeded edge. Gem Proof with elegant and original, bright silvery "aluminum foil" surfaces, the reverse having a delicate golden blue iridescence. Only a few examples exist in all states of condition, and this one is most probably the finest known. **NGC graded Proof 65.**

Following the 1840s, and ending with 1850, no halfcrowns were minted for currency use in England until 1874, but Proofs are known o the years 1850, 1862 and 1864 (plus of course the 1853, made for the rare set of that year). This coin is extremely rare: a Proof-only date (Proof of Record) struck for deposit in the foundation stone of the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, and also a few pieces were struck for sale to museum collections. The cataloguer has always felt this coin was flawless and finer than "65."
Estimated Value .... $12,000 - 14,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Very Rare Proof 1871 Sovereign

458
Great Britain. Proof Sovereign, 1871. S-3856. Victoria, 1837-1901. Young Head left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. Plain edge. **R4**, very rare **(just 11 to 20 known)**. Especially choice with a bright cameo. **NGC graded Proof 64 Ultra Cameo.**
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

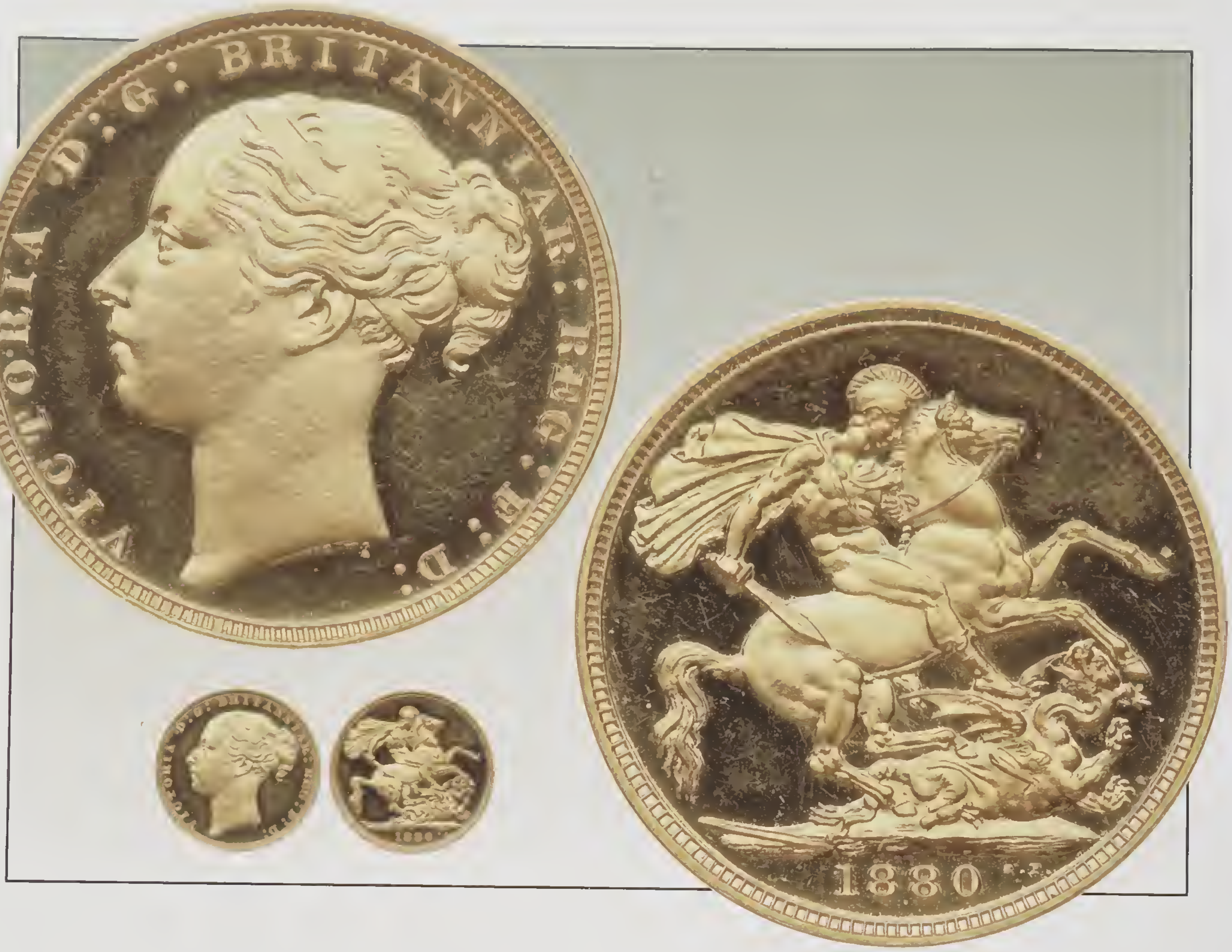
Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Ultra Cameo Proof Shield Reverse 1880 Sovereign

459
Great Britain. Proof Sovereign, 1880. WR-323. DM-213. Victoria, 1837-1901. Young Head left. *Reverse*: Crowned shield within filleted laurel wreath; rose, shamrock and thistle spray below. Plain edge. **R5**, extremely rare **(6 to 10 known)**. A marvelous specimen with a beautiful cameo of the queen. **NGC graded Proof 65 Ultra Cameo.**
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

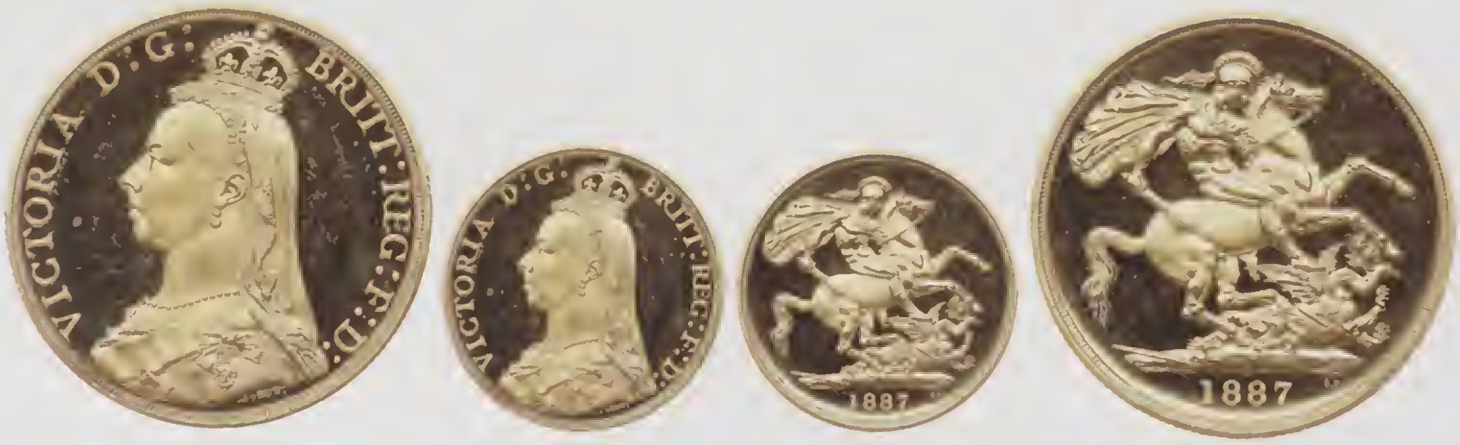
Very Rare Proof 1880 Sovereign



460

Great Britain. Proof Sovereign, 1880. WR-324. DM-214. Victoria, 1837-1901. Young Head left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. Plain edge. **R5**, extremely rare, **fewer than 10 known**, including those in museums. Another splendid cameo Proof! **NGC graded Proof 64 Ultra Cameo.**
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.



461

Great Britain. Proof Two Pounds, 1887. S-3865; Fr-391a; KM-768. Victoria, 1837-1901. Victoria Jubilee Head. Crowned and veiled older bust left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. A really choice example, with brilliant mirrors and delightful cameo contrast. **NGC graded Proof 64 Ultra Cameo.**

The entire mintage was a mere **797 pieces**, minted for inclusion in the collector sets commemorating Victoria's jubilee year — her fiftieth year on the throne.
Estimated Value .... $2,250 - 2,750

462

Great Britain. Proof Sovereign, 1887. S-3866B; Fr-392a; KM-767. Victoria, 1837-1901. Victoria Jubilee Head. Crowned and veiled older bust left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. A choice example with lovely contrast to the portrait and reverse device. Only **797** pieces struck. **NGC graded Proof 63 Ultra Cameo.**
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

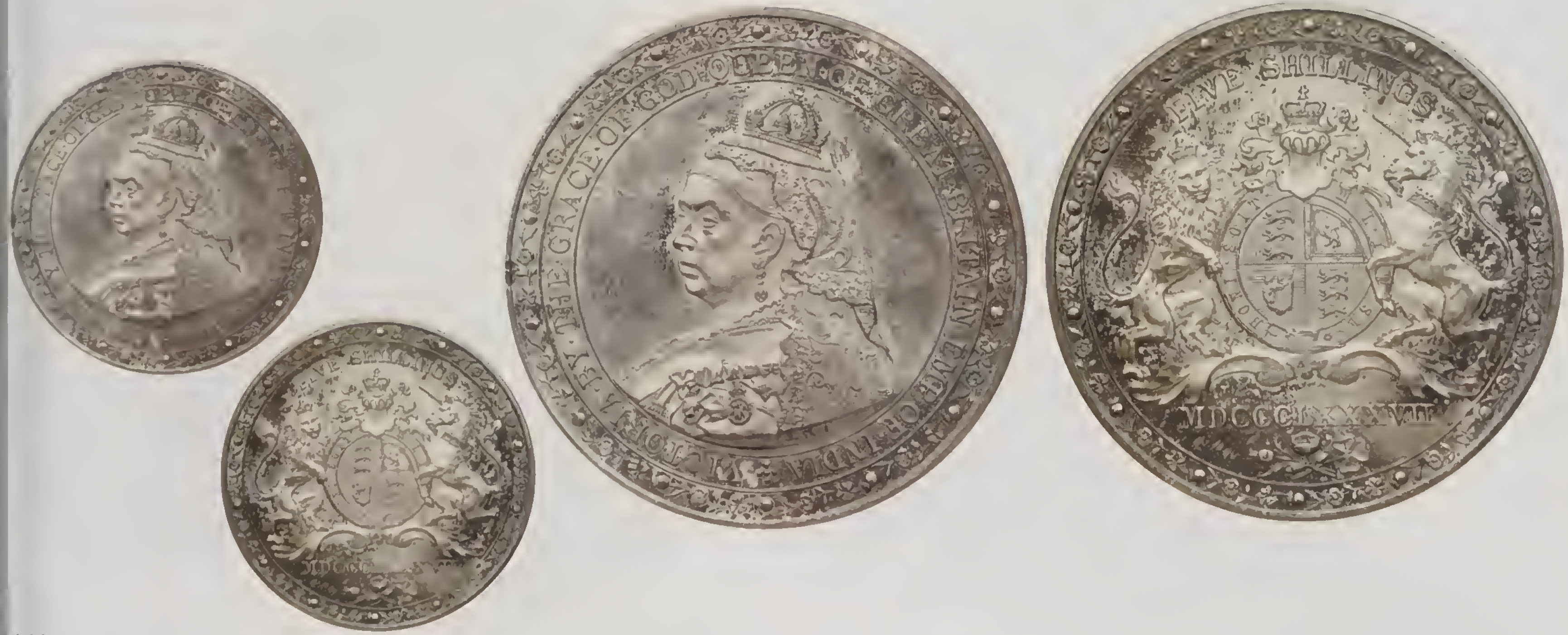
Ex Mortimer Hammel Collection, Stack's 1982. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

463

Great Britain. Proof Half Sovereign, 1887. S-3869; Fr-393a; KM-766. Victoria, 1837-1901. Victoria Jubilee Head. Crowned and veiled older bust left. *Reverse*: Crowned, elaborately garnished shield. A particularly beautiful, deep cameo specimen. 797 struck. **NGC graded Proof 66 Ultra Cameo.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,800

Ex Mortimer Hammel Collection, Stack's 1982. Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Famous 'Small Crown' 1887 Pattern Crown - The Finest Known!

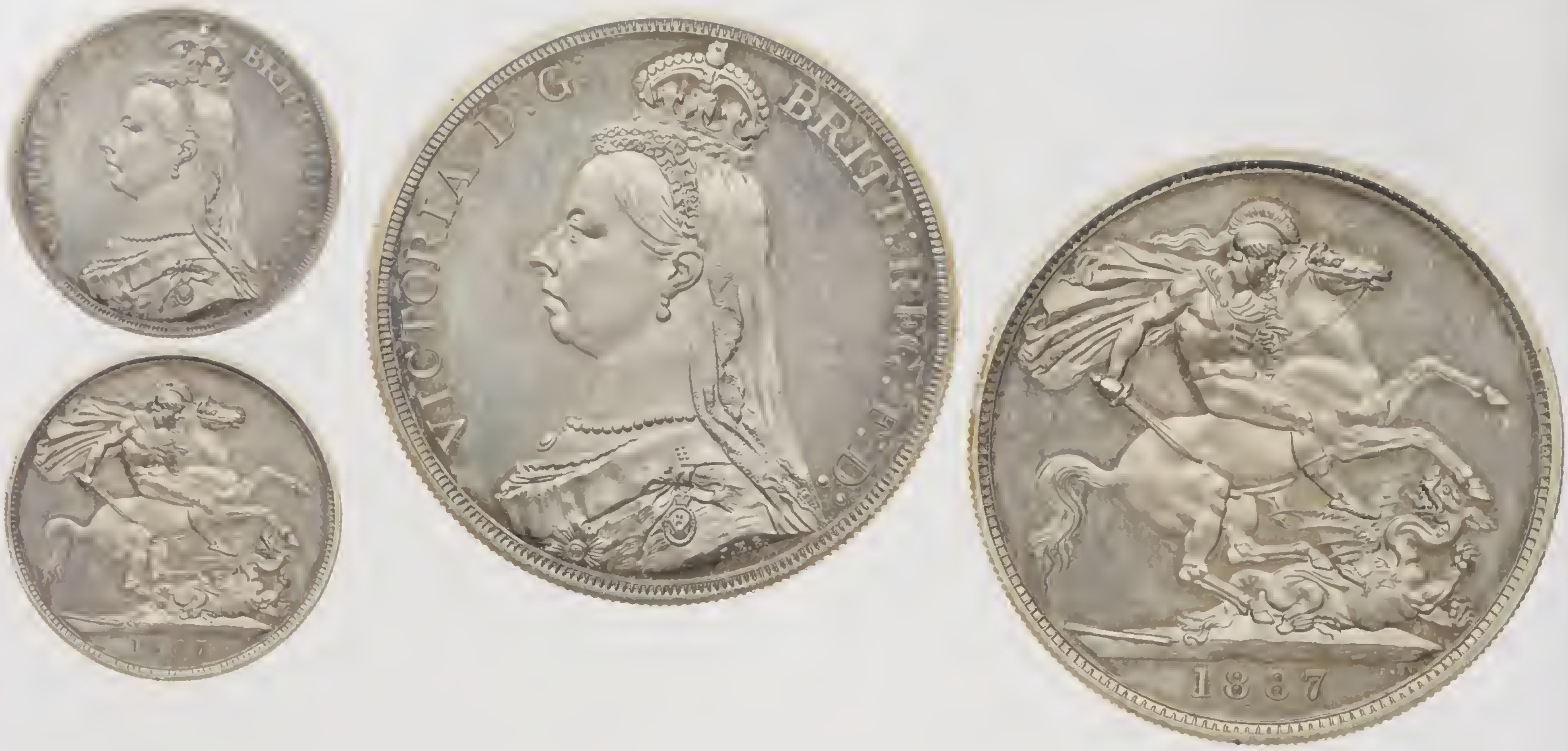


464

Great Britain. Pattern Proof Crown, 1887. Victoria, 1837-1901. Queen Victoria, veiled and wearing the famous, bejeweled "small crown," used on state occasions. *Reverse*: Crowned and helmeted arms supported by crowned lion and collared unicorn. ESC-343; KM-ppn 105. Engraved by J.R. Thomas for Spink. Silver. Plain edge. ESC rates this pattern **R5**: extremely rare, **just 5-10 known**! A magnificent example of this most elegant of all Victorian pattern crowns; without doubt the finest known, exhibiting nearly flawless surfaces together with splendid, bright silvery blue iridescence and splashes of gold toning. No finer provenance could exist. **NGC graded Proof 66.**

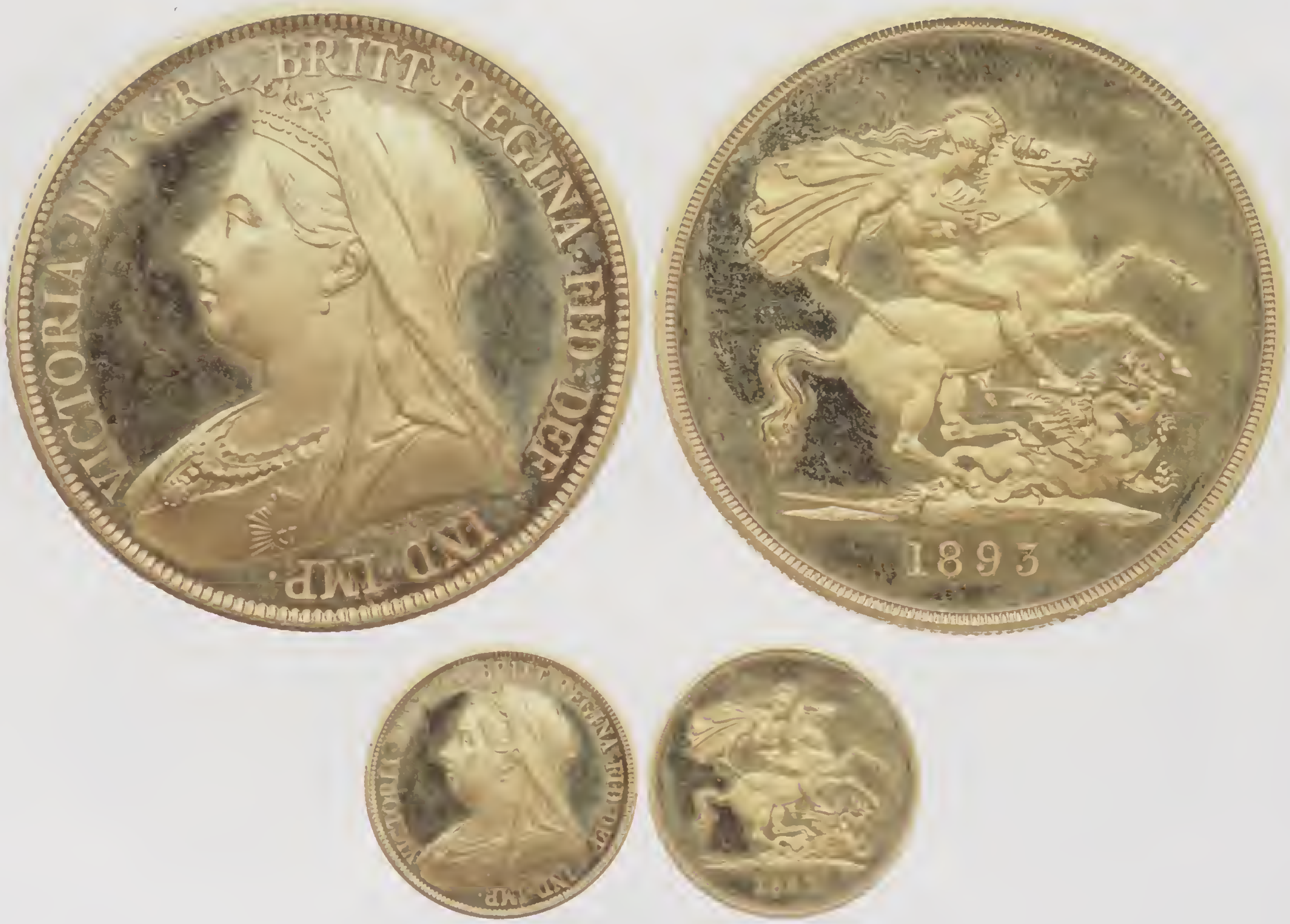
This is a superb example of the experimental Jubilee Bust engraved by L.C. Lauer, struck by J.R. Thomas for Spink & Son. The distinctive obverse, which appears on no regular issue, shows the queen's portrait surrounded by her name and titles in English, rather than the traditional Latin abbreviations. This is mated to an exquisitely rendered reverse showing a lion and unicorn on either side of the royal arms. A thistle, shamrock and rose appear in the reverse exergue along with the date in roman numerals.
Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection, obtained from the grandson of the designer. Probably J.R. Thomas's own specimen.



465

Great Britain. Proof Crown, 1887. S-3921; ESC-297; Dav-107; KM-765. Victoria, 1837-1901. Victoria Jubilee Head. Crowned and veiled older bust left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. Gem Proof, satiny to lustrous devices on mirror fields. Appealing delicate golden silvery gray iridescent toning, reflecting additional lavenders and russets. **NGC graded Proof 66.**
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250



466

Great Britain. Proof 5 Pounds, 1893. S.3872; Fr-394a; KM-787. Victoria, 1837-1901. Old Head Coinage. Veiled, draped and crowned old bust left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. Beautifully struck, with velvet to satiny devices on brilliant mirror fields. The metal toned an even deep yellow color. A lovely example with great eye appeal. **NGC graded Proof 65 Cameo.**
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

467

Great Britain. Proof Sovereign, 1893. S-3874; Fr-396a; KM-785. Victoria, 1837-1901. Old Head Coinage. Veiled, draped and crowned old bust left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. This wonderful coin possesses splendid, untoned surfaces having an exceptional "clear" brightness to them, with an intense hard mirrored brilliance seen in very few of these today. A coiner's masterpiece in gold! Mintage: 773 pieces. Rare in this grade. **NGC graded Proof 66 Ultra Cameo.**

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

68

reat Britain. Proof Half Sovereign, 1893. S-3878; Fr-397a; KM-784. Victoria, 837-1901. Old Head Coinage. Veiled, draped and crowned old bust left. *Re-erse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. This marvelous example possesss an appealing, frosted to satiny cameo devices, together with undisturbed, littering mirror fields. Mintage: **773 pieces.** Rare in this grade. While this oin, from the Proof set of this year, catalogues in the standard reference for mere £475 in "FDC," virtually all the pieces seen on the market are contactmarked and extensively hairlined, usually from cleaning. A perfect match to he sovereign above. **NGC graded Proof 66 Ultra Cameo.**

stimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

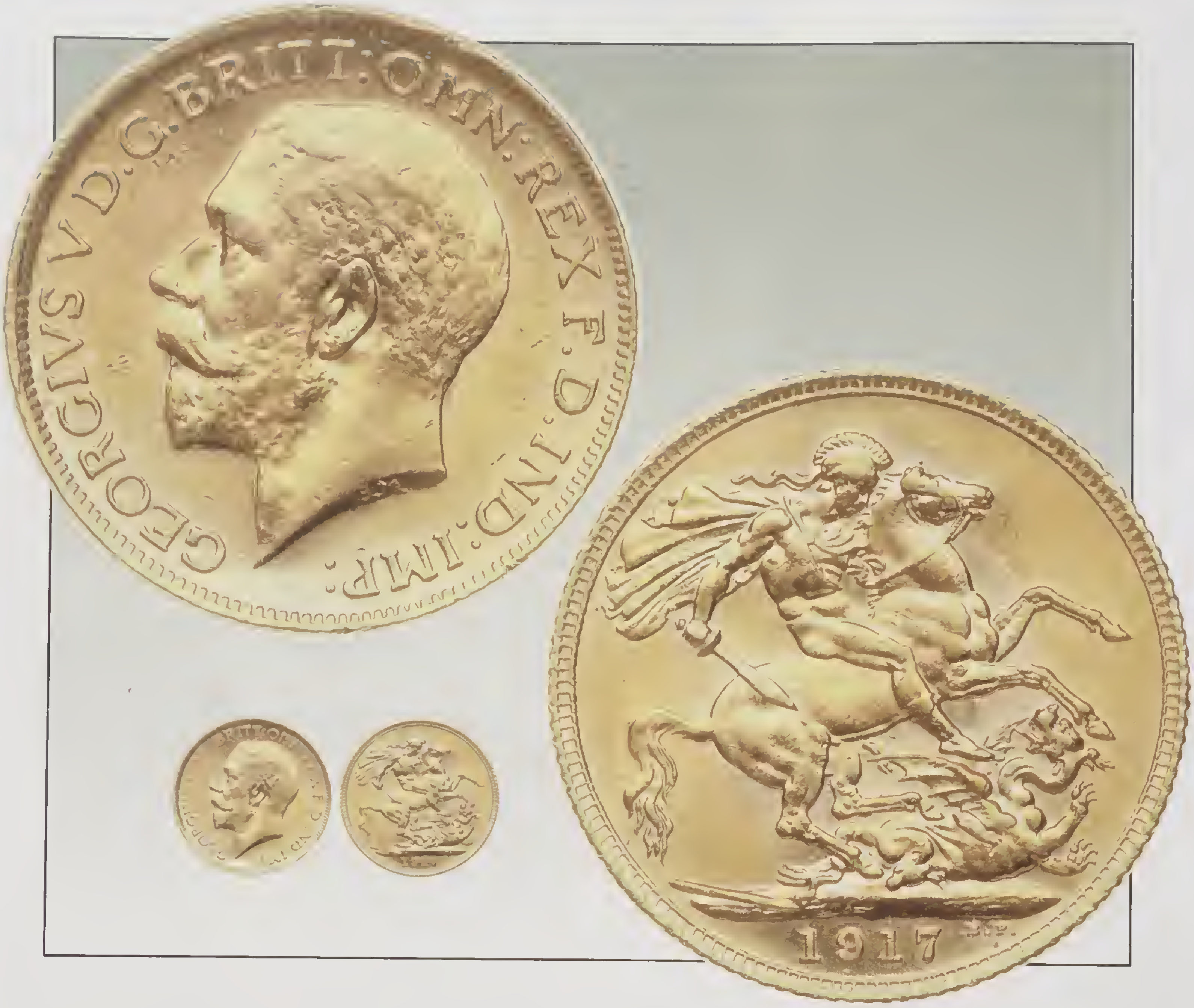
x Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

469

Great Britain. Proof Crown, 1893. S-3937; KM-783; Dav-108. Victoria, 1837-1901. Old Head coinage. LVI edge. Veiled bust left, wearing low crown. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon; date below. Mintage of only **1,329 pieces**. Superb strike, with softly satin devices on bright mirror fields. Lovingly cared for and virtually mark free, thus a Superb Gem Proof, with very lovely, light silvery blue iridescence, intermixed with a rich rainbow of colors of many hues! The delicate toning creates a subtle coiner's masterpiece. One of the finest seen in many years. Scarce. **NGC graded Proof 66.**

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000

Very Rare 1917 Sovereign - "Show Me the Gold"



470

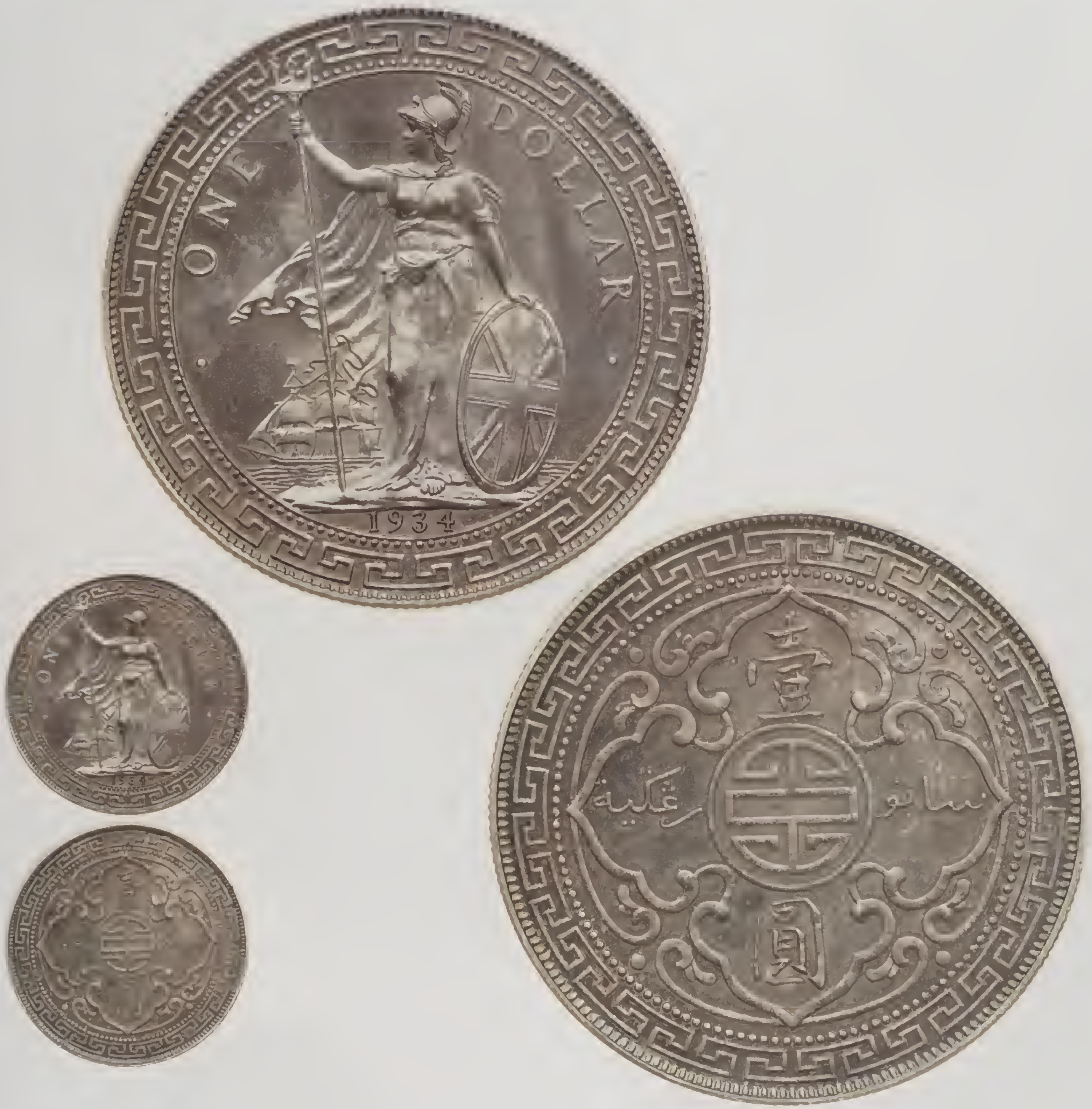
Great Britain. Sovereign, 1917. S-3996; Fr-404b; KM-820. George V, 1911-1936. Bare head left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon; date below. Generally well struck, having a very bright luster, with only tiny abrasions or contact marks. The toning adds a lovely red-gold color to the metal. Extremely rare! Catalogues in Spink's reference for £4,750 in EF grade and is *unpriced in Mint State*. The finest known? Quite likely. An important coin. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Britain went off the gold standard during World War One, and it meant that almost all of the 1917 sovereigns minted in London went right back into the melting pot, creating a major rarity. The London mint did not resume production of sovereigns until 1925, while the branch mints, especially those farthest removed from the European conflict, continued coining throughout the war years and beyond. This uninterrupted employment of gold coin as a circulating, commercial currency suggests a substantial degree of financial stability, yet the death knell for the Gold Standard had begun. Paper money issued by the Treasury during the First World War replaced gold fo internal use within Britain after 1915. Its convenience of use was apparent over gold but many consumers and banks abroad preferred the real metal over the paper promise: the famous scene in the movie "Lawrence of Arabia" comes to mind, in which the Arab chieftai Auda Abu Tayi is promised a golden payment by Lawrence when they overcome Acaba, but discovers only chests full of currency, which he throws in havoc into the air, screaming "Paper, paper! —whereupon Lawrence promises him five thousand golden guineas (meaning of course sovereigns). The monetary crises caused by the Great War in Europe and in Arabia led to the cessation of gold minting by many of the adversaries during the war years, with the resumption of production not occurring for many until well into the 1920s. For some it ceased altogether. With the deepening of the worldwide Great Depression in the 1930s, gold coins disappeared as an everyday medium of exchange throughout most countries of the world. This marvelous 1917 sovereign was the very thing so wanted by Auda, but it would soon vanish like sandhills in a desert storm, and so would the world it financed.

Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

Important 1934 Proof Trade Dollar

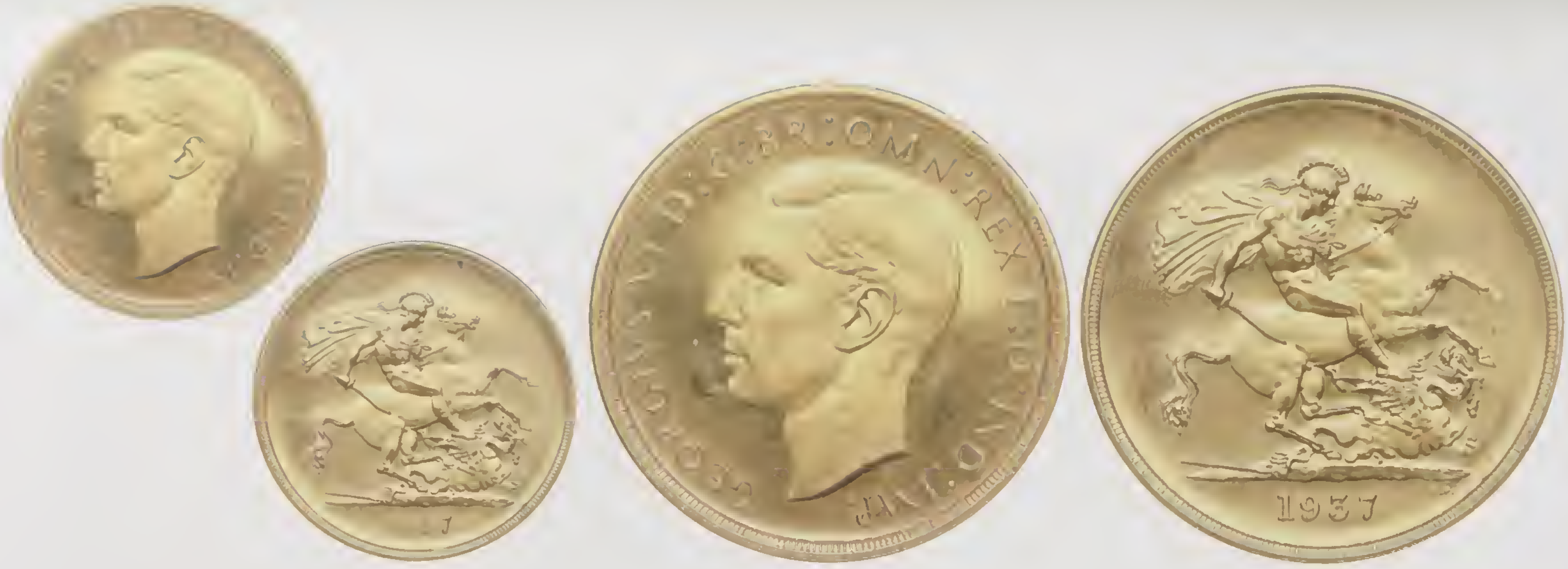


471

Great Britain. Proof Trade Dollar, 1934-B. KM-Tn5. Reported mintage of **only 20 pieces**. Beautiful deep iridescent toning. Very Rare. **NGC graded Proof 65.**

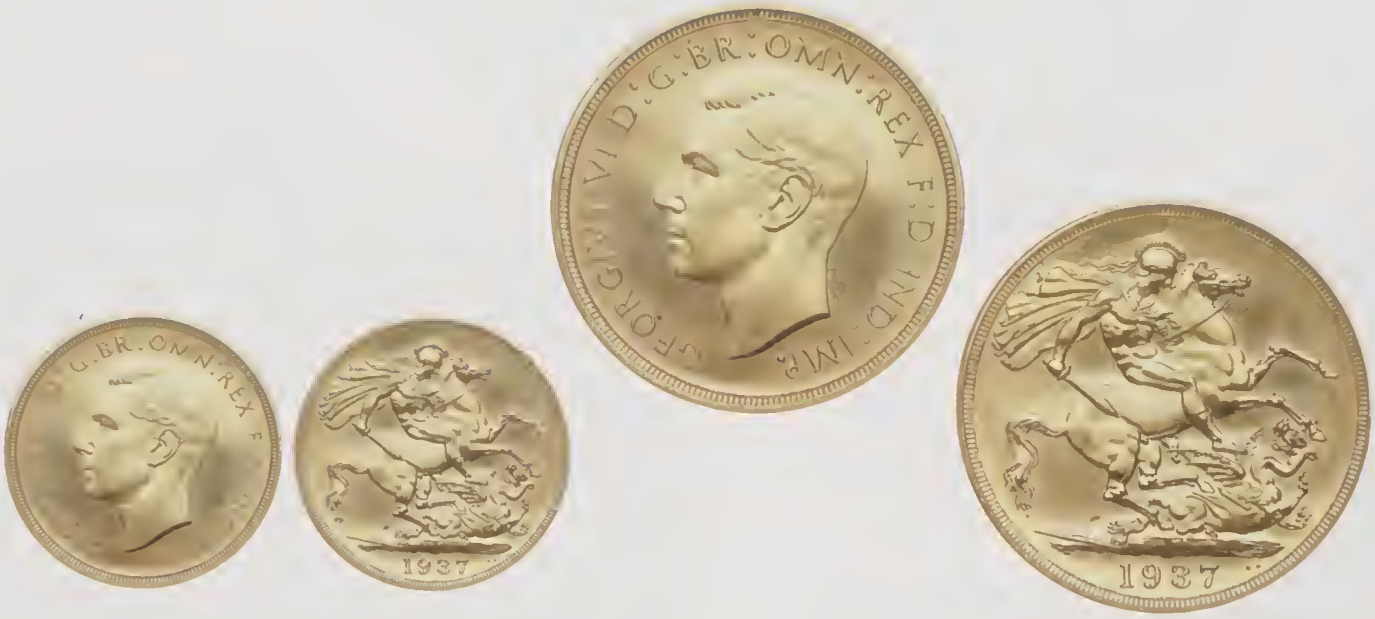
The word "dollar" entered the English language by route of Scotland, of all places. Between 1567 and 1571, King James VI struck two types of large silver coins, which were known as the "Sword Dollar" and the "Thistle Dollar" locally. The Scots preferred the term "dollar" to distinguish themselves and their money from their domineering, and territorially grasping, neighbor to the south, the English. Thus from an early date the use of the dollar carried with it a certain nationalistic, anti-English connotation. The extensive emigration of Scottish settlers to both the New and Old World colonies may well account for the ready acceptance and popularity of the word in British colonies around the world. The British trade dollar competed in Asia with the American, Mexican and other silver coins of this approximate size for many years, as silver was traditionally preferred over gold by Chinese and other mechants and bankers. The end was near in 1934, when this coin was created, for in 1935 the law was changed in Hong Kong, causing almost all 1935 and countless recent trade dollar coins to be melted, and to disappear from circulation. This is an historically significant, and extremely rare, specimen. Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection; Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 140.*



472

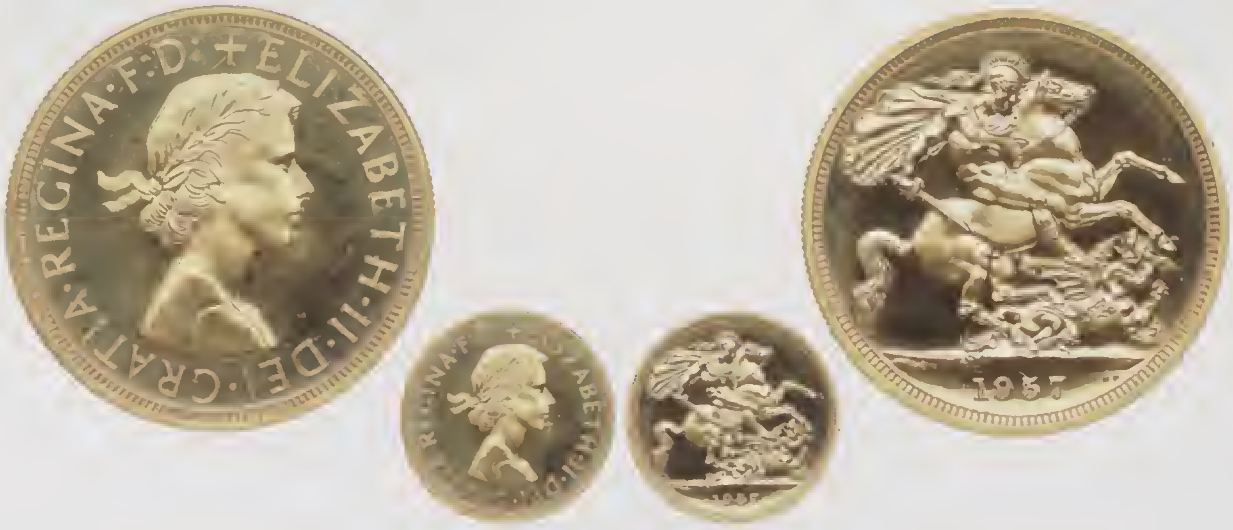
Great Britain. Proof Five Pounds, 1937. S-4074; Fr-409; KM-861. George VI, 1936-1952. Bare Head left. Reverse: St George and the Dragon, date below. A gorgeous example! **NGC graded Proof 65 Ultra Cameo.**
Estimated Value .... $1,750 - 2,000



473

Great Britain. Proof Two Pounds, 1937. S-4075; Fr-410; KM-860. George VI, 1936-1952. Bare Head left. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. Alluring eye appeal and exquisite color. **NGC graded Proof 65.**
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

Very Rare Gem Proof 1957 Sovereign



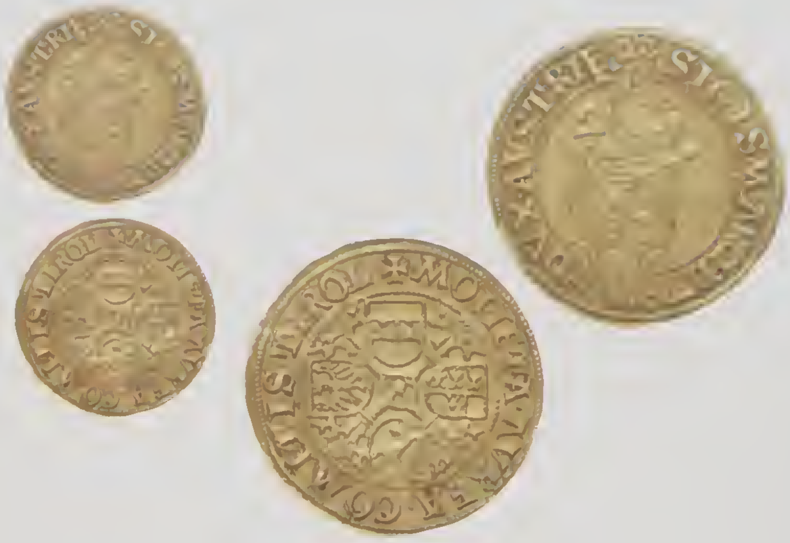
474

Great Britain. Proof Sovereign, 1957. WR-449; S. 4124. Elizabeth II, 1953 —. Laureate Head right. *Reverse*: St George and the Dragon, date below. Reeded edge. **R4**, extremely rare **(11 to 20 known)**. Proof of Record. A splendid, glassy-surfaced, brilliant Proof of alluring eye appeal and ultra rarity as proofs of the coronation year (bearing this early portrait) are uncollectible. **NGC graded Proof 66 Cameo.**
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Dr Jacob Y. Terner Collection.

475
Austria. Goldgulden, ND (Tyrol). Fr-6. 3.25 grams. 22.81 mm. Archduke Sigismund, 1439-1496. Posthumous, minted after 1508. Hall mint. Obv. Standing Archduke, head breaking legend at top, holding sword and short scepter. Leg: SIGISM. ARCHI - DUX. AUSTRIE. Reverse Arms of Austria, Karten, Steirmark & Tyrol in angles of floriate cross. Leg: +MONETA. AUREA.COMITIS.TIROL. Very Scarce. **NGC graded EF-45.**

This coin is a departure from the earlier types in that a secular figure (Archduke Sigismund), replaces a religious figure (St John), on the coins. Perhaps an indication of the trend towards secularization in Europe at the time.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000



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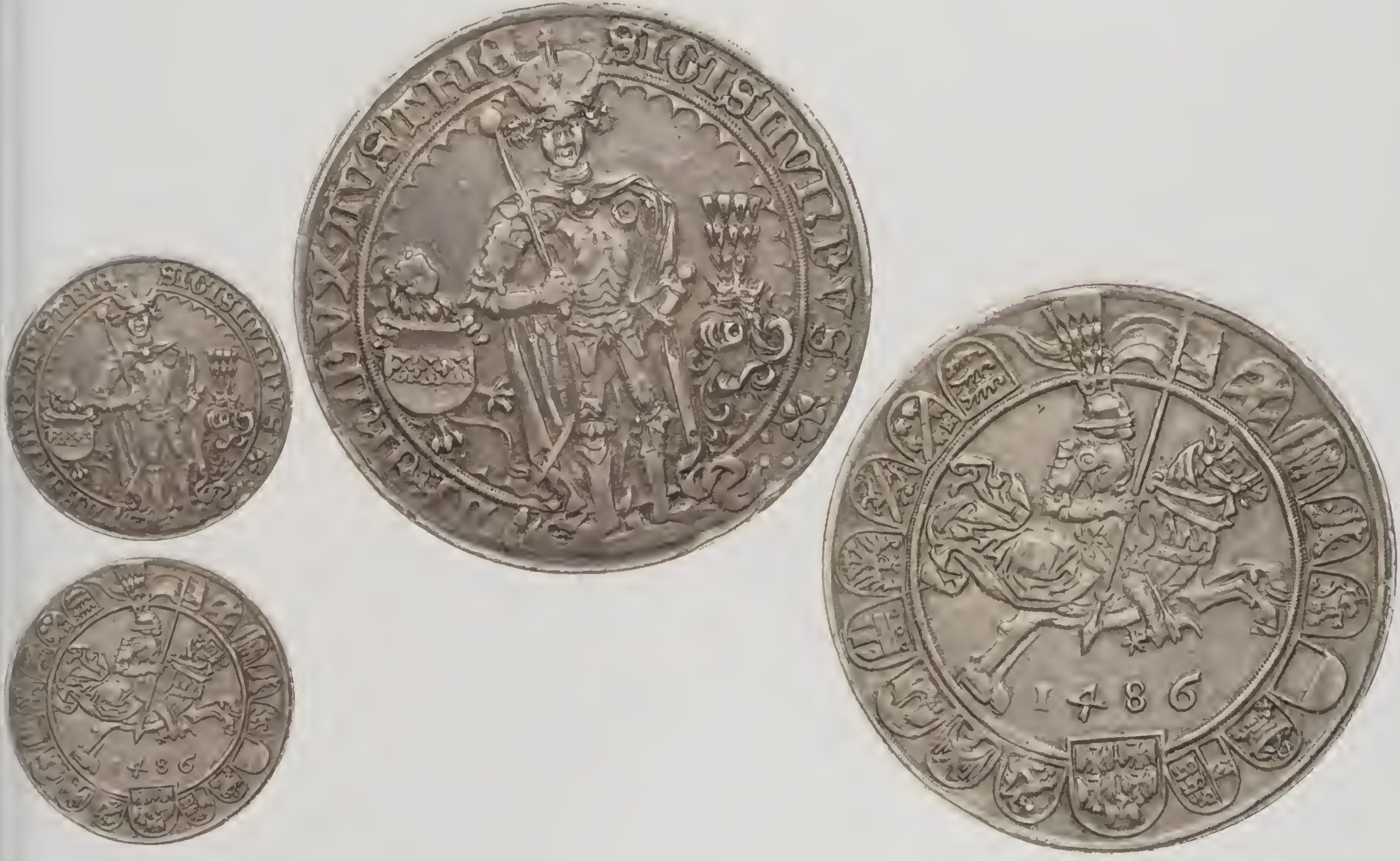
1486 Guldiner - The First Dated Taler

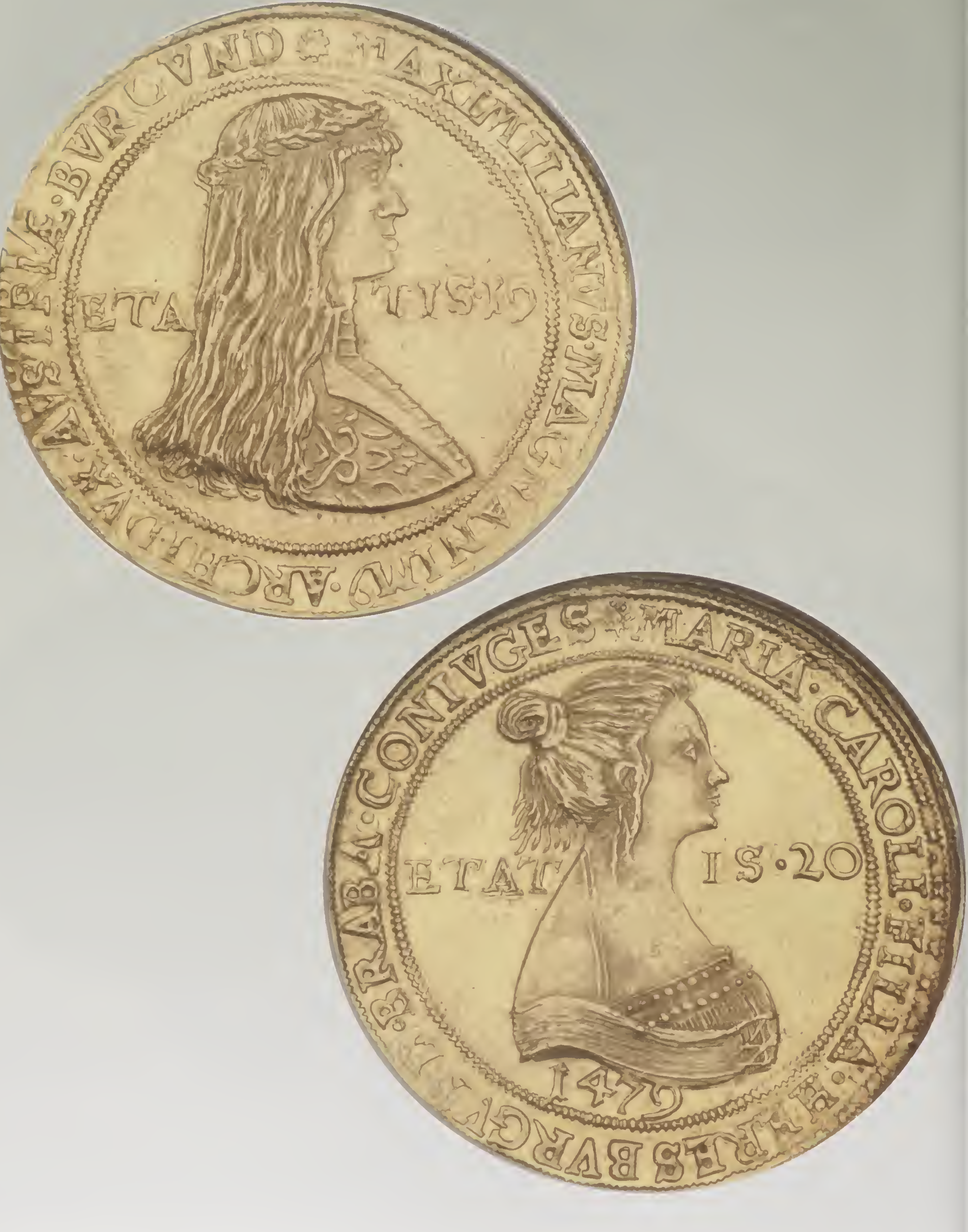


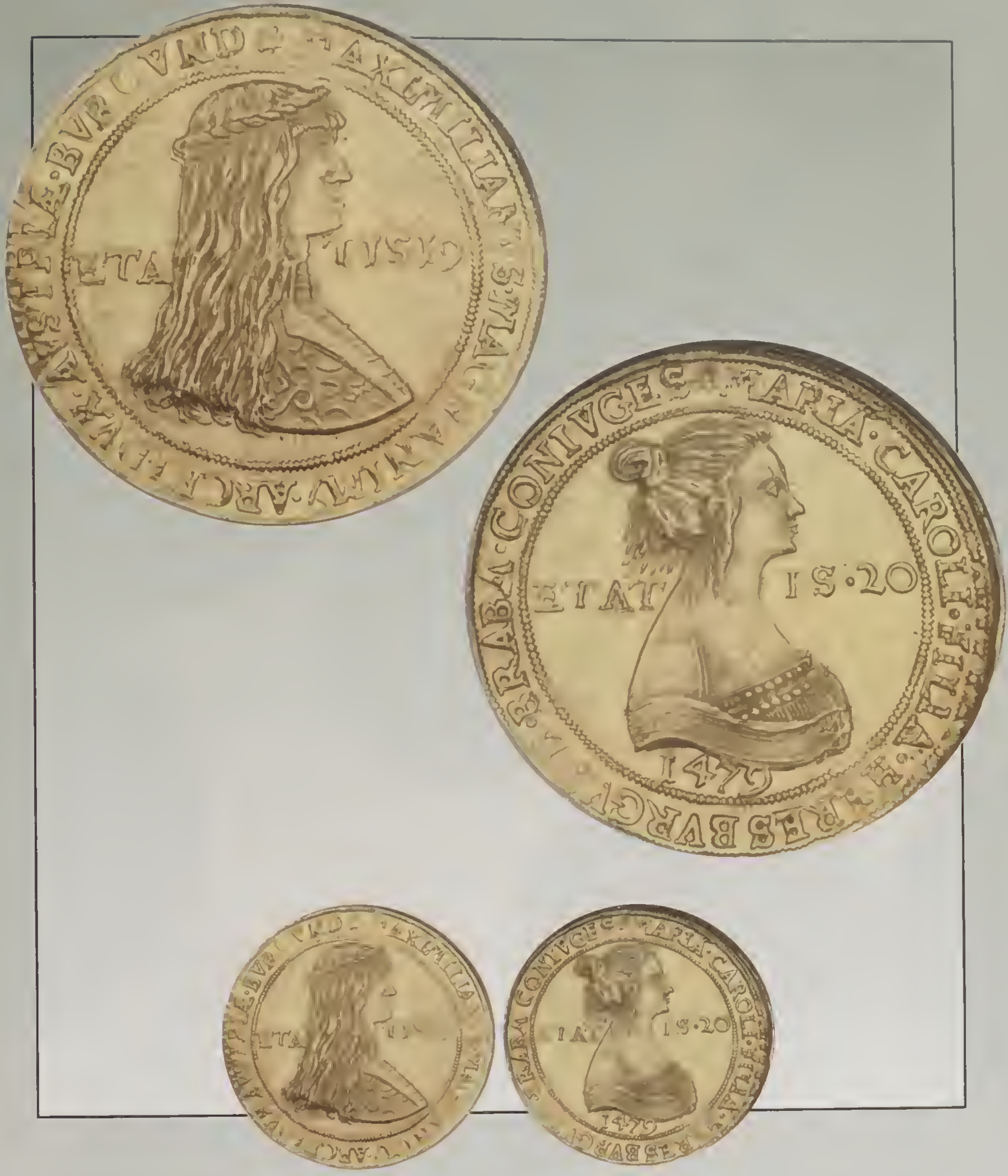
476
Austria. Guldiner, 1486 (Hall). Dav-8087; Schulten 4424; MT 64 var. 31.54 grams. Mintmaster: B. Beheim; Die maker: Wenzel Krondl. Archduke Sigismund, 1446-1490. Sigismund, crowned and armored, stands frontal holding scepter, helmet and lion-supported crest flanking; all within poly-lobed tressure. Reverse: Prince riding right, armed as a jousting knight, date below; around, border of 15 ducal shields, flanking larger shield of Austria bearing five eagles. Usual minor weakness seen at the Prince's feet, otherwise an unusually choice example of this issue, with fine details and quite clean fields. Handsome old toning. **NGC graded AU-50.**

Major silver deposits found in the Tirolean mines, and improved minting techniques, set the stage to produce the world's first large silver Talers, and here is an outstanding example of the first dated Taler ever produced. An important, histocial piece, and a must for all serious Taler collectors.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 90.*

Awe-Inspiring Excessively Rare Maximilian I Gold 7 Ducats


MAXIMILIANVS·MAGNANIMVS·ARCH·D·AVSTRIE·BVRGVND
ETA TIS 19
MARIA·CAROLI·FILIA·HERES·BVRGV·BRABA·CONIVGES
ETAT IS·20
1479



477

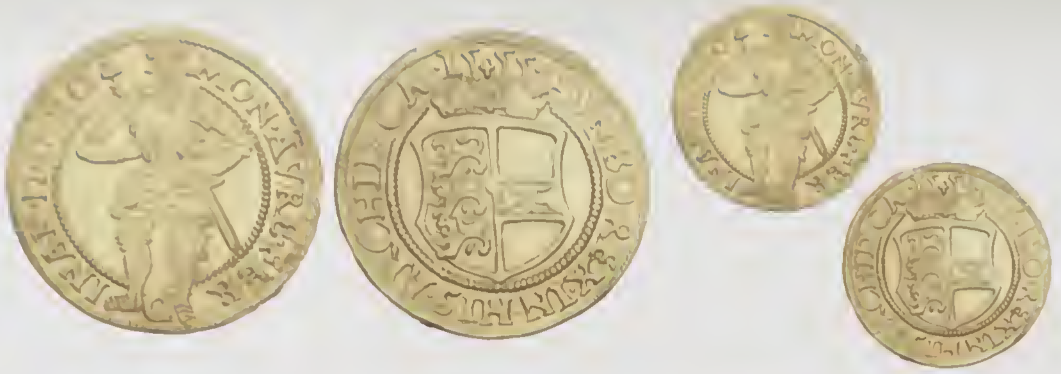
Austria. Holy Roman Empire. Gold 7 Ducats, ND (after 1511) (Hall Mint). FR—. Cf.: Dav —; Egg. 15; Voglh. 3, all silver Guldiners. 24.18 grams. Maximilian I, 1490-1519. Laureate youthful bust of Maximilian right, draped and mantled, with shoulder-length hair; Latin titles around, across field, "ETA - TIS - 19 -." *Reverse:* Draped bust right of young Mary; Latin titles around, across field, "ETA - TIS - 20 -," 1479 below bust. Very slight doubling to portion of obverse inscription; with only a hint of doubling at parts of the portraits. Carefully handled and preserved over the years, with only a few trifling marks. Especially choice for issue in general. **NGC graded MS-63.** Of the highest Rarity!

Maximilian was able to consolidate the Habsburg holdings through marriage and outright purchase. He married the only daughter of the duke of Burgundy, Mary, in 1477, and thus obtained control of the Burgundian Netherlands. In 1490, he bought Tyrol and Further Austria from his cousin Sigismund. In 1493, the death of his father Friedrich III, gave Maximilian control of all the Habsburg lands. **This consolidation led to the modern power of the Holy Roman Emperors.** A most historic issue that also bridges the gap from medieval Europe to the Renaissance.

Maximilian likely had these issues struck as a gentle remembrance of his first wife, the late Mary of Burgundy, some time after the death of his second wife, Maria Bianca Sforza, perhaps around 1511. A silver medal (of perhaps 1479), commemorating the marriage, would have served as the prototype for these issues; cf. Lobbecke 404. Maximilian was 19 years old at the time of their marriage; Mary was 20.

Estimated Value .... $350,000 - 400,000

Ex Gallereis des Monnaies & Spink, October 1973, realized 185,000 Sfr; Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 79.*

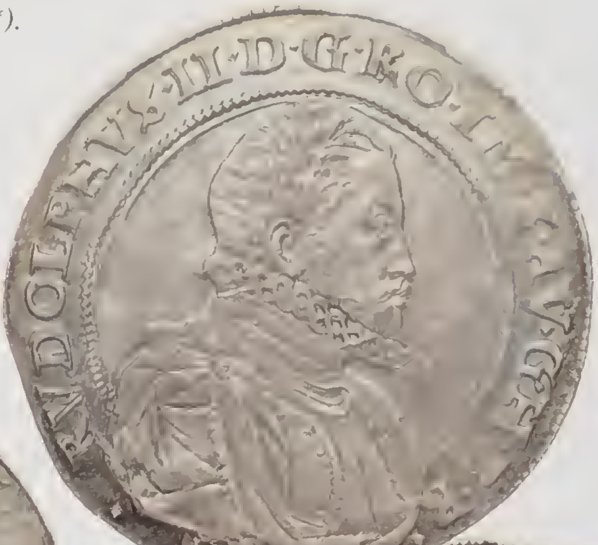


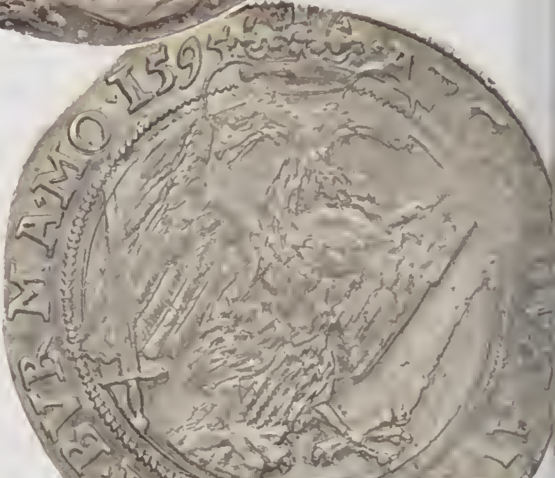
478

Austria. Ducat, 1555. Fr-42. 3.52 grams. Klagenfurt. Ferdinand I, 1521-1564. Obv. Standing figure of St. Ladislaus. Leg: MON.AVRE.FER-D-INAN.D.G.RO. Reverse Date above crowned shield. Leg: HVN.BO.REX.IN.HIS. ARCHID.CA.date. Lightly cleand. Lustrous. **About Uncirculated.**

Estimated Value .... $1,200 - 1,500

(*).



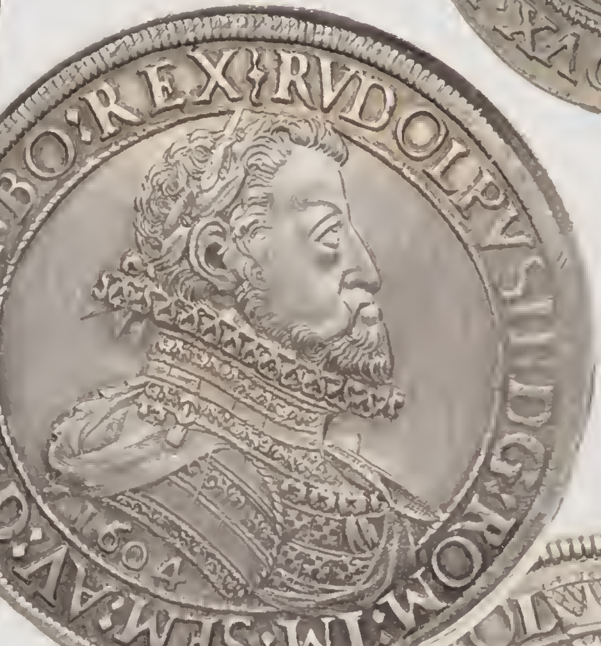


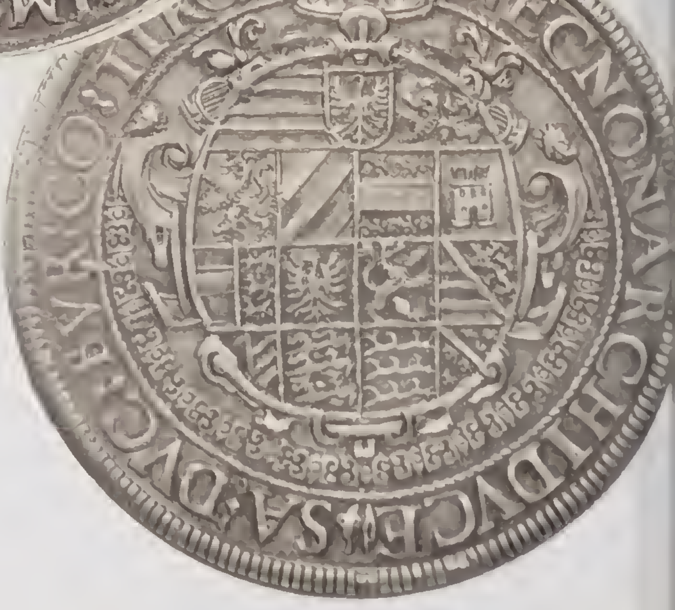
479

Austria. Taler, 1595 (Kuttenberg). Dav-8079. Rudolph II, 1576-1612. Bust right. Reverse: Eagle. Lovely blue and gold toning. An exceptional example, blessed by a charming portrait. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Kuttenberg, located in modern-day Czechoslovakia, was home to some important silver mines in late medieval times, a logical place to produce some of the finest Talers of the Holy Roman Empire. Note the legend naming Rudolph as king of Bohemia.

Estimated Value .... $600 - 800





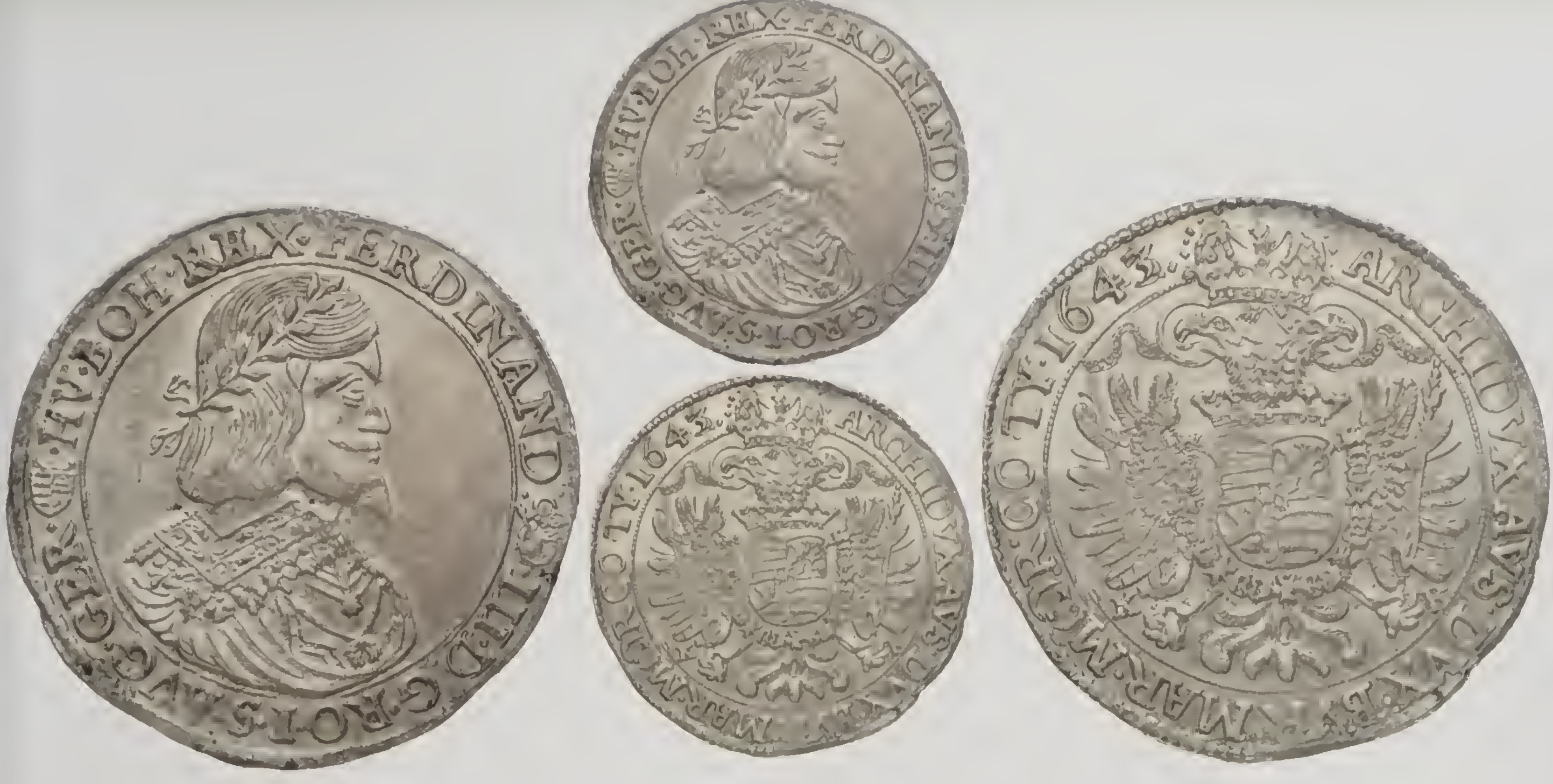
480

Austria. 2 Talers, 1604 (Hall). Dav-3004; KM-611.2; 57.2 grams. Rudoph II, 1576-1612. Obverse error in legend: RVDOLPHVS II : DG. Laureate bust right. Reverse: Crowned arms in Order chain. Considerable luster, well struck and nicely toned, with a fabulous portrait. Rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The eldest son of Emperor Maximilian II and the Infanta Maria of Spain, Rudolph became king of Hungary (1572-1608) and Bohemia (1575-1611) before assuming the robes of Holy Roman Emperor in 1576. He was an eccentric and learned man. His ability to rule was plagued by bouts of melancholy, and by occasional fits of insanity. Absorbed in culture, and surrounded by genius and talent, he sometimes forgot his principal reason for being, which was defense of the nation. His art collection later became a strategic target for the Swedish army during the Thirty Years War, caused in part by religious riots and revolts during his stewardship of Austria.

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



481

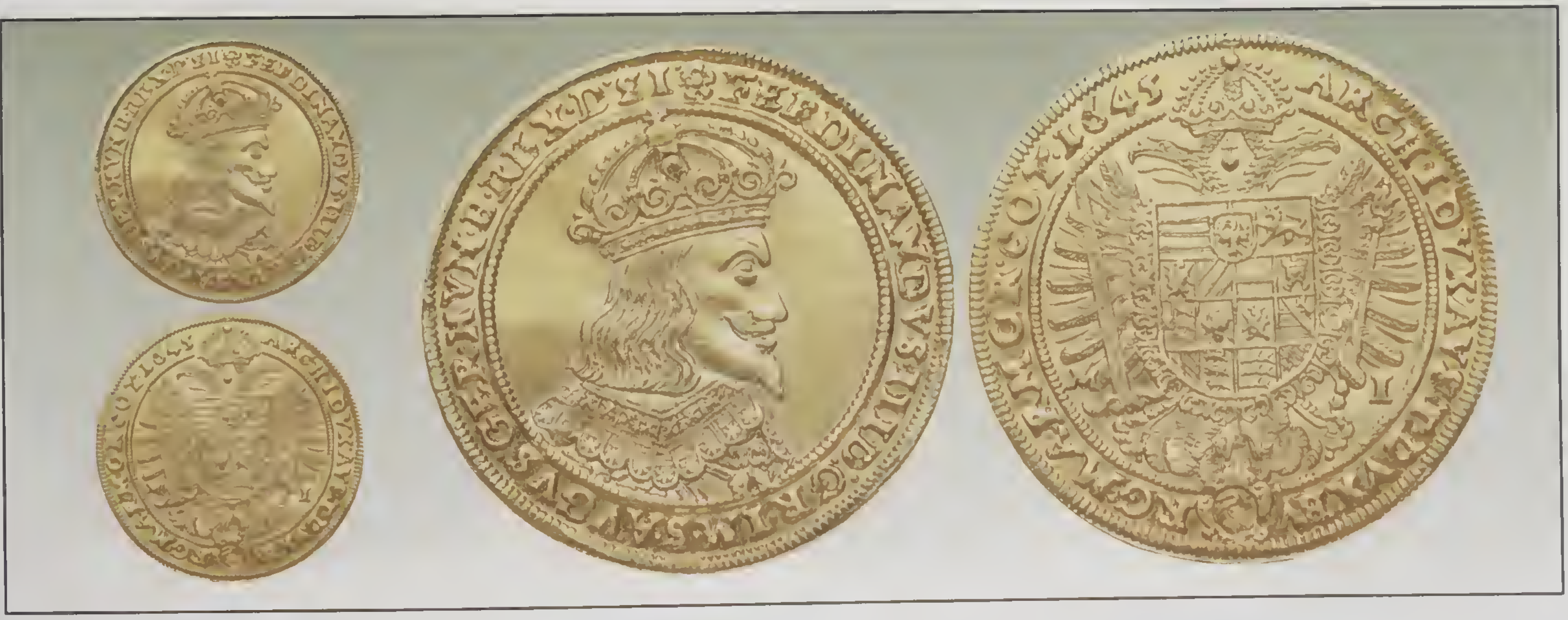
Austria. Taler, 1643-KB (Kremnitz). Dav-3198; KM-107. Ferdinand III. Laureate head right. Reverse: Crowned, double-headed eagle. Lustrous and as struck, on a marvelous flan of full size and good metal, the portrait clear, legends complete, lovely "old cabinet" lilac and blue tone. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Ferdinand III took the thrown at age 17 and ruled for 19 years until his death. He was married three times with the first two wives predeceasing him but he left numerous descendants.

Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Elegant 1645 Breslan Mint Double Ducat



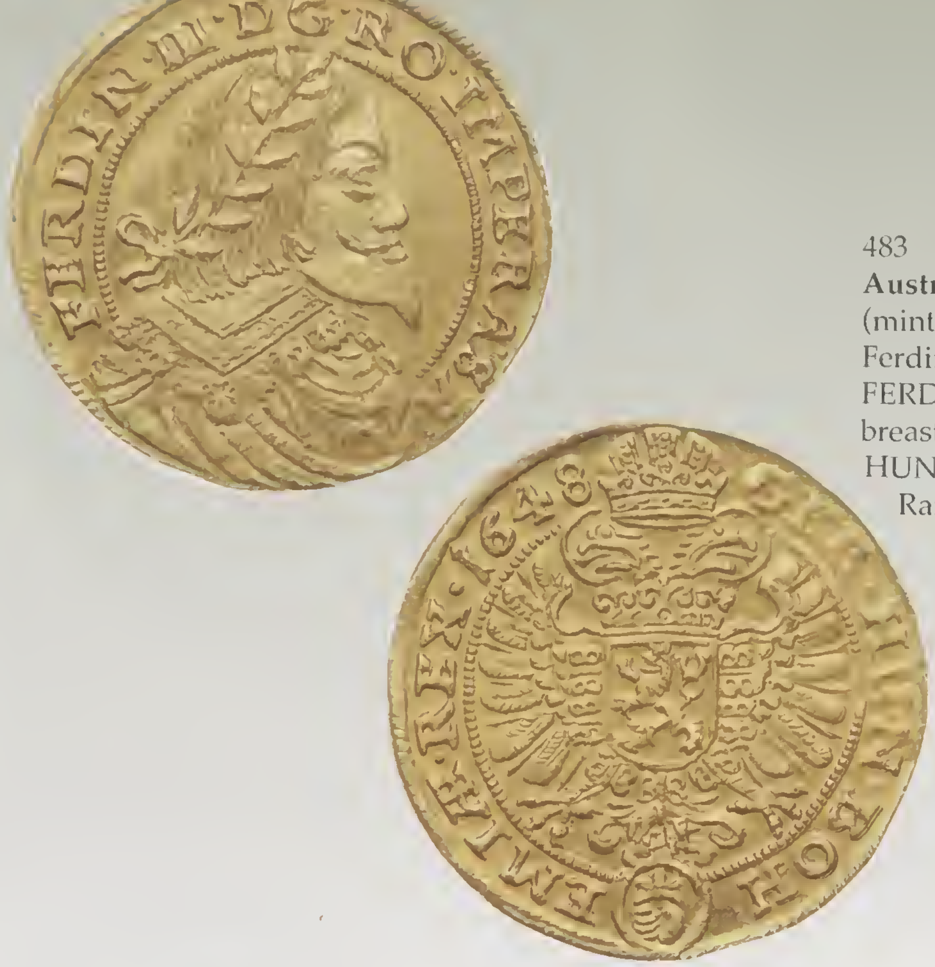
482

Austria. 2 Ducats, 1645-M.I (Breslau). Fr-223 (143); Henirek-173. 6.90 grams. Ferdinand III, 1625-1637-1657. Crowned bust right. Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle; M - I, on either side (Mintmaster Michael Jan). Exceptionally choice, sharply and evenly struck on essentially a perfect flan. Lustrous and beautifully centered, with high rim beading. Extremely rare. The very image of its age, a masterpiece in gold! **NGC graded MS-63.**

Breslau (Polish Wroclaw) epitomized much of Central European history, in that "every time the wind changed directions" the city changed hands. Straddled on a major trade route, along the Oder River, running from the south of Europe to the Baltic Sea, Breslau remained the largest and most culturally dominant center in the region known as Silesia.

Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

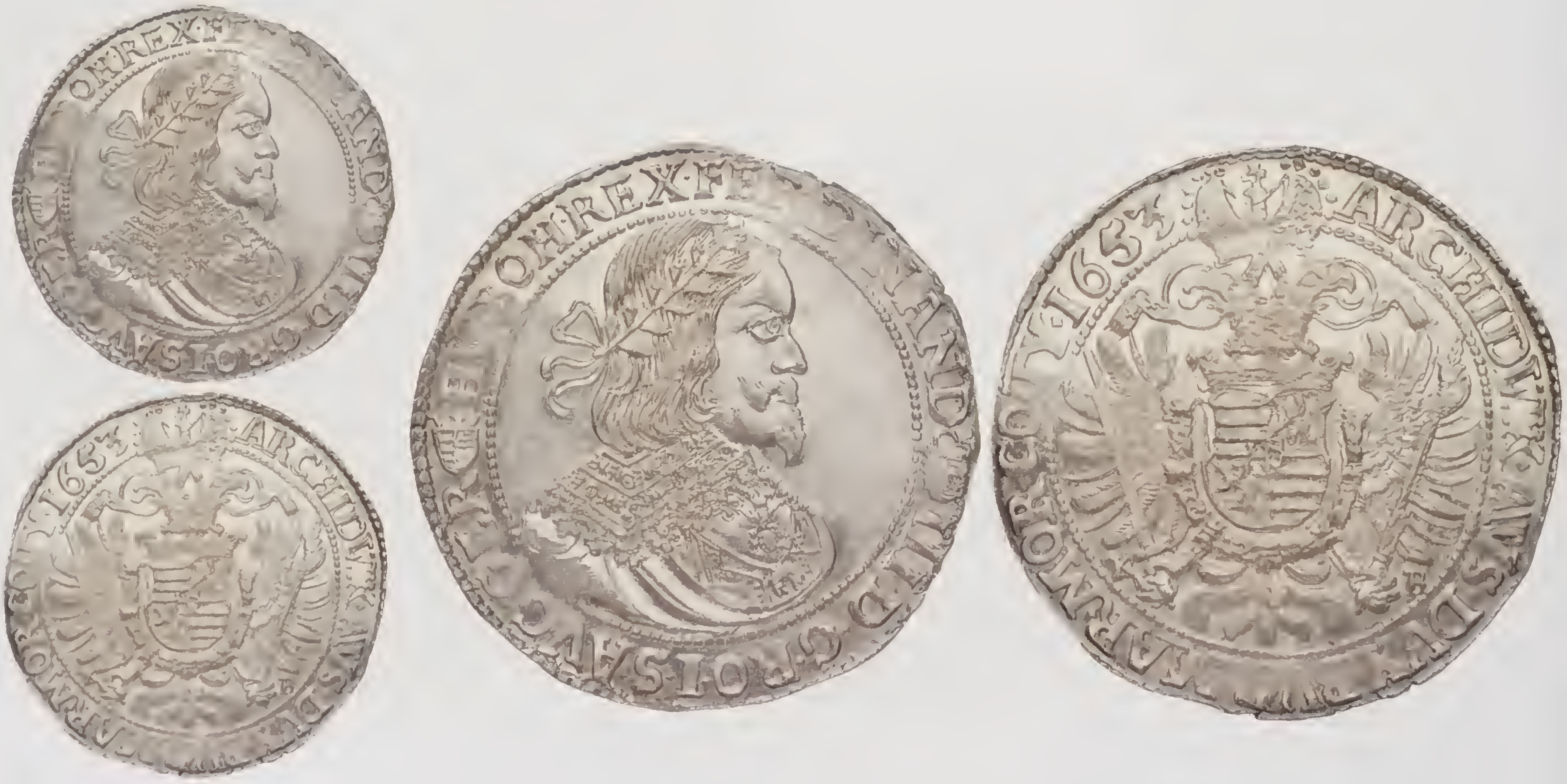
Very Rare Prague Mint 1657 Ducat



483
Austria. Ducat, 1648. Fr-227; KM-1418. Prague mint. Mintmaster (mintmark), Jakob Wernhart Wolker, 1637-1649. 3.45 grams. 22.31 mm. Ferdinand III, 1637-1657. Obv. Laureate bust of Ferdinand right. Leg: FERDIN.III.DG.RO.IMPERA.S.A. Reverse Crowned double eagle, on breast, crowned Bohemian shield, mintmaster mark below. Leg: GER. HUN.BOH. - EMIAE.REX.1648. Razor sharp and fully lustrous. Very Rare. **NGC graded MS-64.**

This is an amazing coin in terms of its quality. The details are of a sharpness not to be normally found. "Ger" signifying Germany is added to the legend indicating that the Peace of Westphalia established Germany as sovereign states answerable to the Emperor.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

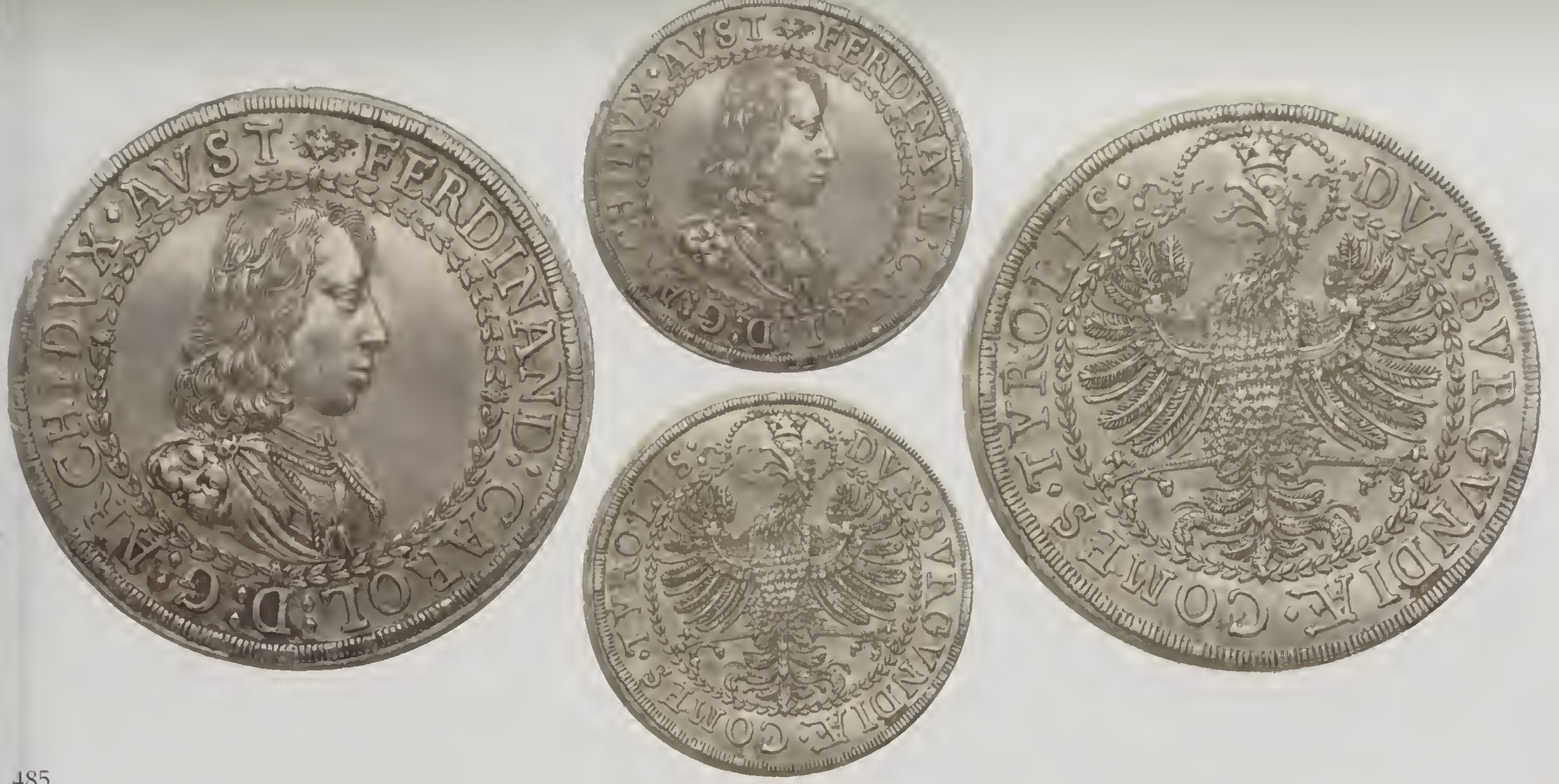
(*).



484
Austria. Taler, 1653 (Kremnitz). Dav-3198. Ferdinand III, 1637-1657. Laureate head right. Reverse: Crowned double eagle. Unusually bold strike for issue, and possessed of a charming portrait, aglow with 17th-century luster, and made beautiful by evenly distributed, premium silvery bluish gray toning. A delightful example! **NGC graded MS-64.**

Ferdinand inherited the Thirty Years War upon ascending the throne after the passing of his father, Ferdinand II.
Estimated Value .... $700 - 900

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



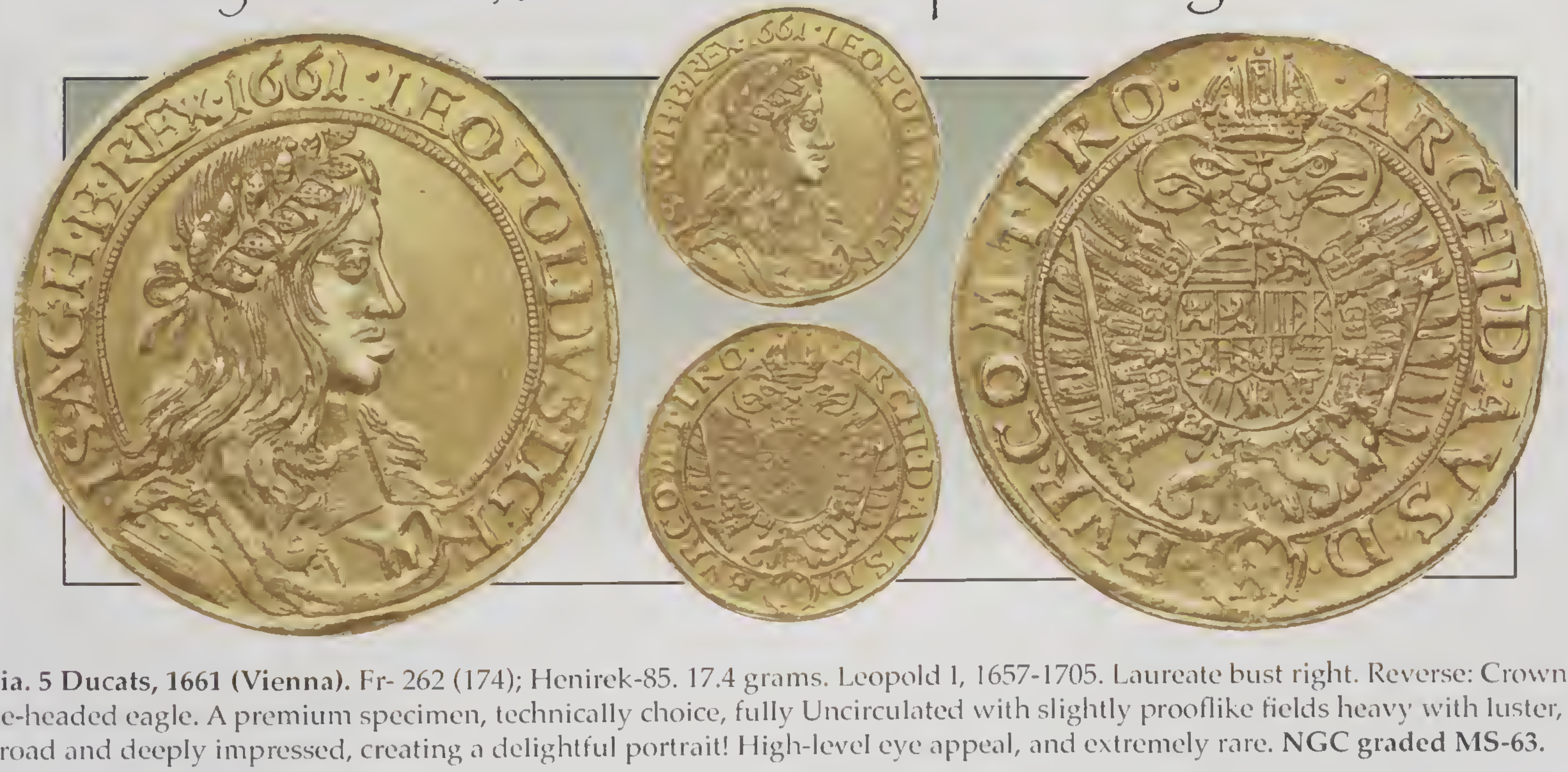
485

Austria. 2 Talers, ND (Hall). Dav-3363. 57.4 grams. Archduke Ferdinand Karl, of Tyrol, 1632-1662 Bareheaded bust right. Reverse: Crowned eagle. A charming silver piece, beautifully toned in medium gray with hues of bluish lilac iridescence, sharply struck with crisp legends and a marvelously detailed, likelife portrait. As delightful as can be! **NGC graded MS-64.**

Ferdinand Karl was the nephew of Emperor Ferdinand II, and succeeded his father, Leopold,as ruler of the Tirol. His rule was inconsequential, but his coins were magnificent emblems of their age, the end of the Renaissance and the beginning of the Age of Reason. Notice the epaulette, the sun blowing wind (an ancient image, born in Greek Sicily).
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,400

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare 1661, 5 Ducats of Leopold I (Hog-Mouth)



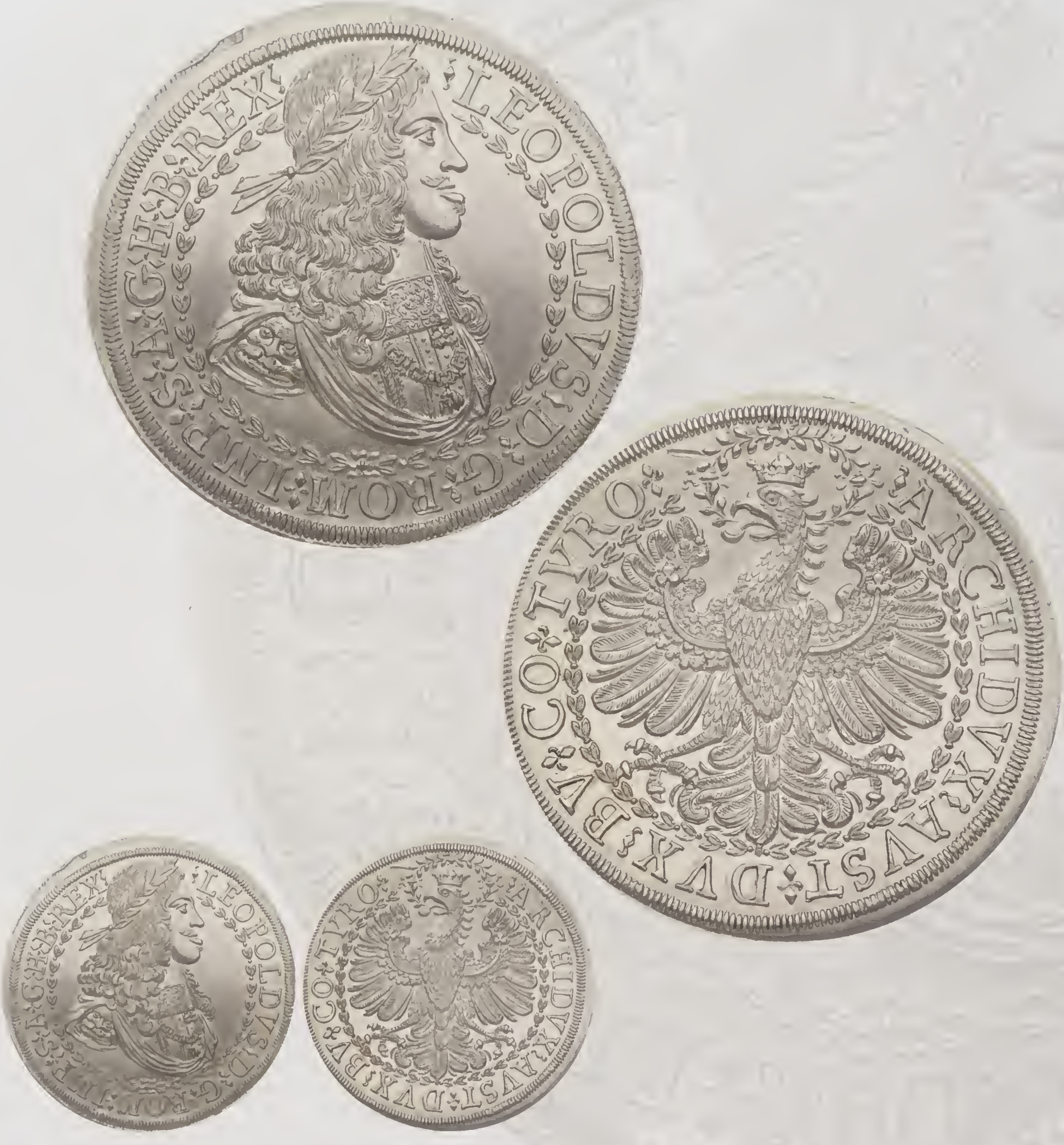
486

Austria. 5 Ducats, 1661 (Vienna). Fr- 262 (174); Henirek-85. 17.4 grams. Leopold I, 1657-1705. Laureate bust right. Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle. A premium specimen, technically choice, fully Uncirculated with slightly prooflike fields heavy with luster, the flan broad and deeply impressed, creating a delightful portrait! High-level eye appeal, and extremely rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Leopold, second son of and successor to Ferdinand III, ascended to the Imperial throne during one of the most tumultuous periods in the Holy Roman Empire's history. His reign saw incessant warring with a resurgent Ottoman Turkey and a territorially aggressive France, and his era roughly corresponded to the rule of France's Louis XIV, yet he was overshadowed by Louis' charisma and aggression. Austria's wartime need for capital expenditures insured that silver coinages would be among the most prolific of the Hapsburgs. However the larger denomination gold issues remain rare to excessively rare, depending upon the individual issue. This splendid coin epitomizes its times.
Estimated Value .... $14,000 - 16,000

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 96.*

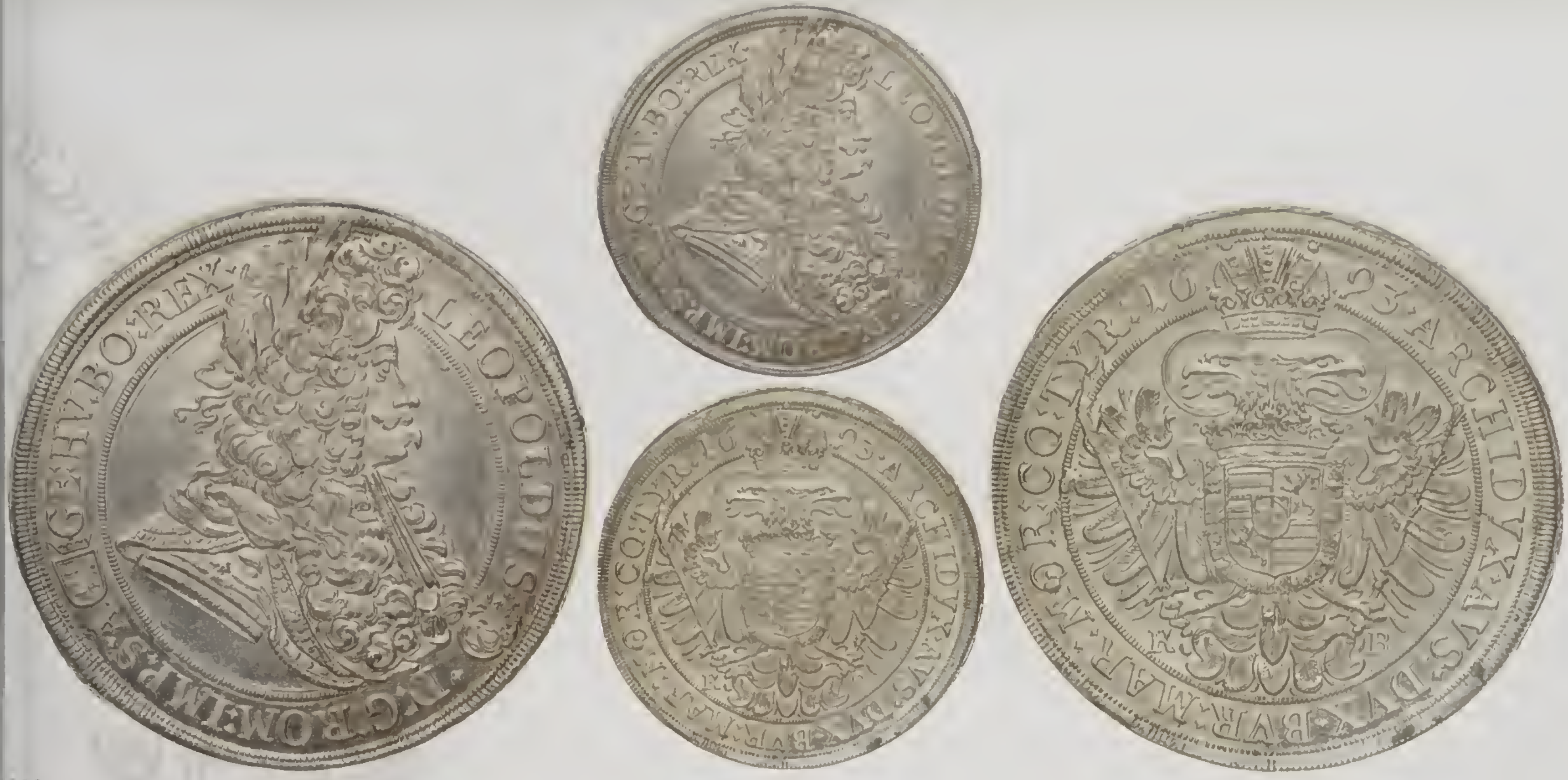
Impressive (Hog-Mouth) DoubleTaler


LEOPOLDVS·D·G·ROM·IMP·S·A·G·H·B·REX
ARCHIDVX·AVST·DVX·BV·CO·TYRO

487

Austria. Double Taler, ND (c. 1680) (Hall). Dav-3247; KM-1191; Henirek-571. 57.26 grams. Leopold I, 1657-1705. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, wearing the order of the Golden Fleece. Reverse: Crowned eagle, head left with wreath in beak, all within circular foliate border; inscription around. An especially fine example — truly sharp, and free of the the usual striking problems. Minor obverse rim bruise; small planchet flaw on reverse. Appealing light to medium gray toning, very even, tending toward shades of pinkish gold, over abundant mint luster. Rare in this quality. **NGC graded MS-65.**

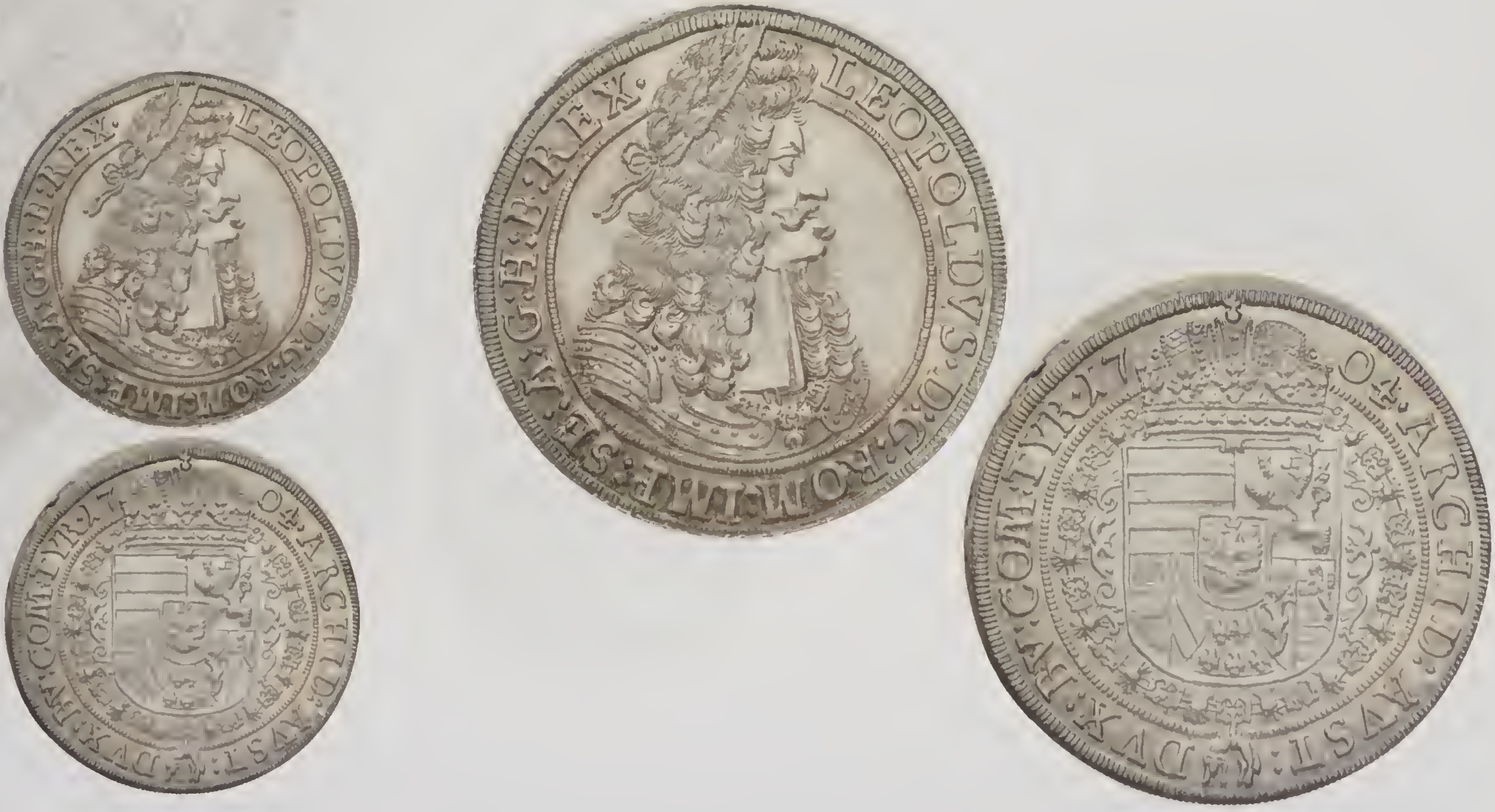
Leopold was probably a little behind the times in his antipathy toward Protestantism. In fact, his attempts at crushing Protestant revolts in Hungary led to the Turks marching against him. It was only through the wartime skill of the German Princes and John Sobieski of Poland that the Turks did not wipe out Vienna. We can only speculate how the future might have evolved had the Holy Roman Empire become a Turkish territory. Few silver coins of that era are so splendidly engraved and rendered as this coin.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000



488

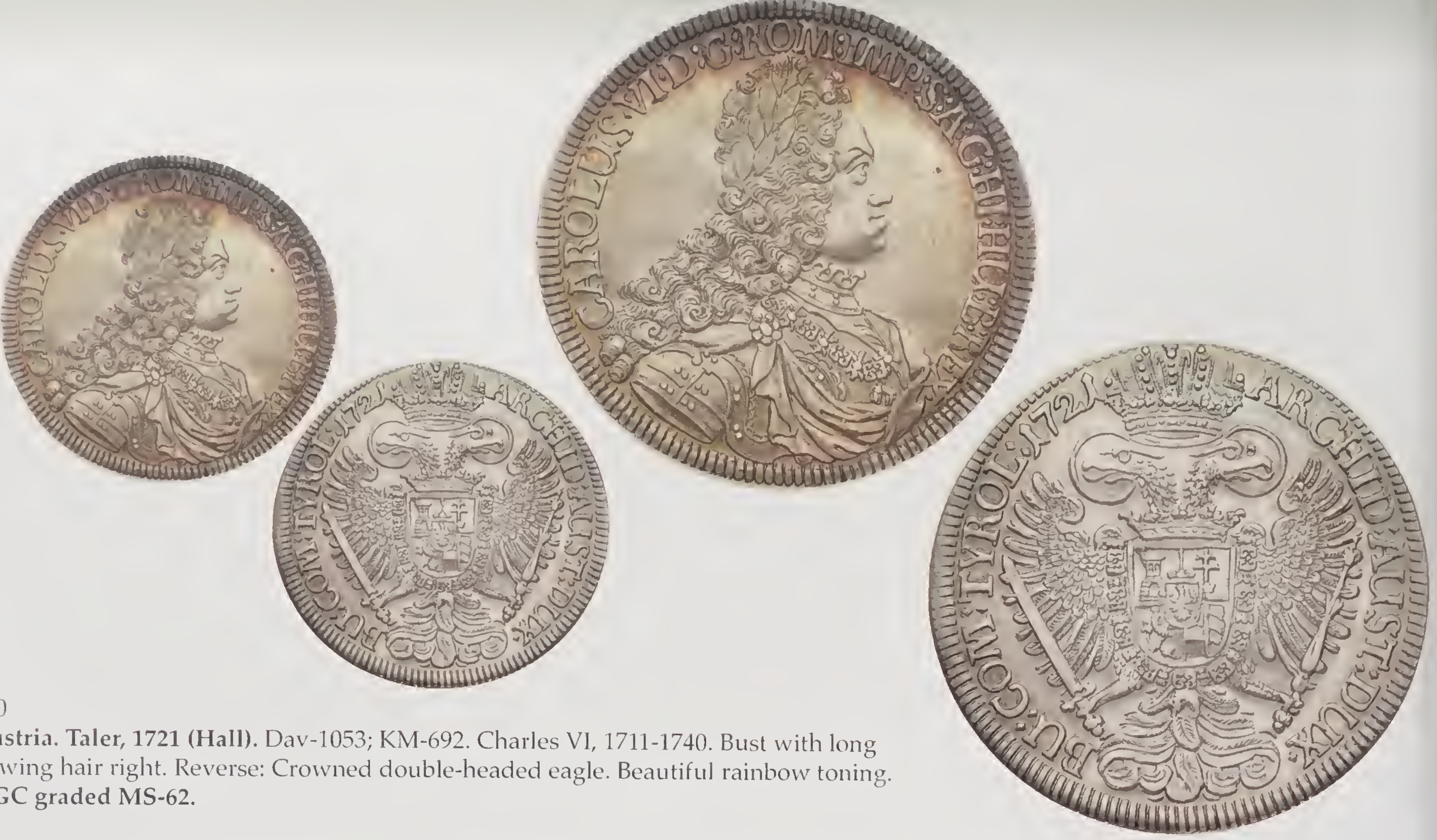
Austria. Taler, 1693-KB (Kremnitz). Dav-3263; Hus-1734; KM-214.6. Leopold I. Bust right, as Holy Roman Emperor, with classic jutting jaw, flowing locks and elegant garb. Reverse: Crowned, double-headed eagle with crest on breast. Considerable luster, brilliant benath elegant silvery blue toning, the strike bold, all producing exceptional eye appeal. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



489

Austria. Taler, 1704 (Hall). Dav-1003. Leopold I, 1657-1705. Laureate, draped bust right, wearing the order of the Golden Fleece. Reverse: Crest within circular garter border; inscription around. A real museum-quality gem, boldly struck on a wonderful flan, broad and lustrous from the roller-dies impression, superbly toned in a palette of artist's iridescence. Note how Leopold's chin cotinued to protrude with age. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200



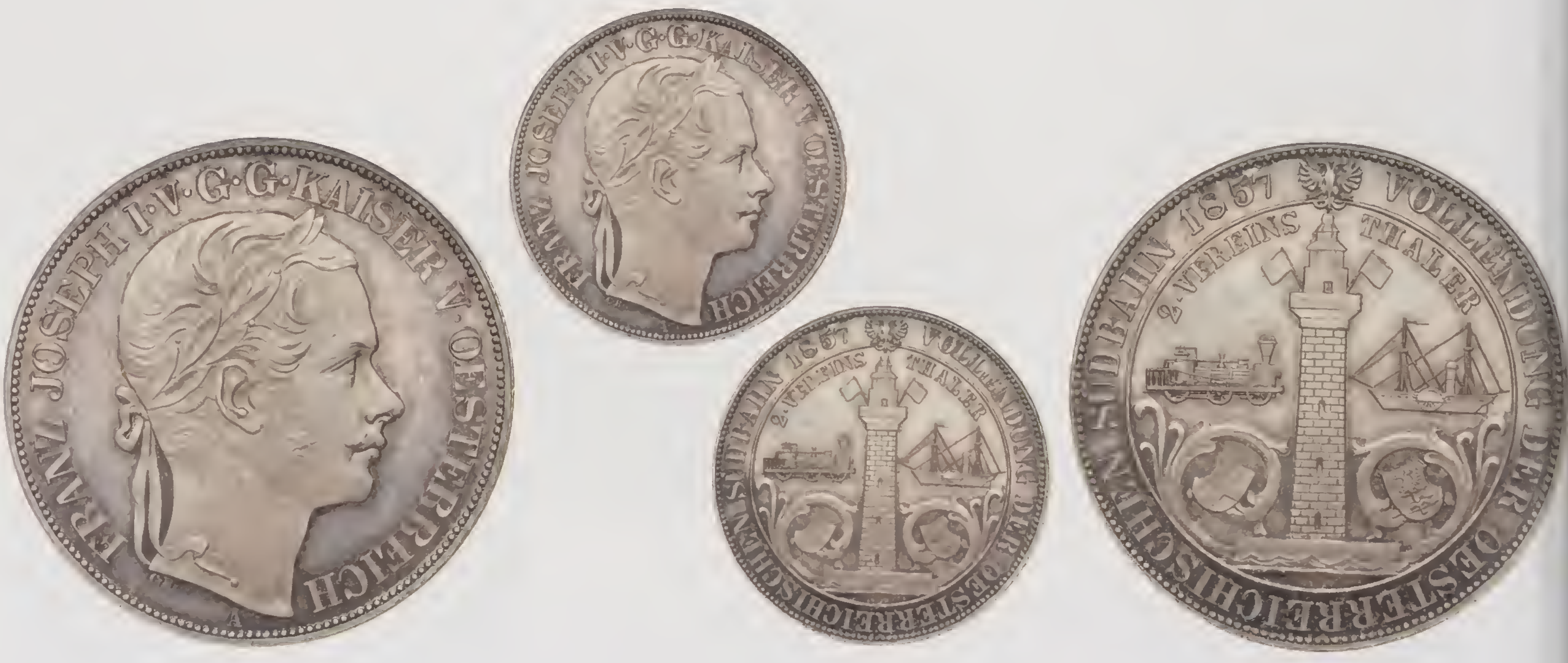
490

Austria. Taler, 1721 (Hall). Dav-1053; KM-692. Charles VI, 1711-1740. Bust with long flowing hair right. Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle. Beautiful rainbow toning. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Charles was another ineffectual ruler. He spent most of his time attempting to insure the succession of his daughters to the Habsburg crown. He succeeded in this goal, but failed at most other political matters. Note the intricate wig he is wearing. Imagine how uncomfortable such affectations must have been.

Estimated Value .... $500 - 700

Popular 1857 Railroad 2 Taler



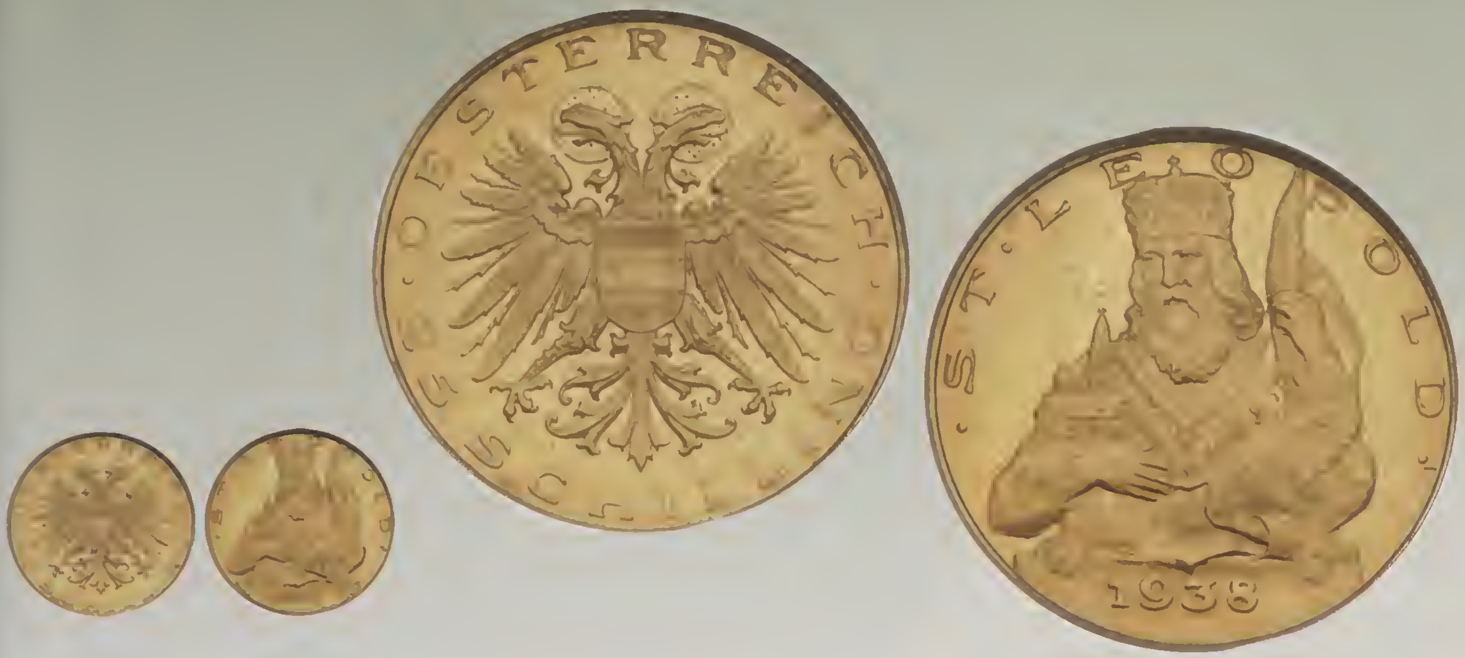
491

Austria. 2 Talers, 1857-A (Vienna). Dav-20; KM-2246.1. Franz Joseph, 1848-1916. For the completion of the South Austrian railways. Laureate head right. Reverse: Steam engine, paddle-wheel boat, and lighthouse, with flanking arabesques and shields at bottom. Sharply and fully struck. Beautiful iridescent toning. Has the appearance of a proof, with semi-frosted cameo portrait. The reverse a delightful "snapshot" of the most advanced technologies at the time. **NGC graded MS-64 Prooflike.**

Railroads are today taken for granted. In the mid-nineteenth century, the ability to travel quickly throughout a country was a measure of great technological advancement and pride. This particular Double Taler notes these accomplishments and is one of the most popular coins of the century.

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Extremely Rare 1938 25 Schilling

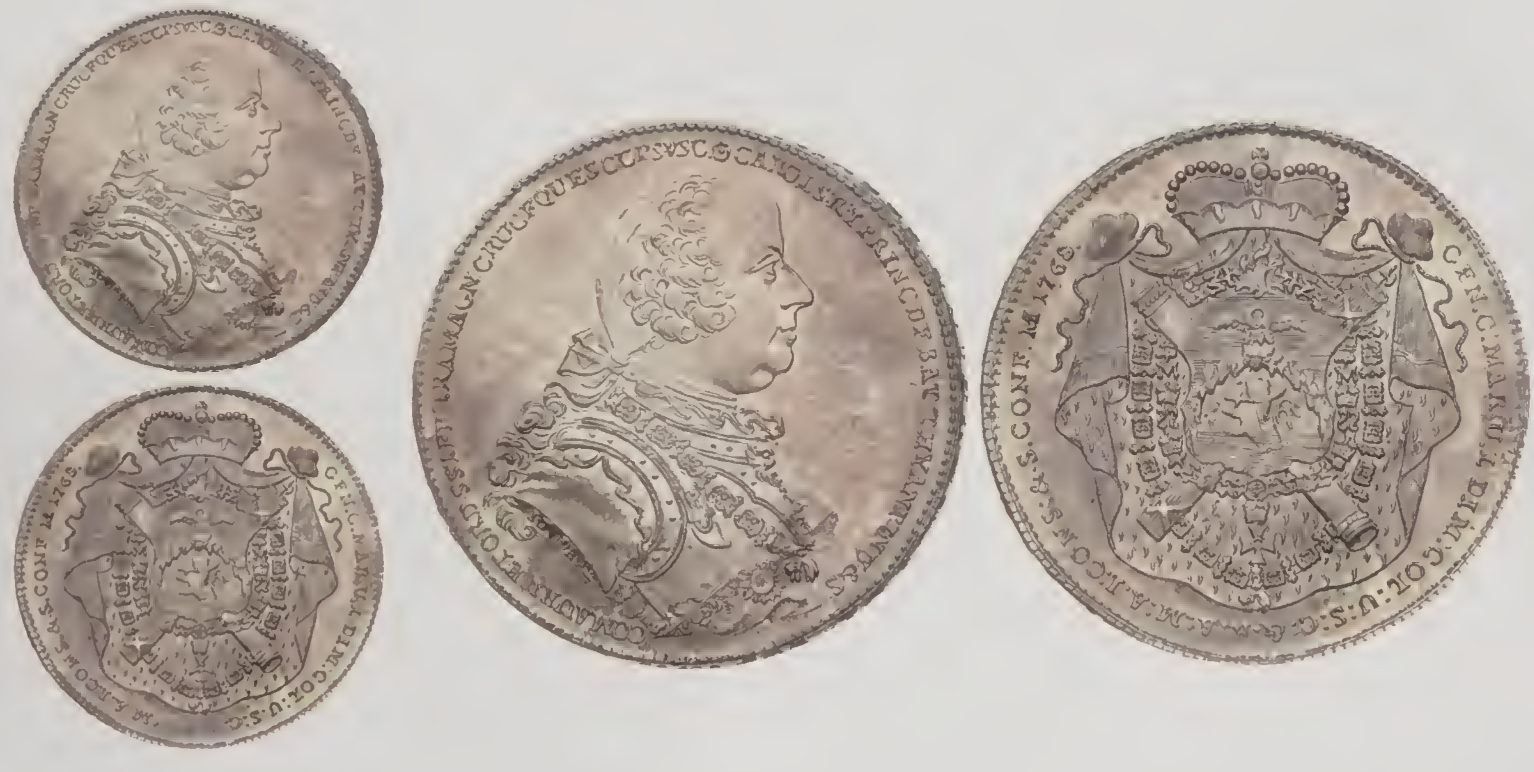


492

Austria. 25 Schilling, 1938. Fr-525; KM-2856. Eagle. Reverse St. Leopold holding model of Church. Mintage 1,360 struck. Extremely Rare date. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

(*).



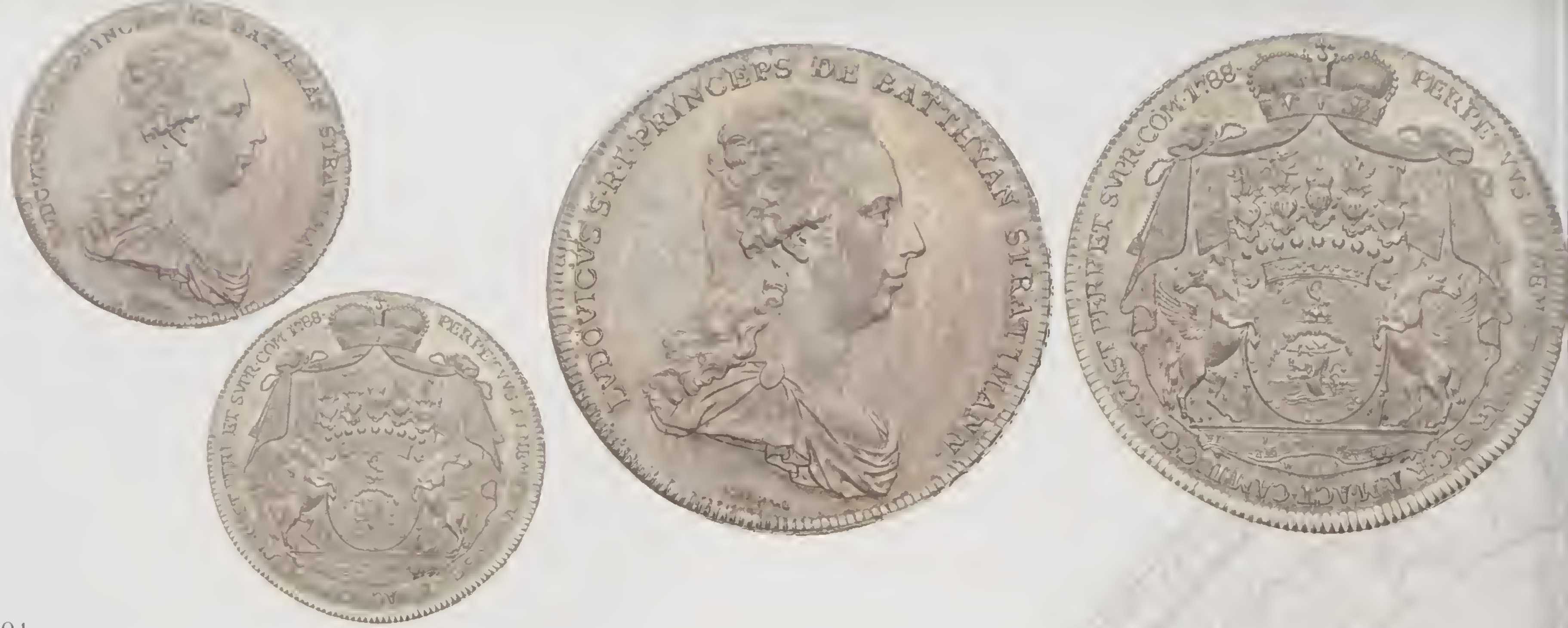
493

Austria — Batthyani. Taler, 1768. Dav-1183; Holzm-13; KM-6. Karl Joseph, 1764-1772. Vienna mint. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned and mantled arms. Only 300 pieces struck. Fully lustrous, reflective fields and lovely mottled toning, pastel pink and mauve, with some blue hues. **NGC graded MS-63 Prooflike.**

Karl Joseph was from an ancient and venerable Hungarian family, and was a loyal follower of the Emperor. After fifty years of service he was rewarded with the title of Prince of the Empire and was granted the mintage right. Since his territory was quite small, he only issued a small number of coins.

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,300

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

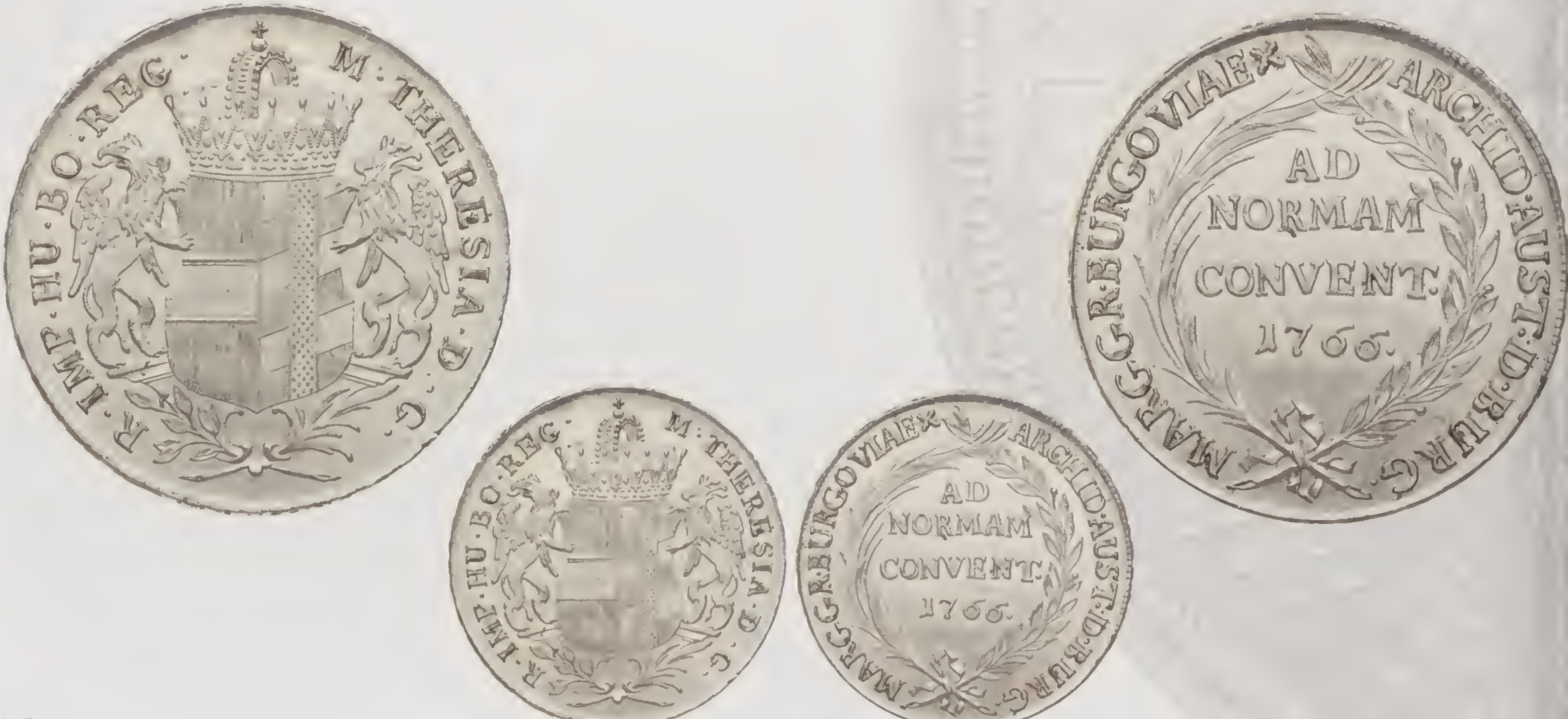

LUDOVICUS S·R·I·PRINCEPS DE BATTHYAN STRATTMANN
PERPETUUS ... SUPR.COM 1788 ... ET SUPR.COM ... S·C·R·A·M·ACT·CAMER·CONS·

494

Austria — Batthyani. Taler, 1788. Dav-1184; Holzm-17; Unger-3684; KM-8. Vienna mint. Ludwig, 1788-1806. Head right with I.N. Wirt. below. Reverse: Crowned, mantled and supported arms. Fully lustrous, reflective fields having lovely iridescent toning. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The Batthyanis were an old and well-connected princely family in western Hungary, with additional estates and holdings in Austria, Styria and Bohemia. In payment for favors or services rendered, the Hapsburg Empress Maria Theresa allowed them the privilege of coining, commencing under Karl Joseph in 1764. Although minting lasted barely two generations, the output was respectable if not huge, consisting primarily of silver Thalers and their fractions. The family's gold trade ducats nevertheless included both five- and ten-ducat denominations, the latter weighing in at a respectable 1.1-plus ounces.
Estimated Value .... $900 - 1,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.


M·THERESIA·D·G·R·IMP·HU·BO·REG·
MARG·G·R·BURGOVIAE× ARCHID·AUST·D·BURG·
AD NORMAM CONVENT. 1766.

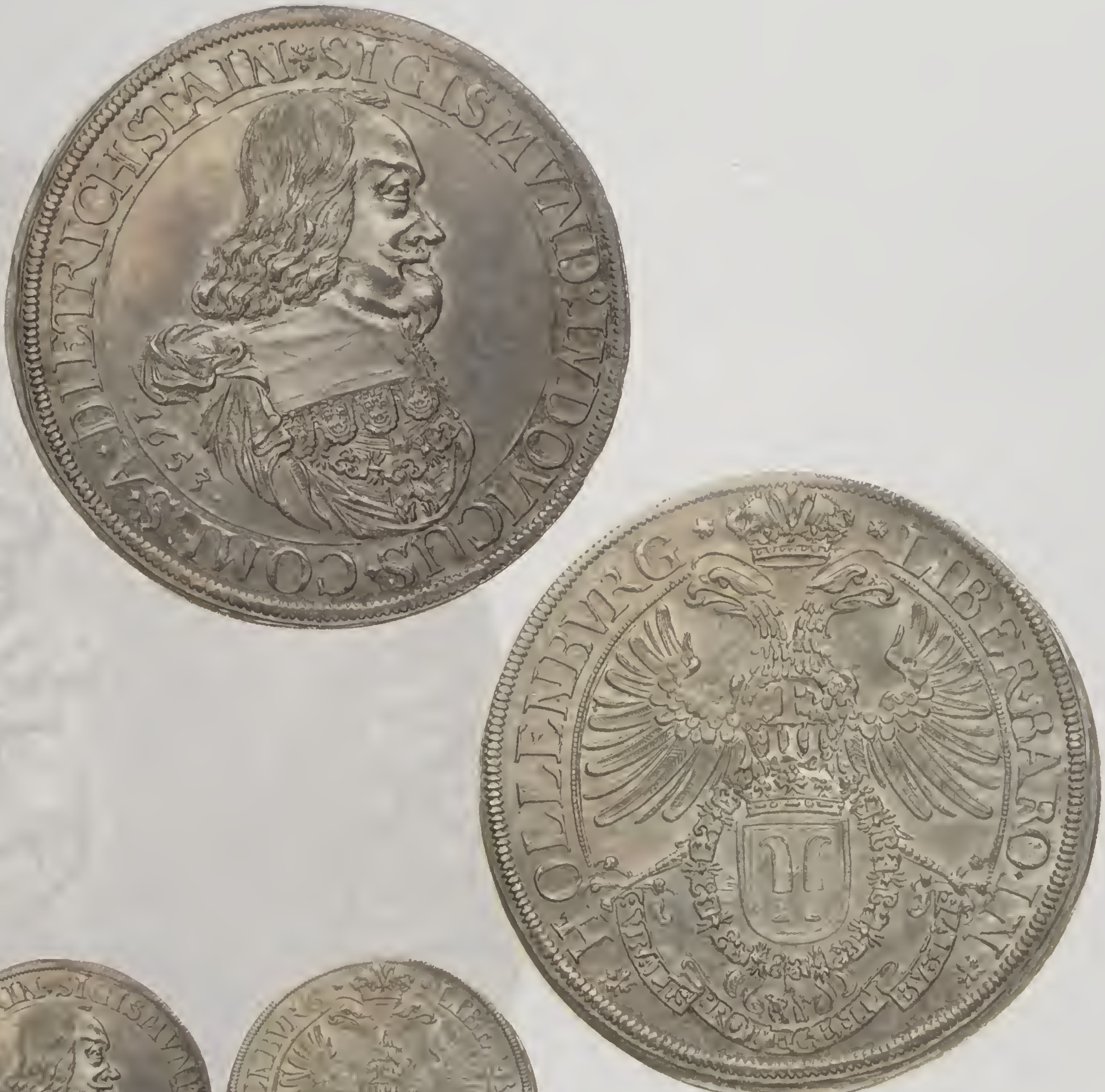
495

Austria — Burgau. Convention Taler, 1766 (Gunsburg). Dav-1148; KM-16. Maria Theresa. Crowned supported shield. Reverse: Date within wreath. A delightful representative of this scarce coinage, toned an even and pleasing silvery gray, with sharp details. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The Empress Maria Theresa was the only female to rule among all the members of the 650-year-long Habsburg dynasty that ended in 1914. Her capabilities and personal constitution made her one of the longest reigning empresses among her contemporaries.
Estimated Value .... $300 - 400

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

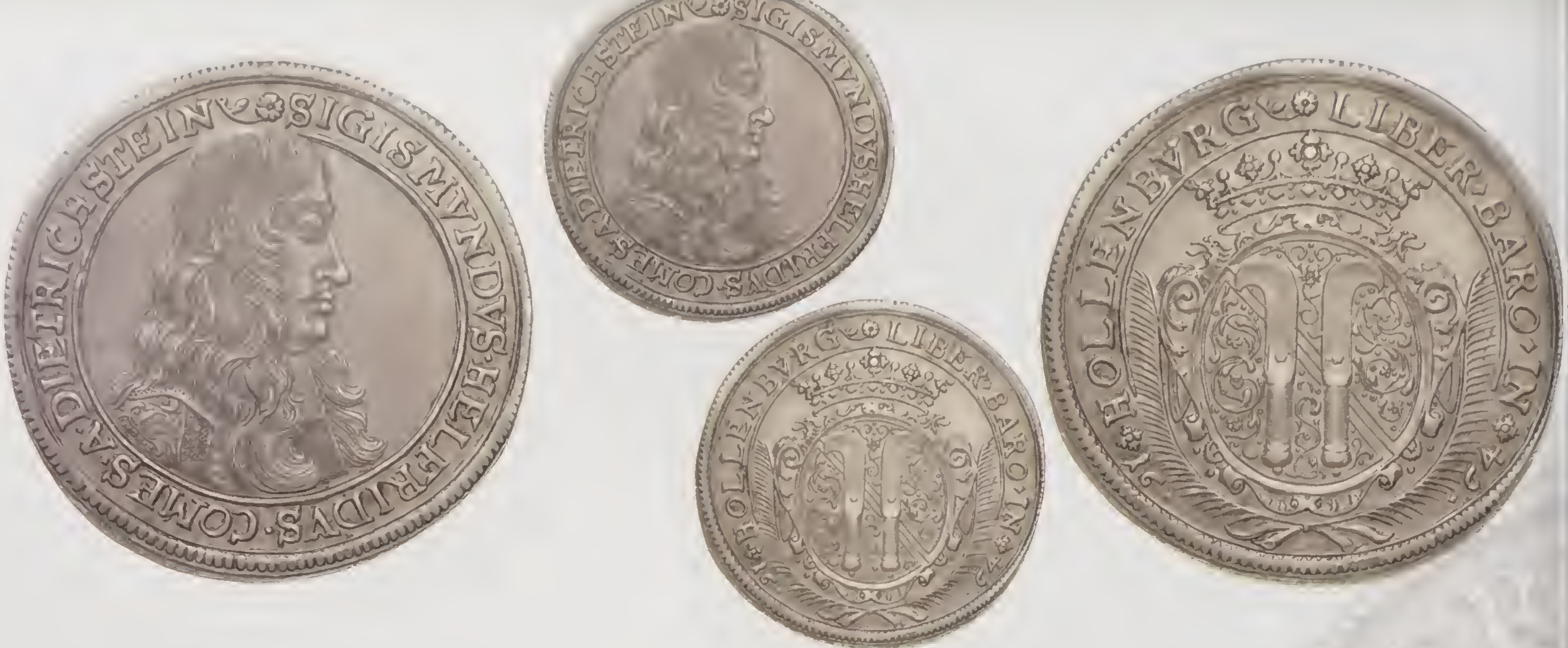
Exquisite Dietrichstein 1653 Taler



496
Austria — Dietrichstein. Taler, 1653. Dav-3374; Unger-3703; KM-9. Sigismund Ludwig von Weichselstatt, 1631-1664 (County Line of Pulsgau). Bust right with date under shoulder. Reverse: Crowned double eagle with "F III" on breast over small arms. Motto on band below. Graz mint. Boldly struck from roller dies with prooflike fields. Gorgeous iridescent toning with shades of russet and gold. Superb and very rare this nice. One of the most enchanting silver pieces in this large collection. **NGC graded MS-66.**

The counts of Dietrichstein were honored as the hereditary cup bearers for the Emperor. Their area of rule consisted of just one castle and the surrounding countryside (Pulsgau). One needs to appreciate how few of these coins were produced. This MS 66 example is undoudtably one of the finest known. Purchased obviously for its quality, but also for its splendid, greatly detailed portrait, among the least seen busts among thousands of types of European talers.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000

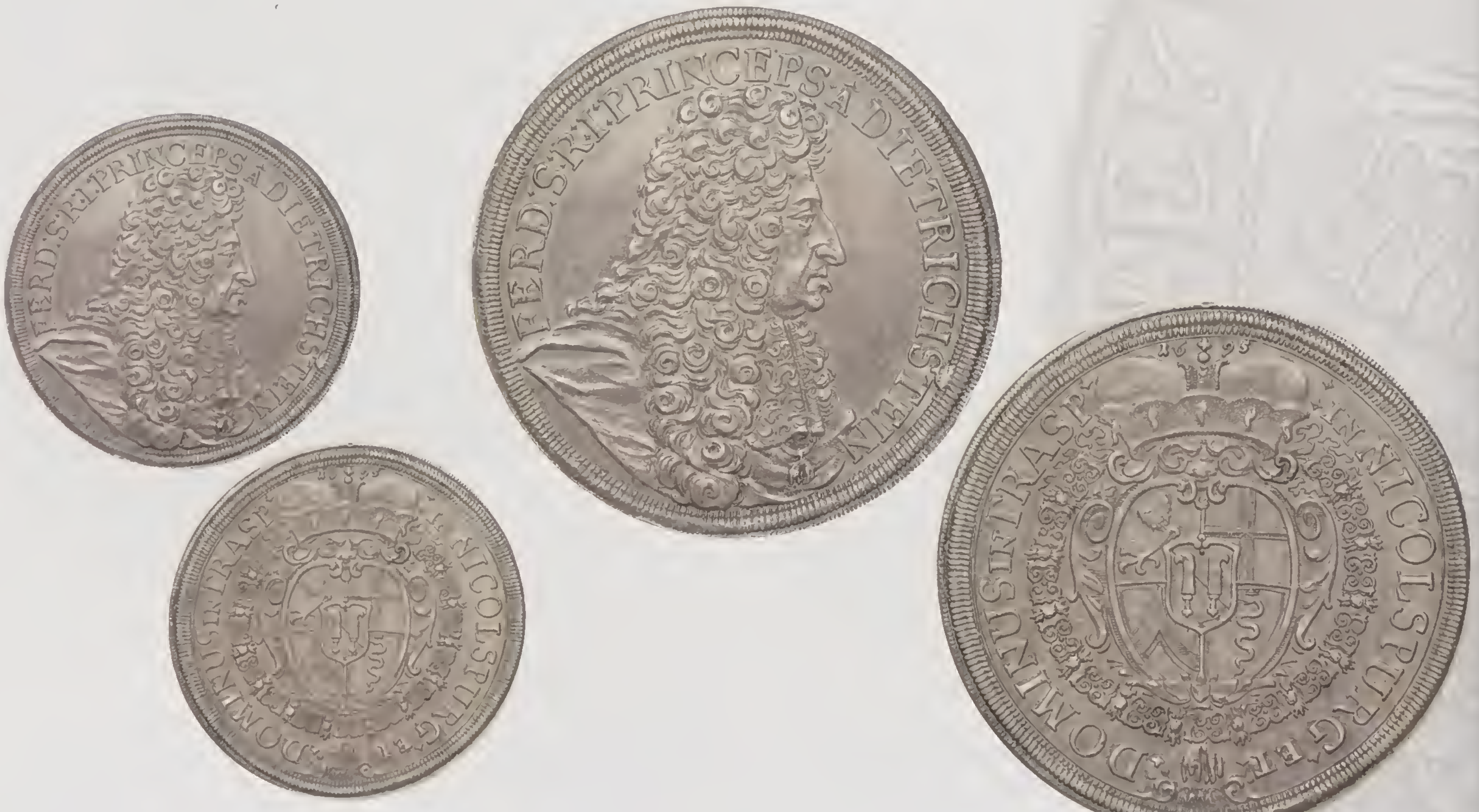
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.


SIGISMVNDVS·HELFRIDVS·COMES·A·DIETRICHSTEIN
HOLLENBVRG·LIBER·BARO·IN·16·64

497

Austria — Dietrichstein. Taler, 1664. Dav-3375; Holzm-27; Unger-3706; KM-12. Sigismund Helfried, 1664-1698. Bust right. Reverse: Flower, crowned arms in sprays. Graz mint. Most pleasing lilac gray toning, and super sharp in strike, producing a coin of especially fine eye appeal. Rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

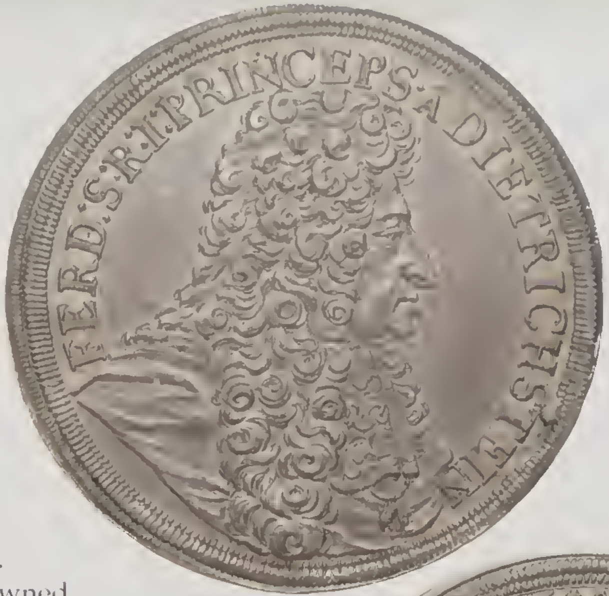
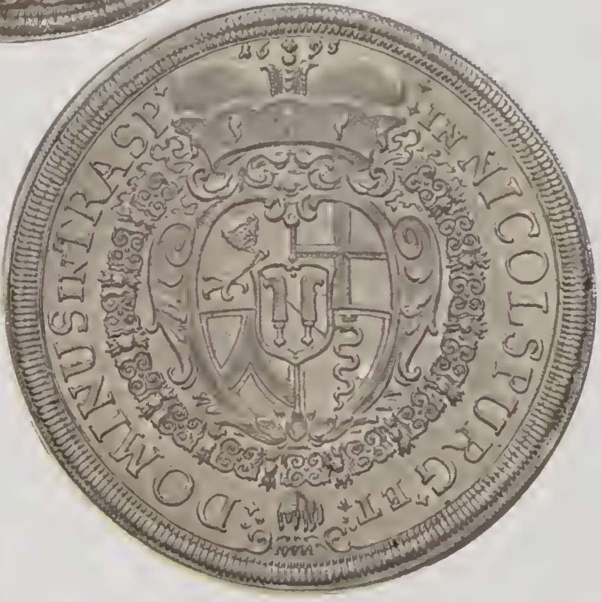

FERD·S·R·I·PRINCEPS·A·DIETRICHSTEIN
DOMINUS·IN·TRASP·IN·NICOLSPURG·ET·
1695

498

Austria — Dietrichstein. Taler, 1695. Dav-3376; Unger-3708; Holzm-33; KM-20. Ferdinand Josef, 1655-1698 (Princely Line of Nikolsburg). Mintmaster, Matthias Mittermayr. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned arms in Order chain. Vienna mint. Lovely old toning with shades of blue and hints of russet. Rare. **NGC graded MS-64.**

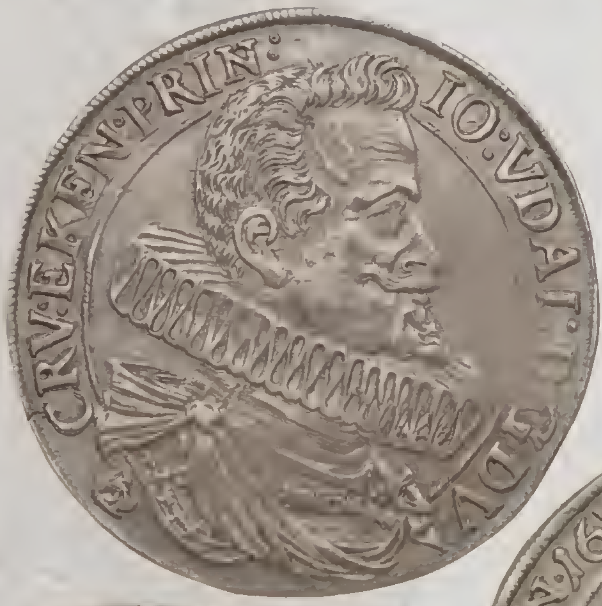
Dietrichstein was divided into two branches, Pulsgau and Nikolsburg. All coins from this Principality are rare, but this is the only Taler from the Nikolsburg line. An almost impossible type to find, and what a wonderful specimen it is!
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.


FERD:S:R:I:PRINCEPS:A DIETRICHSTEIN

DOMINUS IN TRASP IN NICOLSPURG ET

499
Austria — Dietrichstein. Taler, 1695. Dav-3376; Holzm-33; KM-20. Ferdinand Josef of Nikolsburg, 1655-1698. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned arms in Order chain. Light scratches in obverse field and small natural rim flaw. Lustrous with lovely old lilac-gray and mauve toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.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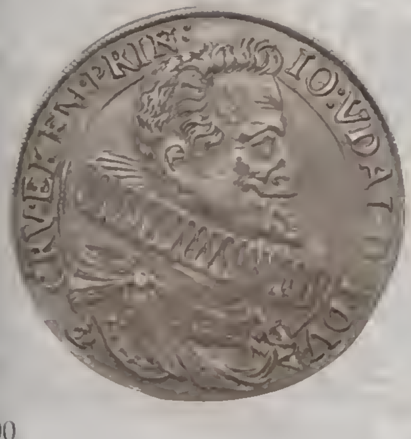
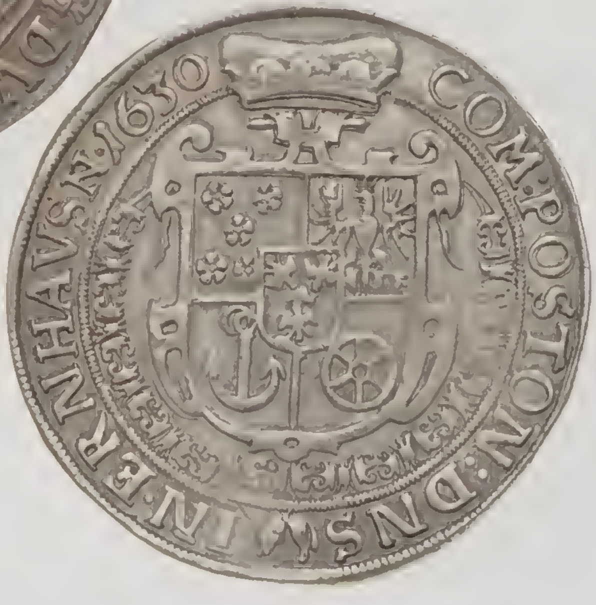
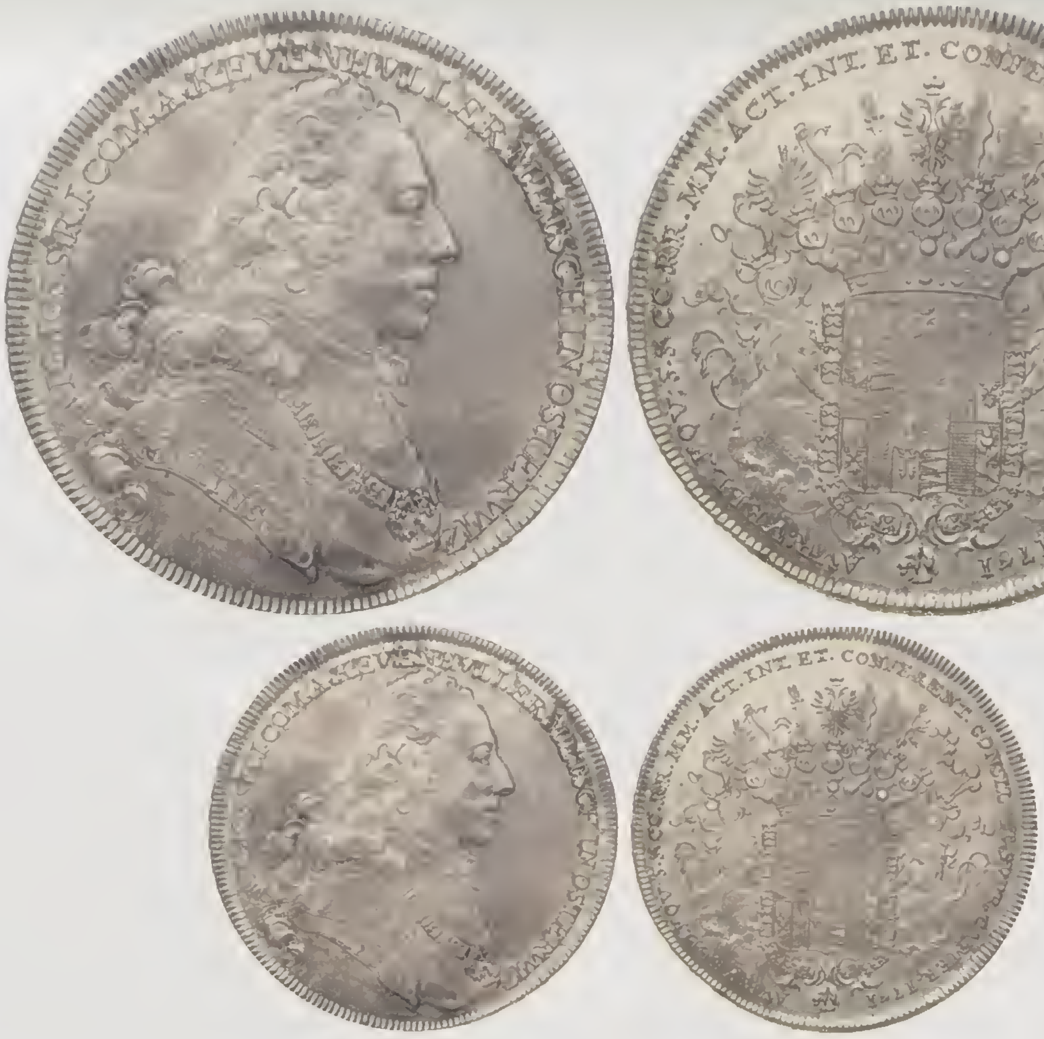



COM:POSTON:DNS:IN:ERNHAUSN:1630

500
Austria — Eggenberg. Taler, 1630. Dav-3383; Holzm.S.19; Meyer-17; Unger-3720; KM-15. Johann Ulrich, 1623-1634. Bust in ruffed collar right. Reverse: Crowned arms in Order chain. Prague mint. Dramatic portrait wearing a large ruff. Beautiful old multi-colored gray toning. Rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

A small princely state, Eggenberg is located near Graz, in Styria, and its castle serves today as a famed brewery and vacation spot. Ferdinand II gave the land to Johann Ulrich during the Thirty Years War as compensation for his lending money to the Empire.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

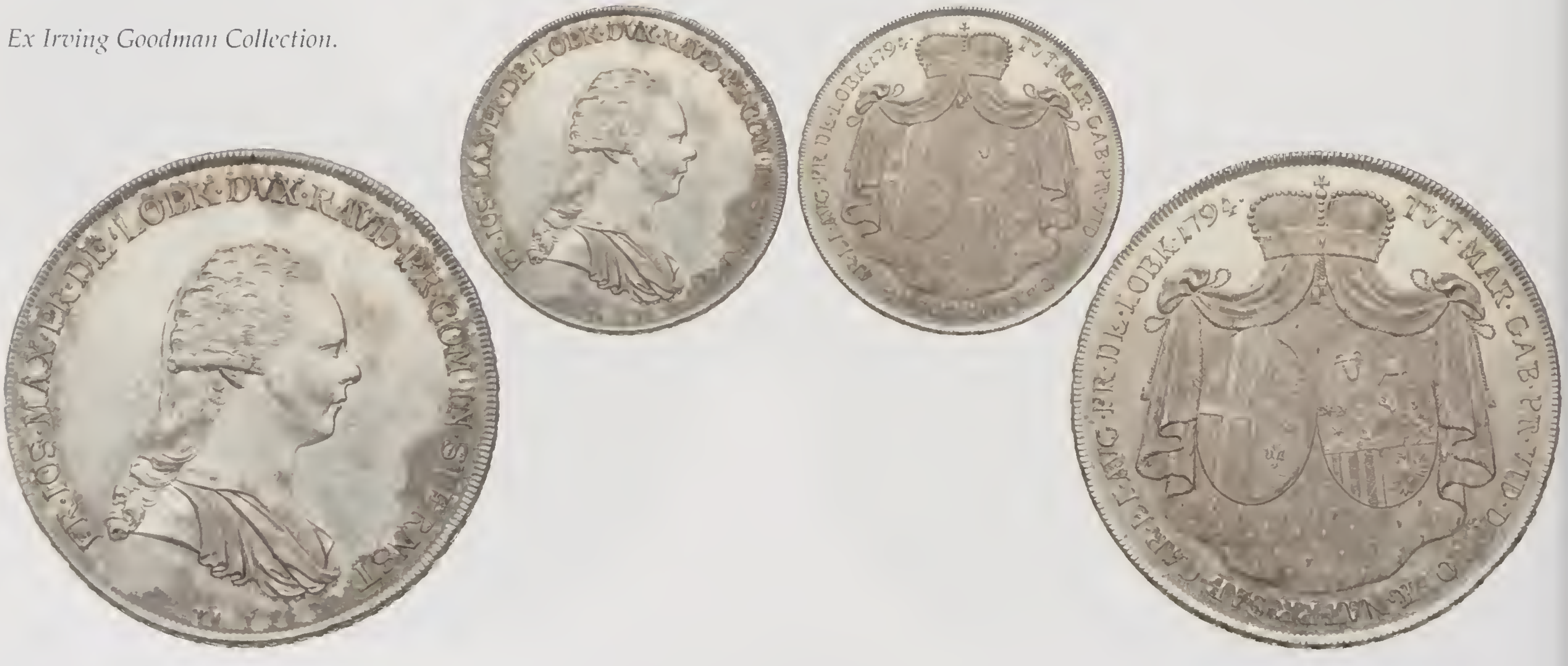


501

Austria — Khevenhuller-Metsch. Taler, 1761. Dav-1188; Holzm-41; KM-1. Johann Joseph, 1742-1776. Bust right. Reverse: Helmeted and supported arms. Very reflective surfaces and nicely toned in shades of grayish mauve. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The family was prominent old royalty of Carinthia (Karnten), who regained their power after the anti-reformation wars of the 17th century. They became counts in 1673, and were elevated to Princes in 1763. Apparently Johann Joseph (1742-1776) was the only member to exercise the coining privileges. Taler output was very small, while trade Ducats seemed to have been struck in some quantity.
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



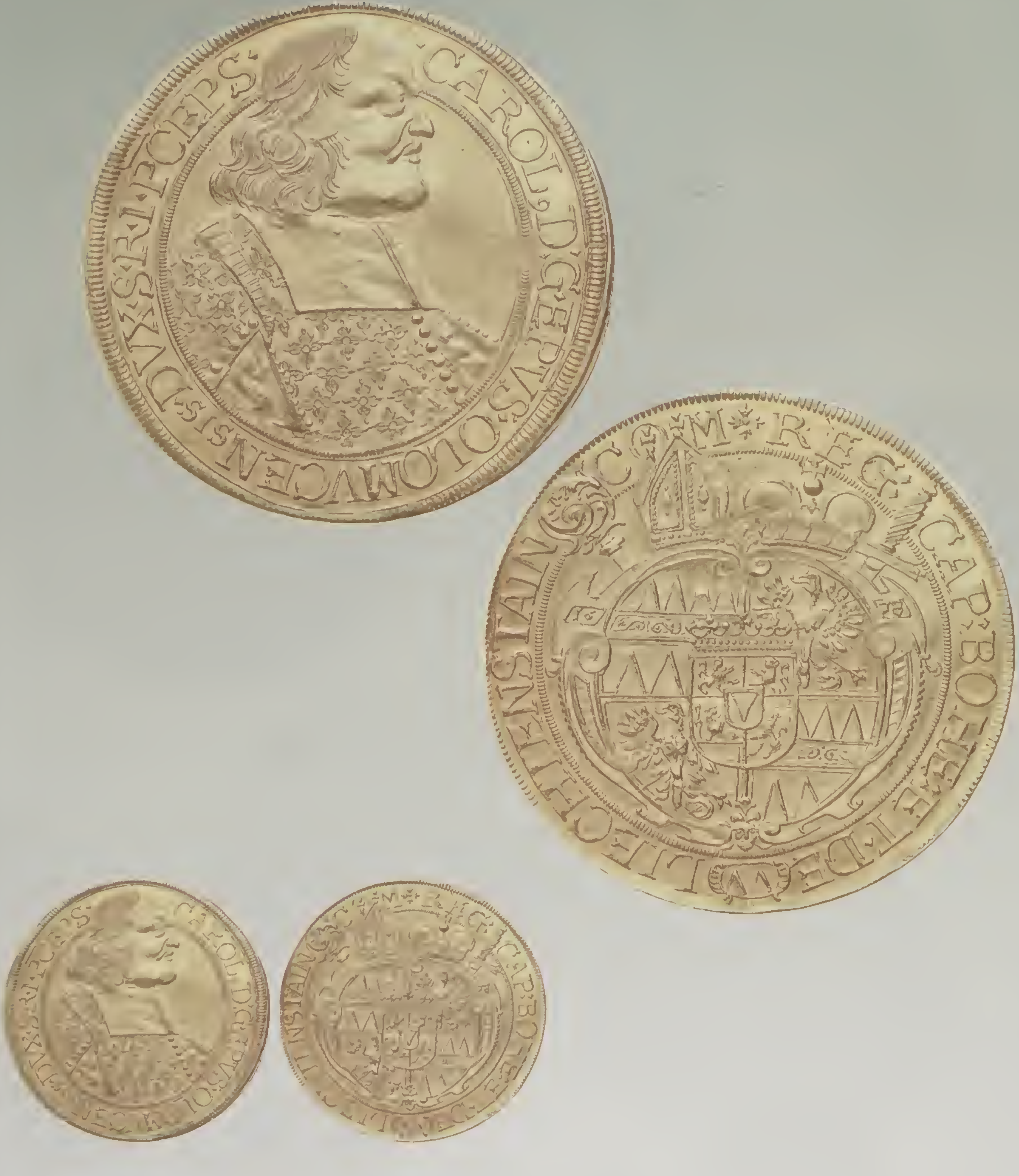
502

Austria — Lobkowitz. Taler, 1794. Dav-1190; Unger-3814; Holzm-58; KM-11. Franz Josef Maximilian, 1784-1816. Bust right with "VI" below. Reverse: Two shields crowned and mantled. Vienna mint. Mintmaster, Carl Johann Vinazer. Only 300 pieces struck. Brilliant prooflike fields with peripheral gold toning. An original and attractive example. **NGC graded MS-61 Prooflike.**

Lobkowitz is still a noble family today. In fact, there is a palace in Vienna that was owned by the Lobkowitz family until 1980. It is presently the theater museum of the Austrian National Library. Franz Josef Maximilian is best known as Beethoven's patron.
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

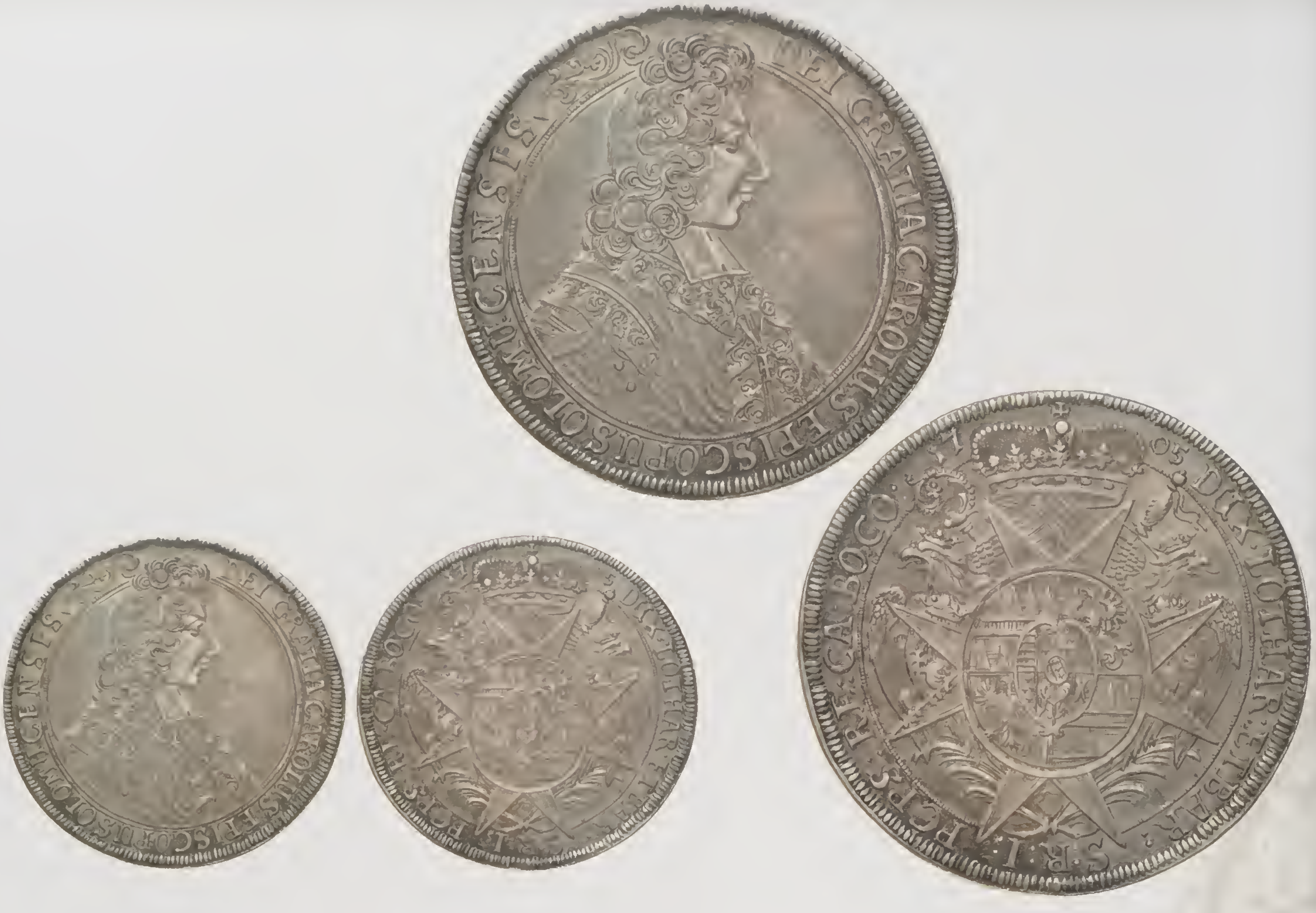
Memorable Olmutz 1678 5 Ducats



503
Austria — Olmütz. 5 Ducats, 1678. Fr-76 (60); Lich-May-237; Dav-type 3484; KM-78. 17.35 grams. Karl II von Liechtenstein-Castelcorn, 1664-1695. Bust of Karl II in chasuble right. Reverse: Mitered and crowned arms, escutcheon at center, date within garniture. A splendid piece, sharply impressed on a broad full flan, now beautifully toned in reddish gold hues, with a remarkable portrait. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Olmutz, or Olomouc in Czech, is located in the eastern part of the Czech Republic. Always an important ecclesiastical center, its bishops exerted tremendous influence throughout the Empire. Its silver coinage is quite extensive, but its gold coinage is rare. Multiple Ducats of the 17th century are especially hard to locate, and here is one of the finest extant examples.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex Otto Helbing, "Strother Collection," Lot 944, Munich, Feb. 14, 1921. Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

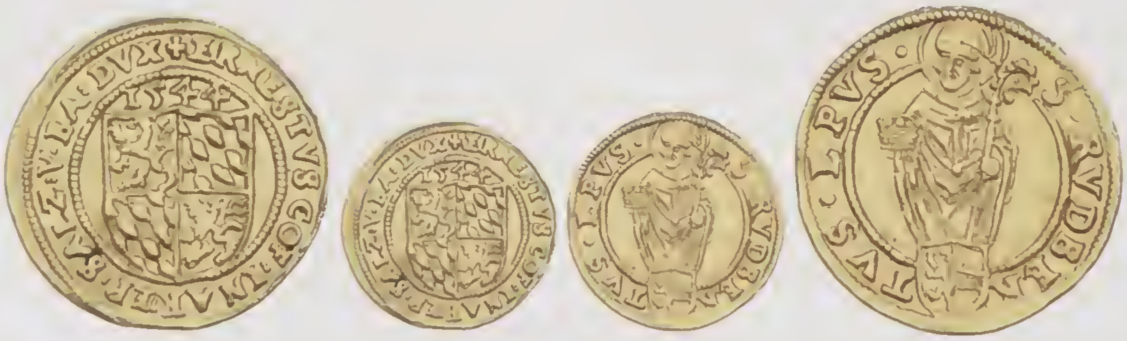


504

Austria — Olmütz. Taler, 1705. Dav-1209; KM-115. Karl III, Duke of Lorraine. Bust in dress right. Reverse: Crowned and supported arms. Deep iridescent blue-green over gray toning, with a wonderfully detailed portrait, on a broad flan, with legends extra sharp. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Located at the center of the large and fertile agricultural region of Hana in central Moravia, the town of Olmutz (Olomouc) is situated at the junction of the rivers Bystrice and Morava, and long prospered as an exporter of foodstuffs. Made a bishopric in the 11th century, it received a number of royal privileges allowing it to prosper in its various roles as a central marketplace, garrison town, government capital and university town. Unfortunately, being placed along an easily traversed crossroads made Olmutz a regular victim of invading hoards. Earlier incipient Moravian kingdoms disappeared at different intervals under the hooves of the Huns, the Avars and the migrating Magyars.
Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

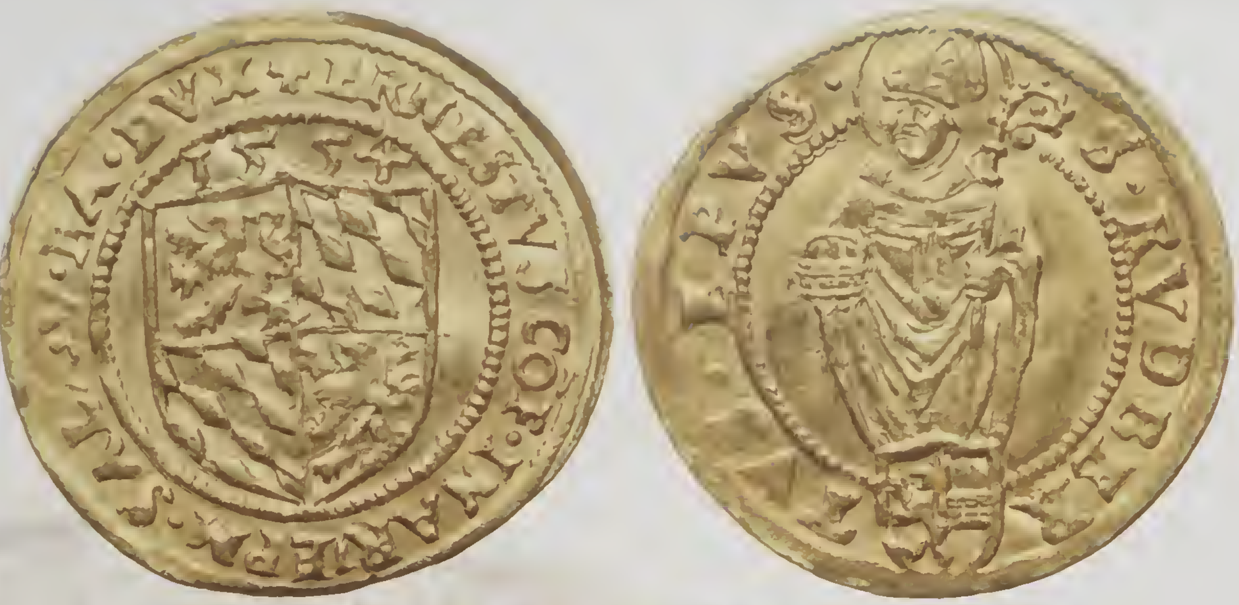
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



505

Austria — Salzburg. Ducat, 1544. Fr-604; Prob-345. 3.50 grams. Ernst Von Bayern, 1540-1554. Obv. Date over shield and arms within circle. Leg: +ERNESTVS COF: IN ARIEP: SALZ: V.BA:DVX. Reverse Mitred, haloed Saint; saltbox in right, crozier in left and arms over feet. Leg: S.RVDBER - TVS. EPVS. Rim test cuts. **Extremely Fine.**
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

(*).



506

Austria — Salzburg. Ducat, 1554. Fr-604; Prob-355. 3.52 grams. 22.50 mm. Ernst Von Bayern, 1540-1554. Obv. Date over shield and arms within circle. Leg: + ERNESTVS COF. IN ARIEPM. SALZ. V.BA.DVX Reverse Mitred, haloed Saint; saltbox in right, crozier in left and arms over feet. Leg: S. RVDBER - TVS. EPVS. A well struck example with considerable original mint luster. **NGC graded MS-60.**
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

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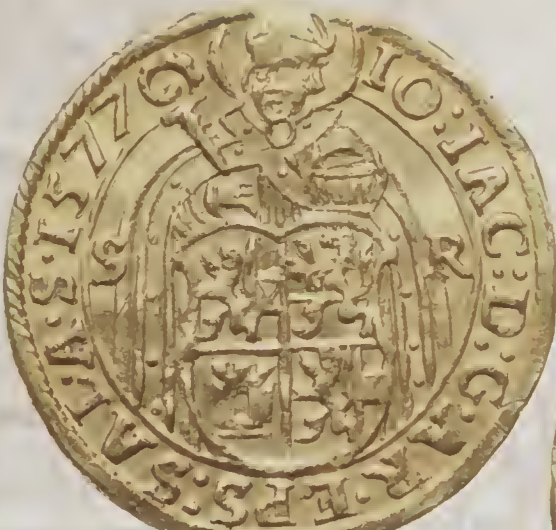
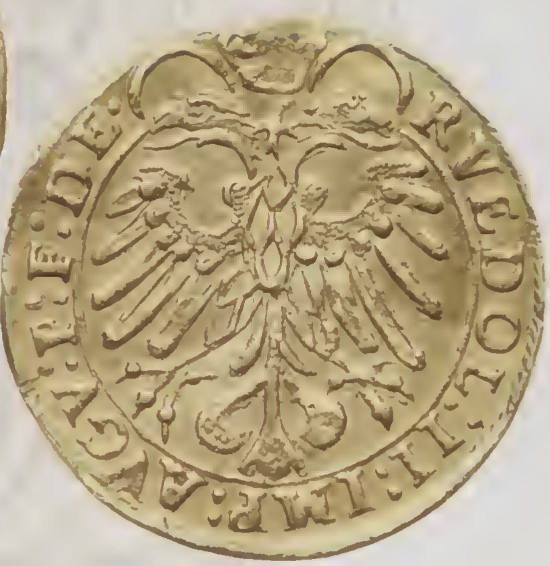




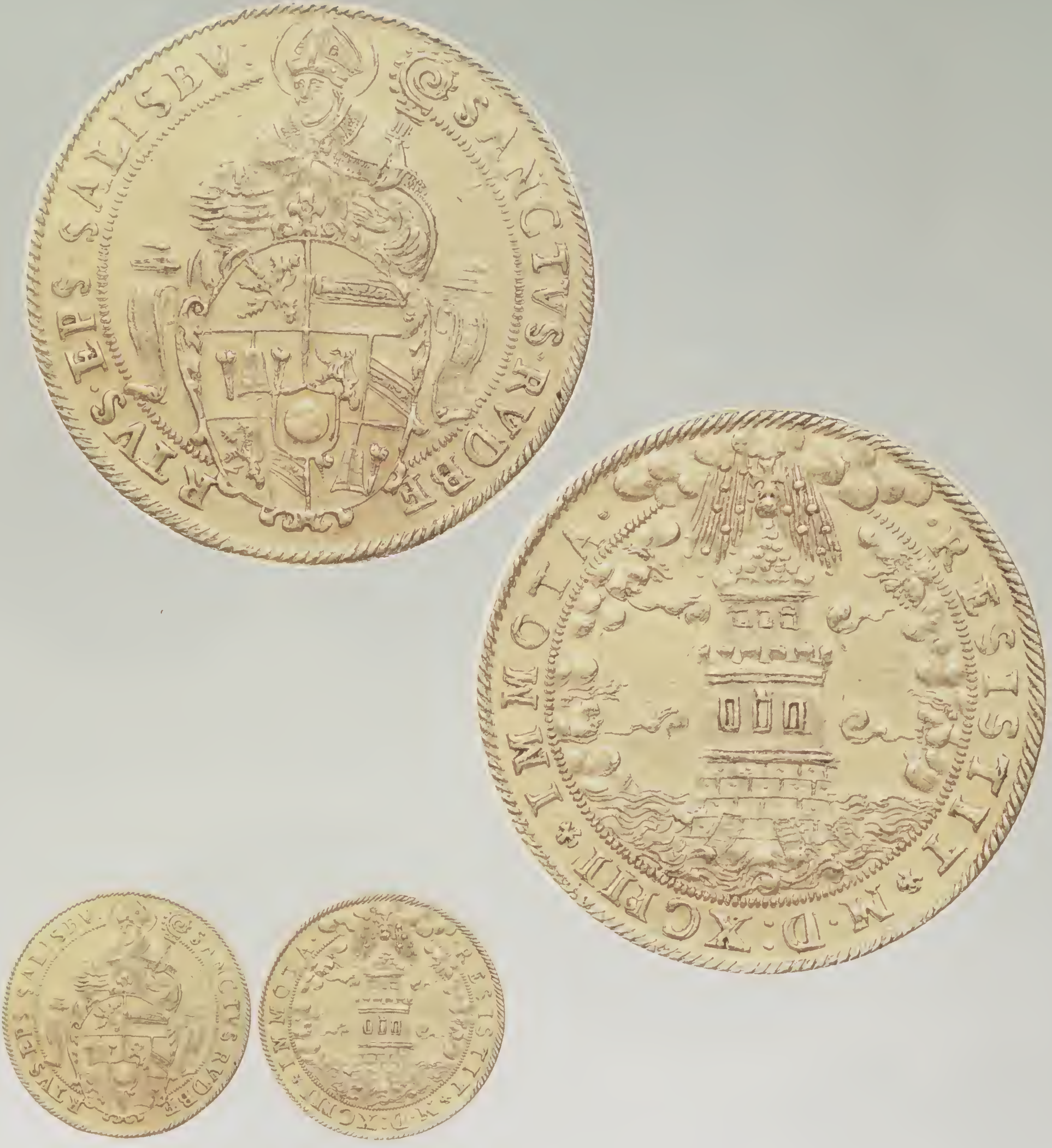
507

Austria — Salzburg. Ducat, 1577. Fr-637; Prob-505. 3.47 grams. 21.76 mm. Johann Jakob Khuen Von Belasi, 1560-1586. Obv. Haloed, mitred Saint with crook; body covered with quartered shield and S - R (Sanctus Rudbertus) on either side. Leg: IO: IAC: D: G. ARL EPS: SAL. A.S. Reverse Double headed eagle. Leg: RVDOL: II: IMP: AVGVS:P:F:DE. Considerable original mint luster. **NGC graded MS-61.**

The title of the Holy Roman Emperor, Rudolph II, appears on the reverse here, but not on the earlier Salzburg Ducats. This is an indication of the growing power of the Empire, requiring such states as Salzburg to acknowledge its fealty.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

(*).

Impressive and Very Rare 10 Ducats of 1593



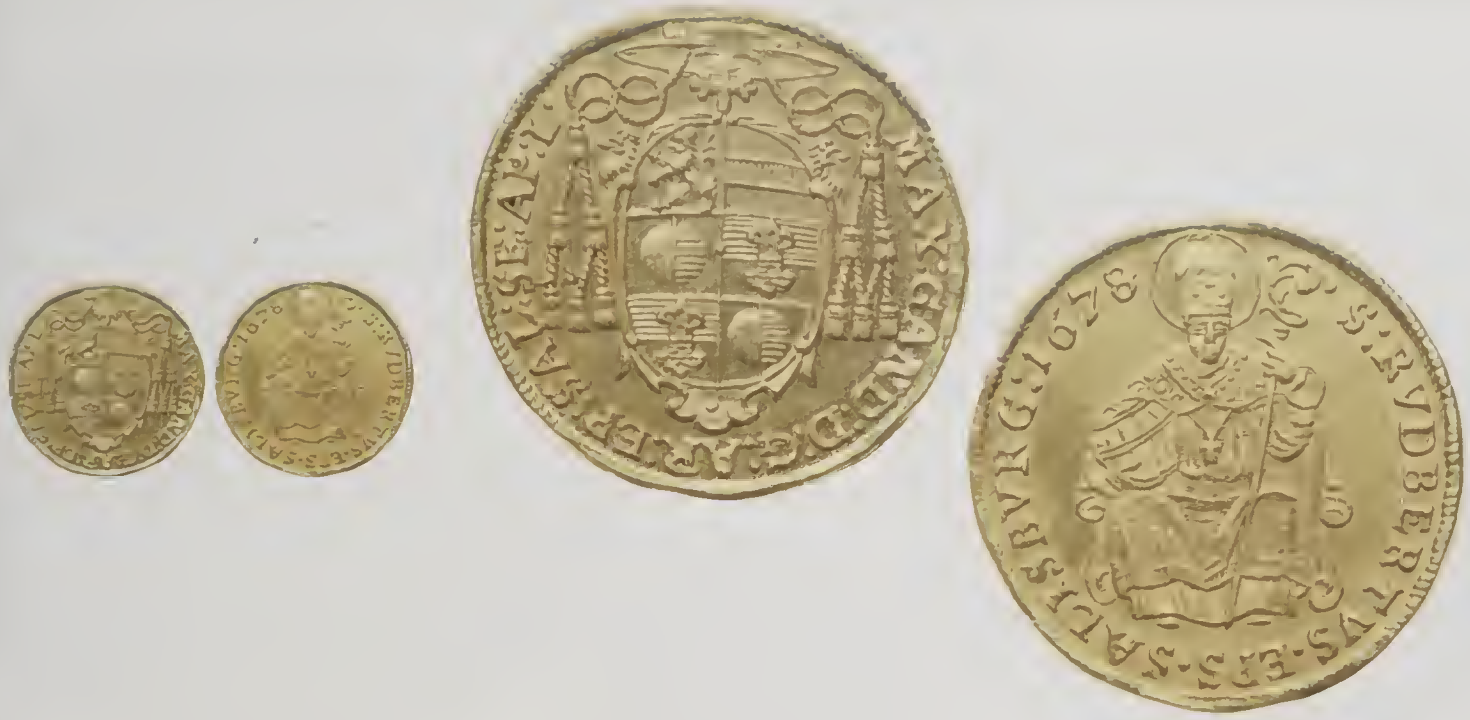
508

Austria — Salzburg. 10 Ducats, 1593. Fr-677 (569); Probzt-725. 43.33 grams. Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau, 1587-1612. St Rudbert holding city's arms. Reverse: Tower beset by the elements. Excellent strike. Very rare, large denomination. The sheer size of this piece made it difficult in the 16th century to strike it evenly and sharply. The soft gold generally took abuses poorly, and most known examples of this important coin are nowhere near as pleasing or as well made as this exceptional specimen. **NGC graded AU-58.**

The allegorical motif of the cross-crowned tower, or keep, beset by tempests, symbolized by the four winds all blowing at once, is a one-year type on all the gold coinage of the Archbishopric of Salzburg, and a two-year type on the silver coins. It is said to be a "beloved symbol of the Baroque."

Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 87.*

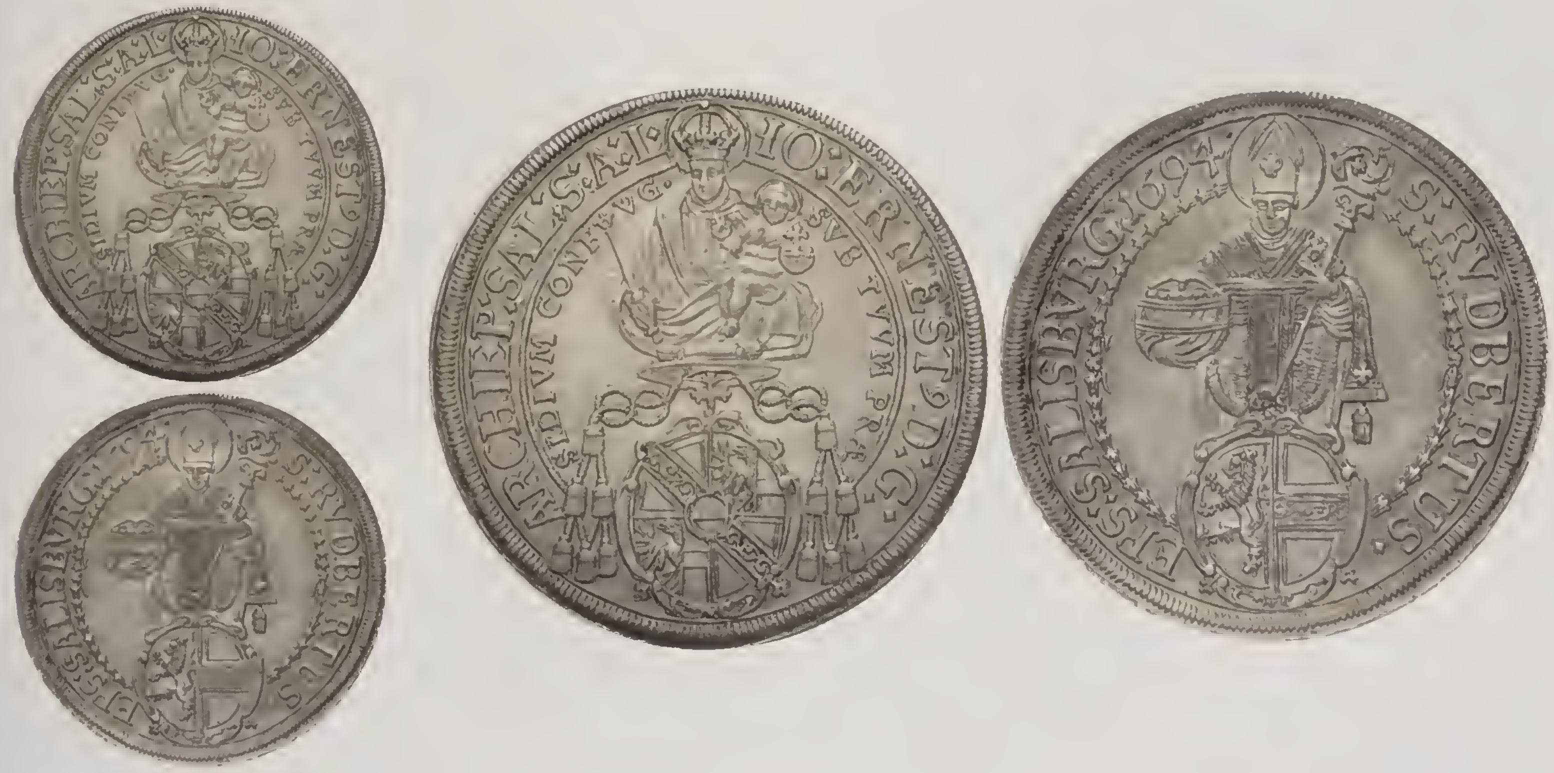


509

Austria — Salzburg. Ducat, 1678. Fr-813; Prob-1623; KM-194. 3.50 grams. 22.25 mm. Max Gandolph Graf Kuenburg, 1668-1687. Obv. Hatted arms, very; ornate. Leg: MAX: GAND:D:G:AR:EP:SAL:SE:AP:L. Reverse Seated Saint, holding orb and scepter. Leg: S: RVDBERTVS.EPS.SALISBVRG:,1678. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Clearly, coins of the latter part of the 17th century show improved minting techniques over their 16th century counterparts. This example, produced in 1678, is of a more modern appearance.
Estimated Value .... $1,400 - 1,700

(*).

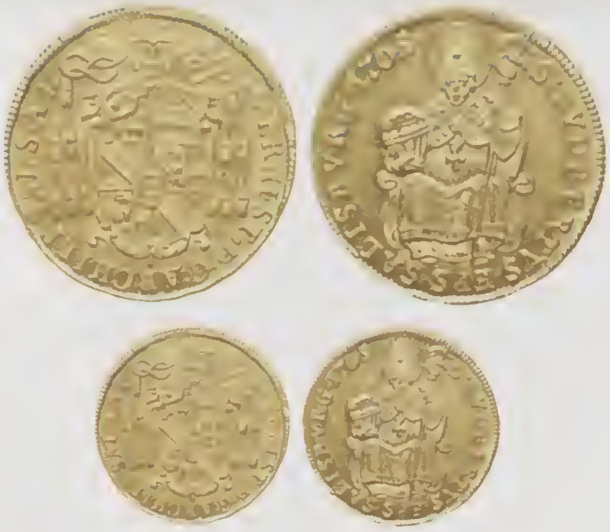


510

Austria — Salzburg. Taler, 1694. Dav-3510; KM-254. Johann Ernst von thun and Hohenstein. Madonna and child over hatted arms. Reverse: Saint behind arms. Lustrous with lovely iridescent toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Salzburg was the leading trade and religious center of the Austrian-Holy Roman Empire, and one of the most prolific and venerable of the "independent" coining entities. This a typical and handsome coin of the realm.
Estimated Value .... $300 - 400

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



511

Austria — Salzburg. Ducat, 1705. Fr-833; Prob-1777; KM-257. 3.50 grams. 20.90 mm. Johann Ernst von Thun and Hohenstein, 1687-1709. Obv. Arms under a legates hat. Leg: .IO.ERNEST 9.D:G:ARCHIEP.SAL.S:A:L. Reverse Mitred, haloed, seated Saint with crook and salt box. Leg: S:RVDBERTVS.EPS.SALISBVRG.1705. **NGC graded MS-61.**

It should be appreciated how difficult it is to find these coins so choice, Collectors of the period, who would have saved these pieces, were almost non-existant.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

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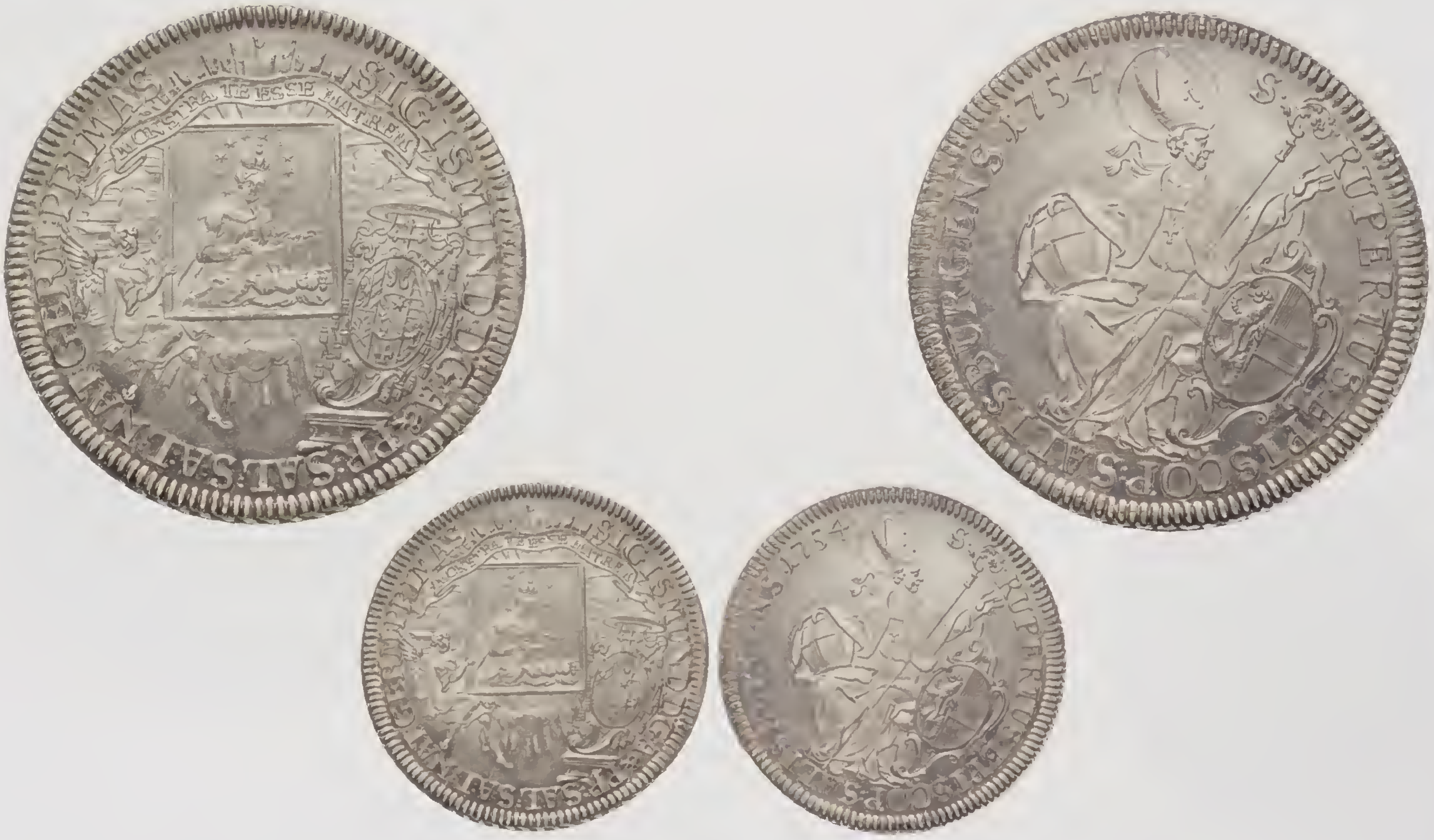
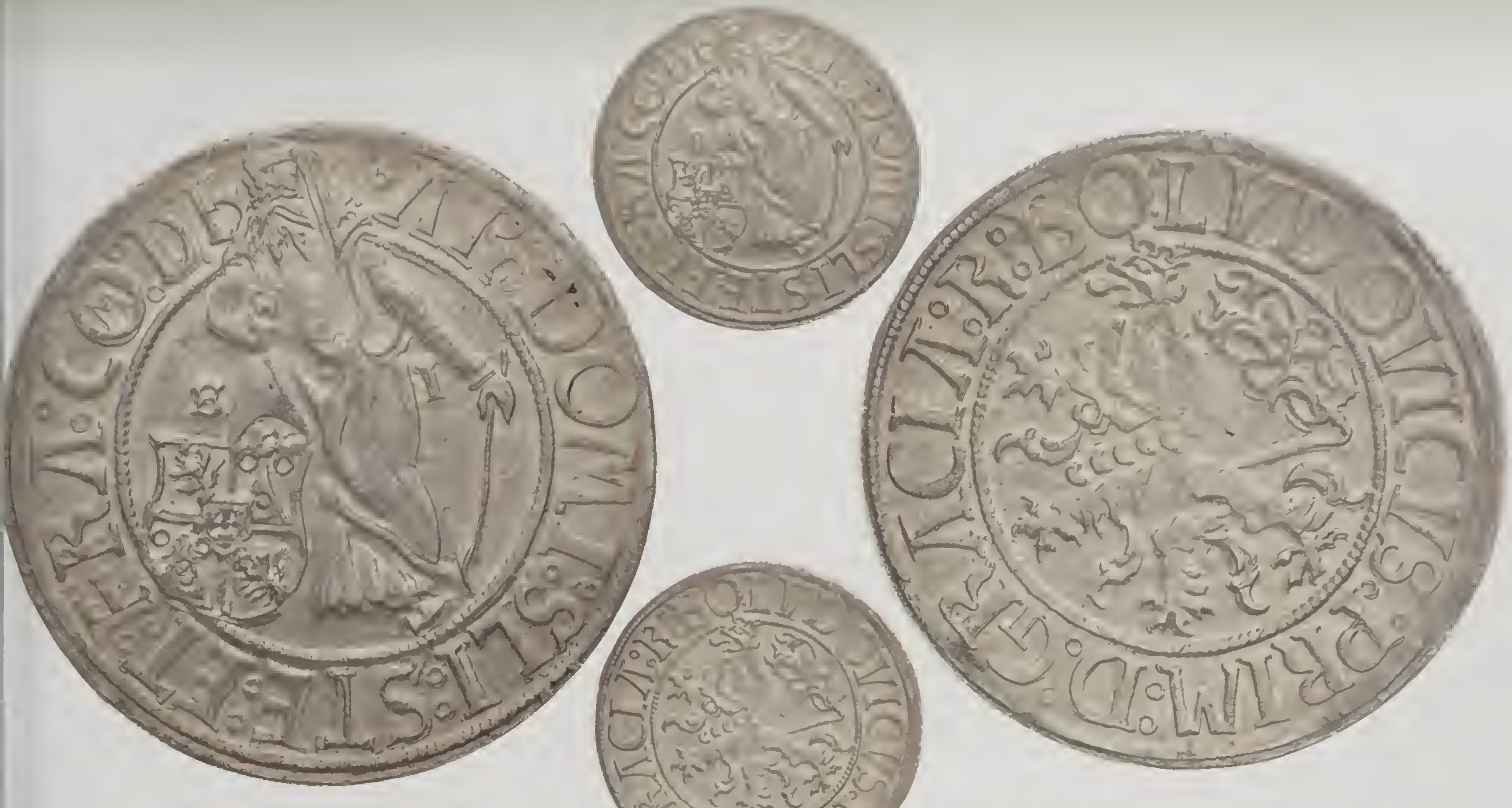


512

Austria — Salzburg. Taler, 1754. Dav-1248; KM-380. Sigismund III, Count von Schrattenbach, 1753-1771. Madonna and child in square, arms on right. Reverse: Saint seated looking right with arms. Fully lustrous with reflective surfaces. **NGC graded MS-63 Prooflike.**

Salzburg dates back to Roman times, then known as Juvavum. Saint Rupert established his bishopric there around 700 AD. The site grew to become one of the most important Catholic bastions in Europe. Possibly the most bigoted of all Catholic areas, it expelled the Jews around 1500 and the Protestants in 1731.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



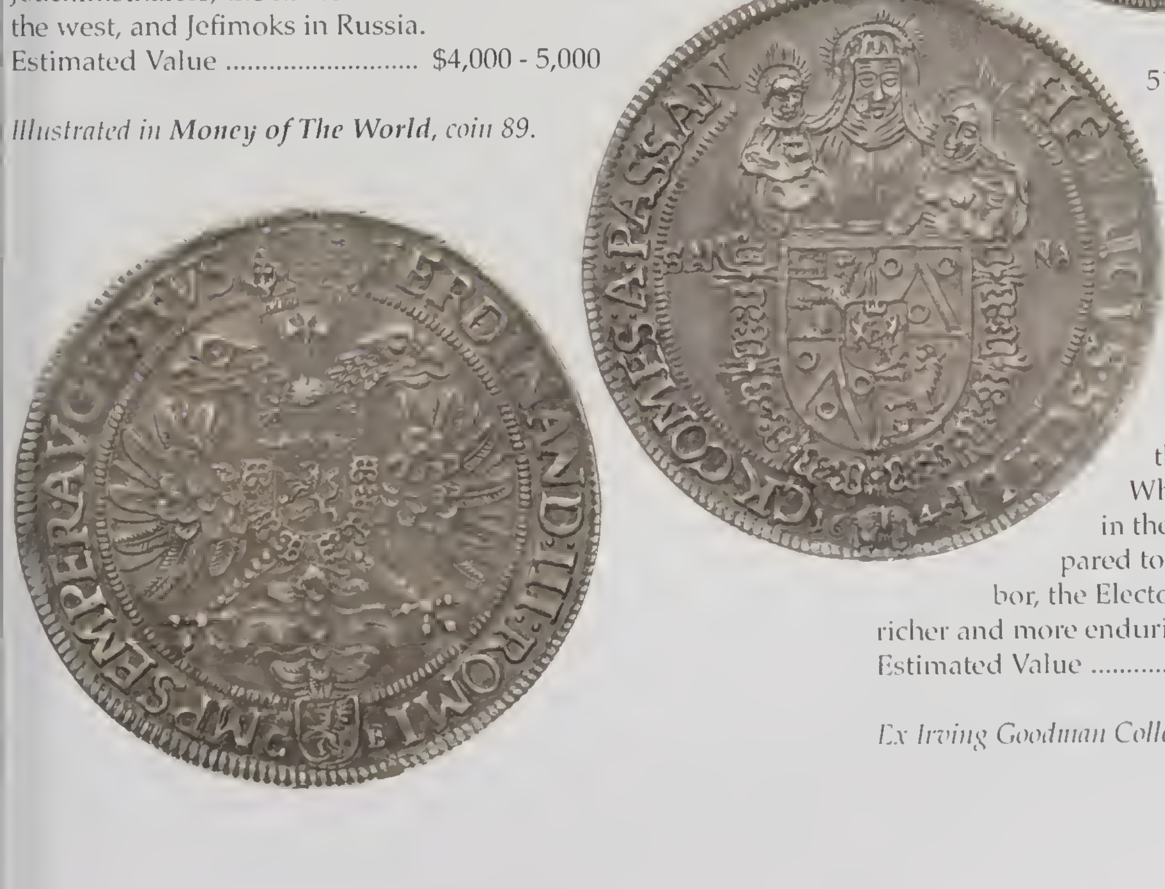
513

Austria — Schlick. Taler, ND (c.1517). Dav-8138; Doneb-3747. 28.91 grams. Counts Stephan, Burian, Heinrich, Hieronymus & Lorenz, 1505-1526. St. Joachim stands over quartered shield; S - I in field flanking. Reverse: Crowned rampant heraldic lion left. Lightly toned.Some slight double-striking to obverse, with usual weakness at centers. With considerable residual luster. Exceptional for these mostly poorly struck and preserved coins. Very Rare in this quality. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Schlick in modern Czechoslovakia (Bohemia) was controlled by the Slik family, which owned many important mines and produced enough silver to mint a large percentage of the first Talers. Originally known as Joachimsthalers, the name was shortened to Talers in the west, and Jefimoks in Russia.

Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 89.*



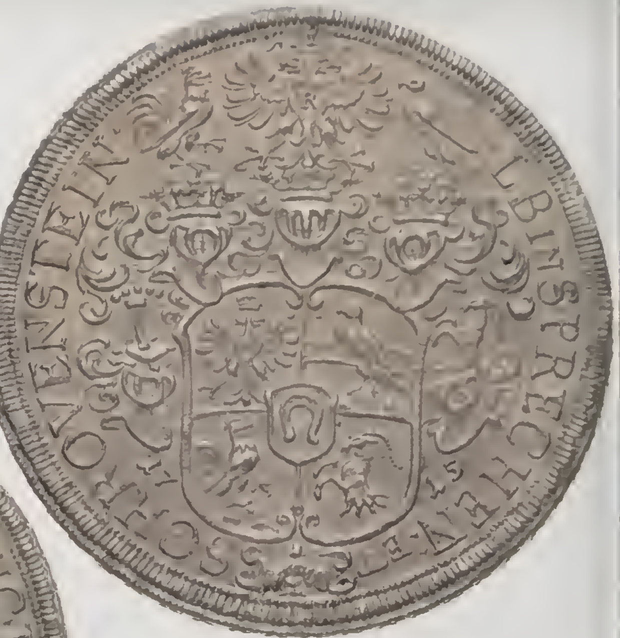
514

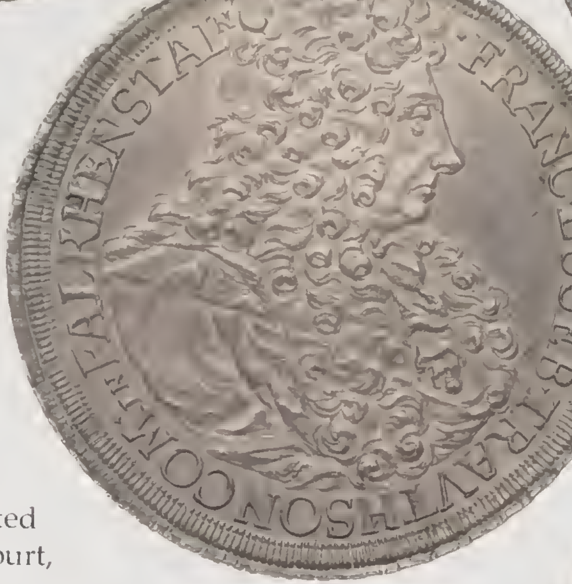
Austria — Schlick. Taler, 1645. Dav-3408; KM-9. Heinrich IV, 1612-1650. Madonna and child with St. Anne with shield below. Reverse: Crowned, double-headed eagle. Toned. **NGC graded AU-58.**

This coin is from the very same Bohemian estate that helped to initiate and propagate the thaler "revolution" throughout Europe 125 years earlier. While the Schlicks were relative nobodies in the political sense, especially when compared to the power and prestige of their neighbor, the Elector of Saxony, their mines proved the richer and more enduring compared to anything in Saxony.

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



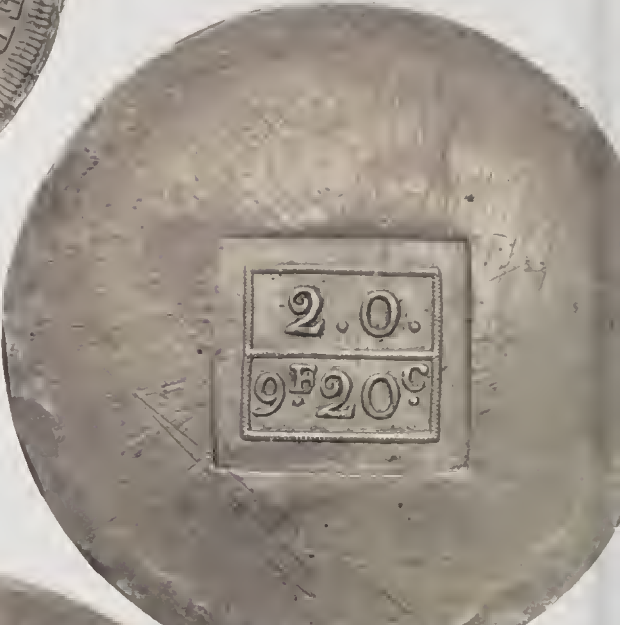


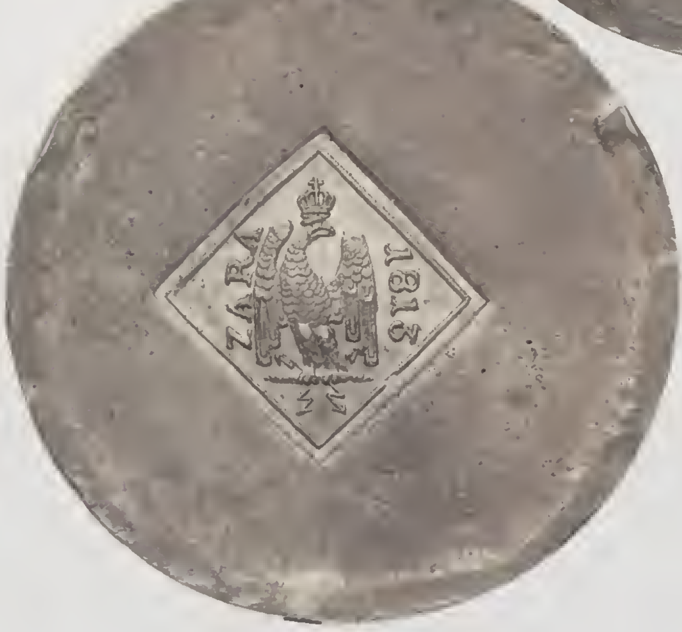
515

Austria — Trautson. Taler, 1715. Dav-1200; Holzm-95; KM-31. Franz Eusebius, 1663-1728. Mintmasters, Matthias Mittermayer and J. Michael Hoffmann. Bust right. Reverse: Helmeted arms dividing date with MM below. Vienna mint. Lustrous with reflective fields and lovely iridescent toning. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Trautson produced a small number of Talers beginning with Paul Sixtus in 1617. The family was part of the Austrian nobility and had their ansecestral lands in Falkenstein. They were granted the mint right for their services to the Imperial court, but few coins were produced. Such coins served more to enhance the prestige of the noble families than to stimulate commerce.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.





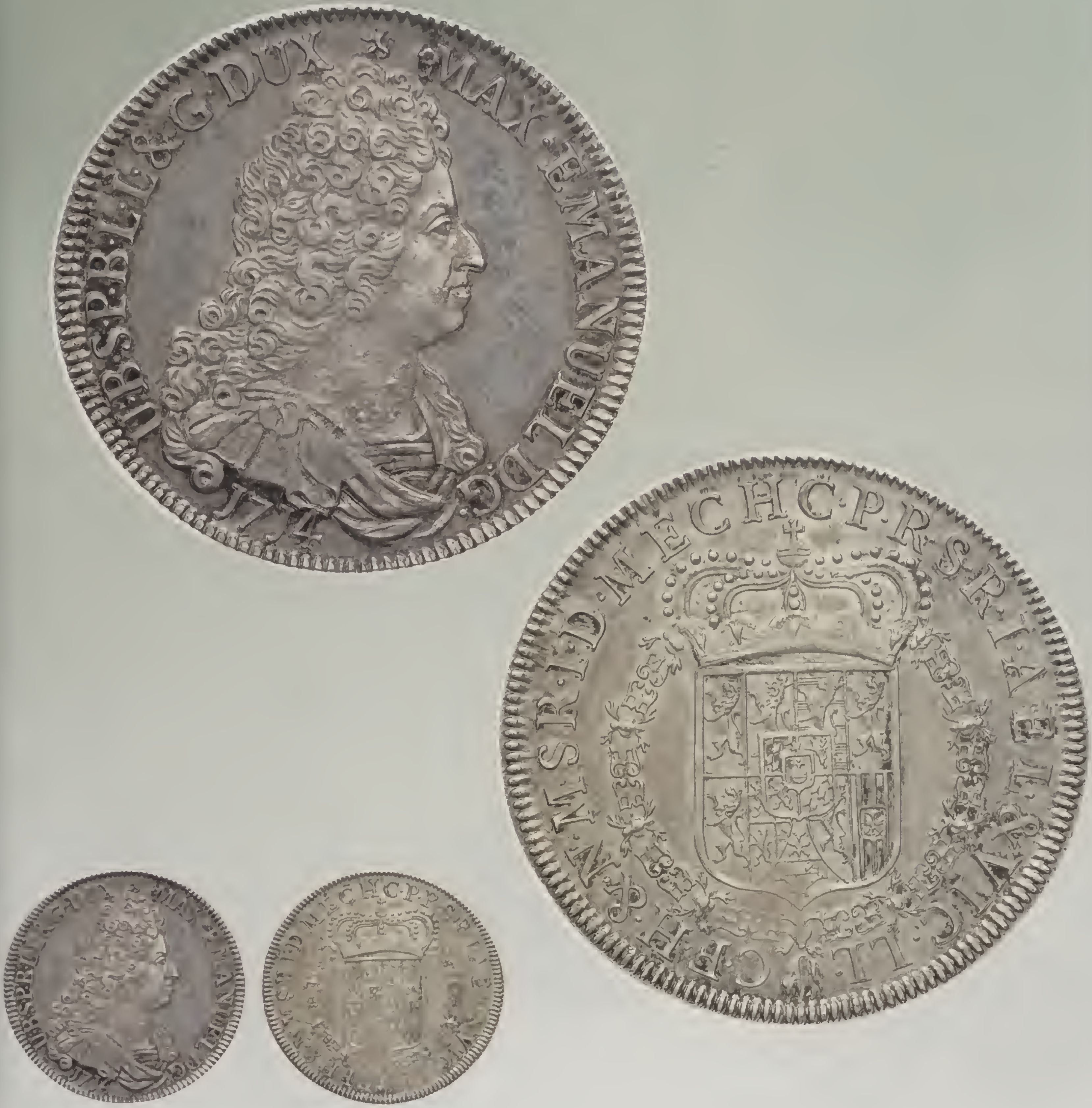
516

Austria — Zara. 9 Francs 20 Centimes (2 Ounce), 1813. Dav-48; KM-2. 59.1 grams In the center of a plain field an incused diamond with a crowned eagle in the center, flanked by ZARA and 1813. Reverse: Incused diamond with value. Three stamps on edge. Virtually as struck. Very rare this nice. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Zara was from Roman times an important trading port on the eastern Adriatic coast, in what is today's Croatia. In the Middle Ages the city was incorporated into the Republic of Venice's growing mercantile empire, lasting until 1797, when it was destroyed by Napoleon. The French then maintained control of the area until their reversals of 1813 brought back the Austrians as besiegers. The French defenders issued three necessity pieces of unusual values: 4 francs - 60 centimes; 9 francs - 20 centimes; and 18 francs - 40 centimes. All are rare.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

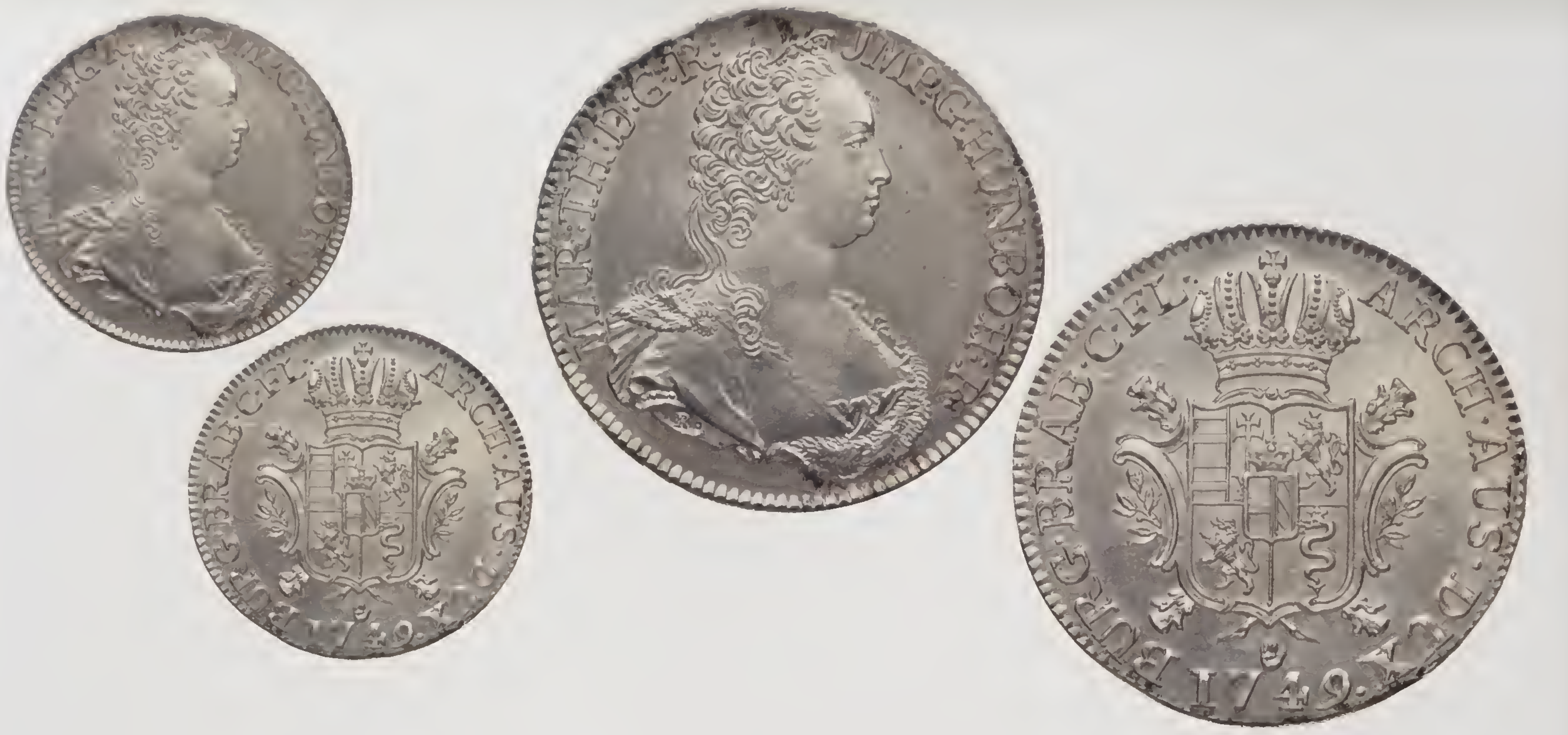
Very Rare 1714 Ecu of Namur


MAX·EMANUEL·D·G·V·B·S·P·B·L·&·C·DUX
1714
M·E·CH·C·P·R·S·R·I·A·EL·V·C·LL·C·P·F·&·M·S·R·I·D·

517

Austrian Netherlands. Reichstaler (Ecu), 1714 (Namur). Dav-1277; Delm.-371; Hahn-222; KM-36. Maximilian II, Emanuel of Bavaria, 1679-1726, as Stadholder of Brabant. Draped and cuirassed bust right. Reverse: Crowned arms, escutcheons at center, Order of Golden Fleece around. Choice strike, with only minimal weakness on reverse, seen as some flat curls on the obverse. The obverse die showing patches of rust. Still, an exceptional example of this rarity, with fine silvery gray toning, and underlying golds at the edges. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Maximilian Emanuel had been appointed governor general of the Netherlands in 1692 under the Spanish king, Charles II. Yet in 1713 the territory was given to the Holy Roman Empire under the Treaty of Utrecht. Theoretically, Maximilian should have been deposed. Yet for some years after 1713 the local authorities resisted imperial control, so Maximilian could remain in Namur and issue this rarity.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000



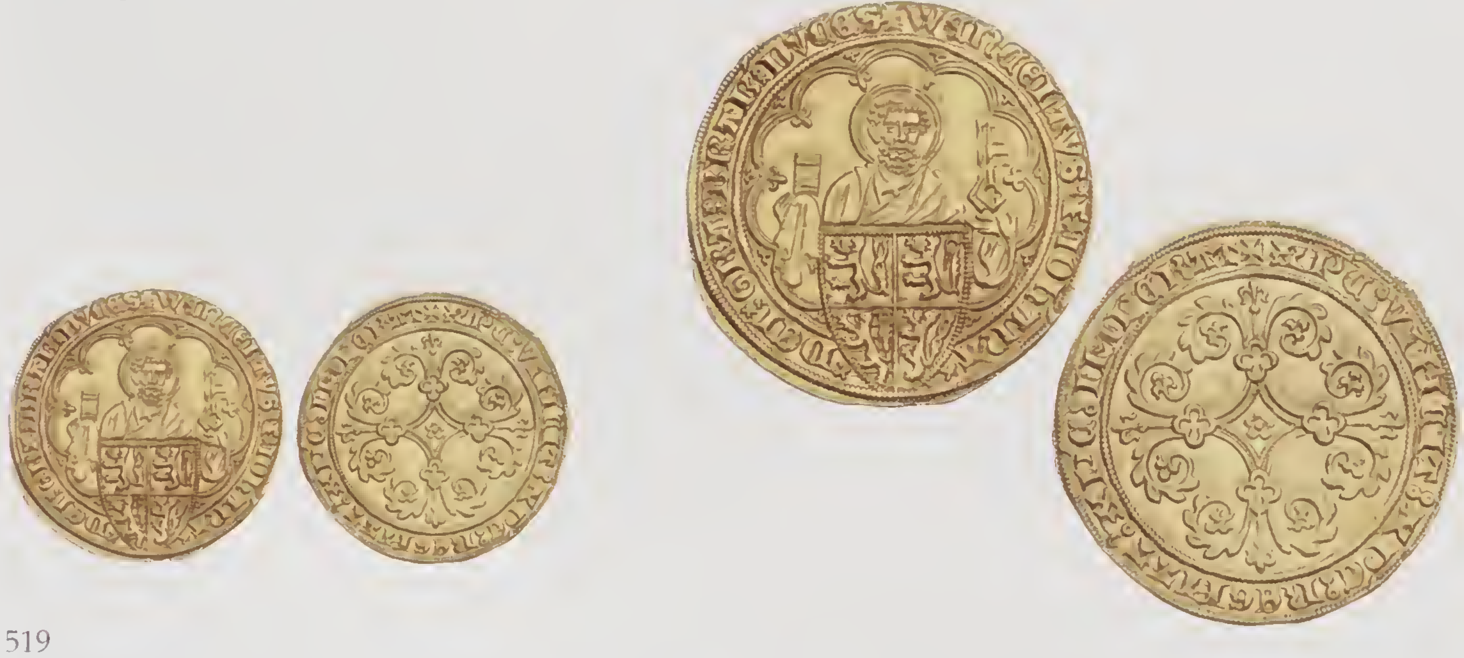
518

Austrian Netherlands. Ducatone, 1749 (Antwerp). Dav-1280; Cr-12. Maria Theresa. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned arms in sprays. Fully lustrous with lovely toning and attractive mature portrait. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The Peace of Utrecht, which resulted in Imperial control of the Netherlands, in actuality was a series of treaties, the overall effect of which was to put an end to the French expansionism which had been plaguing Europe since the Thirty Years War in the previous century. One codicil required Louis XIV to recognize the English succession established by the House of Hanover. Another, with Spain, allowed that Britain would have sole right to the slave trade in Spanish America. One of the last treaties comprising the Peace, the Treaty of Baden (1714), confirmed Austria's ownership of the former Spanish Netherlands.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

Ex Irving Goodman Collection; Illustrated in **Money of The World**, *coin 111.*

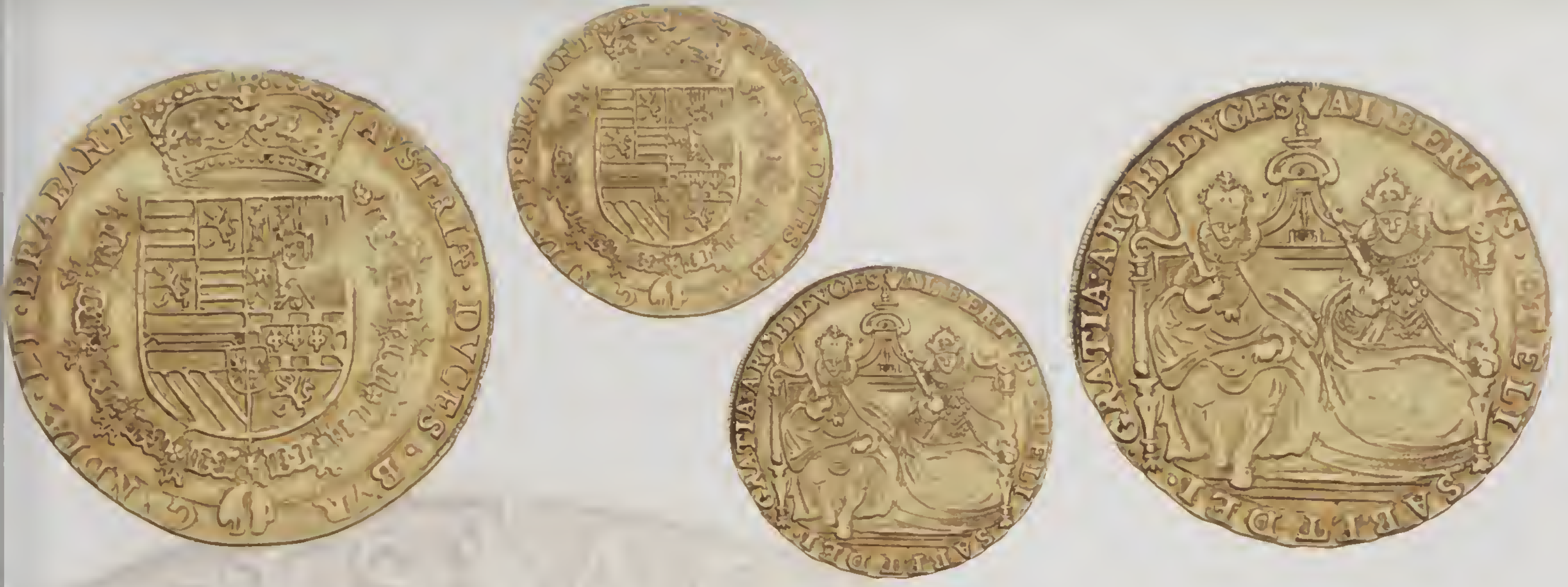
Belgium



519

Belgium — The Brabant (Low Countries). Pieter d'Or, ND (Louvain). Fr-11; Delm.-43; deWitte-390. 4.10 grams. Jeanne & Wenceslas, 1355-1383. St Peter facing, holding key (to the kingdom of Heaven), quartered shield of arms before, all within poly-lobed tressure. Reverse: Ornate cross fleury, rose at center. Mint State. Sharp, problem-free strike, one of the few ever seen with full facial details on Saint Peter. Choice surfaces with areas of deeper gold and reddish toning at the peripheries. Splendid late Medieval art. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Brabant is by far the most important part of southern Belgium, and Antwerp (a diamond and banking center) was part of medieval Brabant. The term "Low Countries" refers to the low-lying lands stretching from Belgium through the Netherlands, all the way to Schleswig Holstein. This coin is a study in numismatic symbolism.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

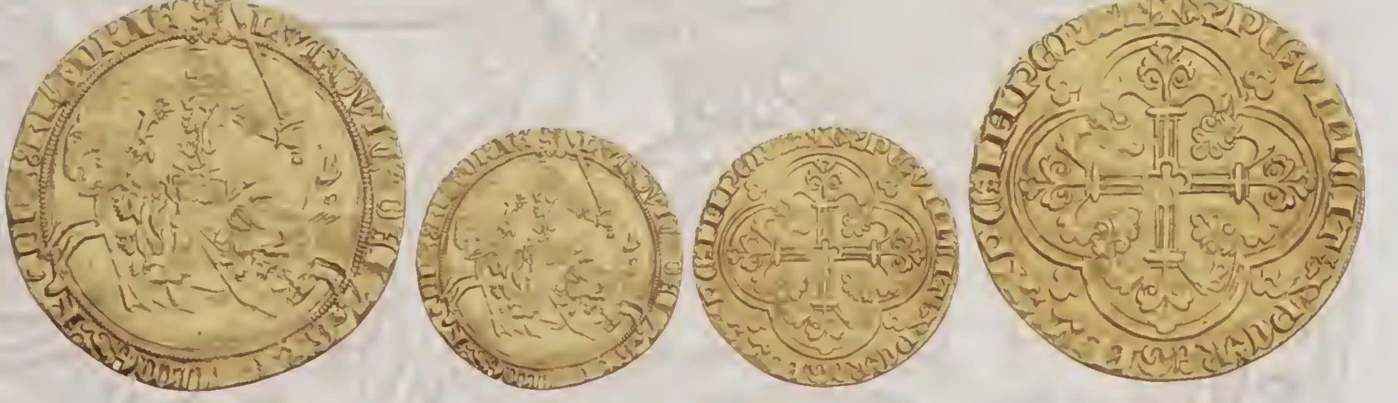


520

Belgium — The Brabant. Double Souverain, ND (Antwerp). Fr-91 (80); Delm-147. Albert and Isabella of Spain, 1598-1621. Duke and Dutchess seated, facing, on thrones. Reverse: Crowned crest within chain. Rare, and the obverse image here is virtually unique among coins, possible only on a coin of great size, and difficult to strike up (as indeed the lower portions of the dual image proves), a handsome piece having residual luster and excellent surfaces, for the soft metal. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Habsburg Spain gained complete control of the region through the skilled services of Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, who was installed as governor-general. A capable adversary against the Protestants, he succeeded in holding the southern provinces for Roman Catholicism, and crushing Protestantism in the key southern cities of the province, especially that of Antwerp. Philip II of Spain gave his oldest daughter, Isabel, in marriage to her cousin, Archduke Albert, and set the couple up as joint sovereigns of the Low Countries. Their stewardship was rather moderating and conciliatory, for it improved and restored conditions for their subjects. Nevertheless conflicts continued. While the Flemish areas looked to the Archduke and Duchess for stability, the Dutch were determined to retain their independence. In 1609, after years of land skirmishes, and coastal blockades by the Dutch, the couple acceded to a truce with the United Provinces that left the Dutch free of Spanish interference (although it lasted only eleven years). Unfortunately for their subjects, the couple died without issue, and the lands reverted once more to the Spanish crown, and the territory's fortunes were tied into Spain's slow decline.

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

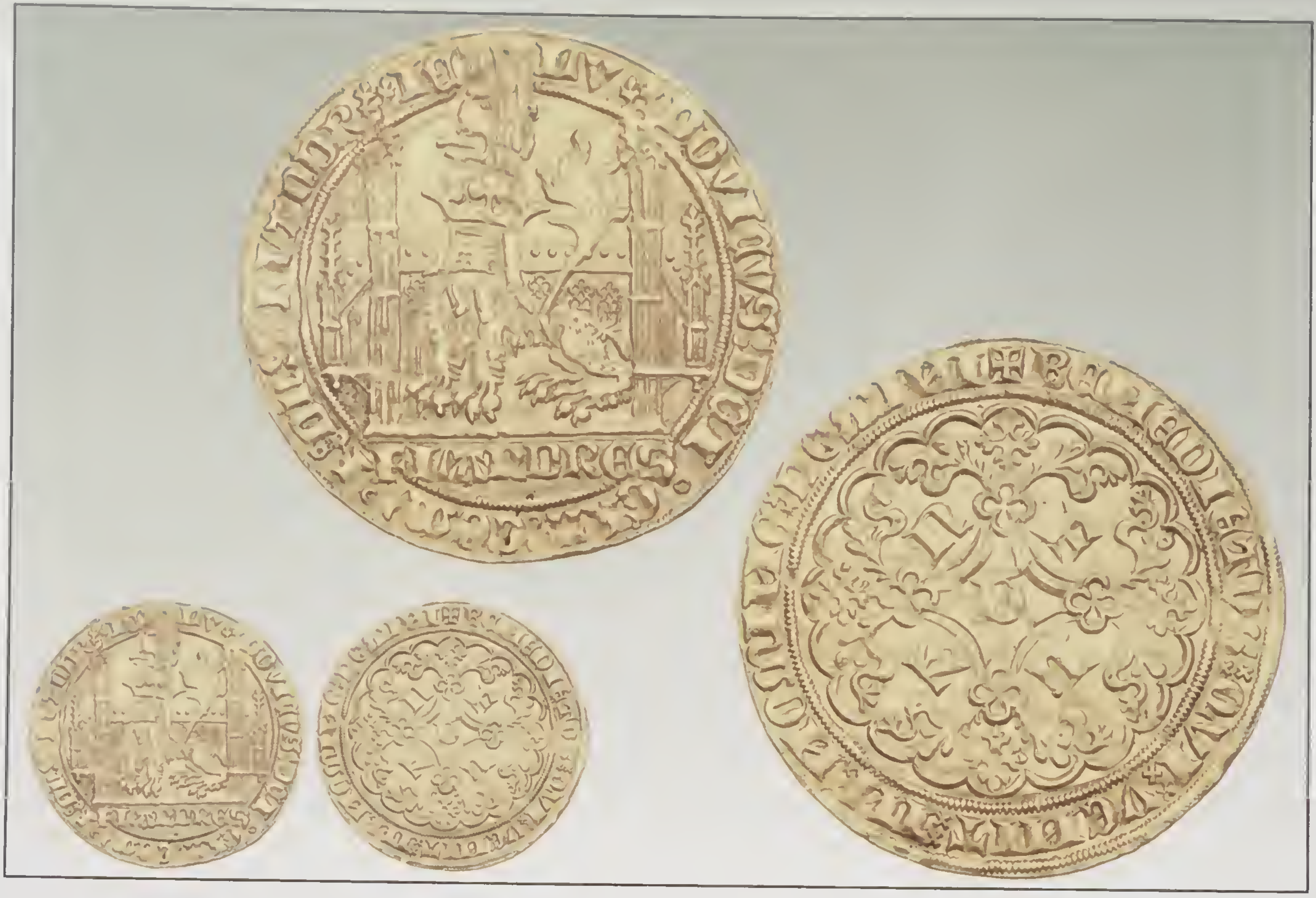


521

Belgium — Flanders (Low Countries). Franc a Cheval (Cavalier d'Or), ND (Ghent, struck 1361-1364). Fr-156 (99); Gaill.-212; Delm.-458; Coll. Vernier 10-11. 3.51 grams. Louis de Maele, 1346-1384. Knight in full regalia, wielding sword, on galloping horse with heraldic mantle left. Reverse: Cross fleury within double quadrilobe frame. Essentially As Struck with a detailed strike, somewhat "shadowy" on the horseman, mainly from the style of engraving, the flan large and full without cracks, complete legends right to the outer top letters, all clearly readable, surfaces choice with only small abrasions in the soft gold. All in all, a particularly charming specimen. Rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**

In the Middle Ages the two main centers of economic activity were northern Italy and the Low Countries. While the Italians embraced the entire compass of trade, in the Low Countries, by contrast, the cities were industrial and manufacturing centers, and vast quantities of foreign coins poured into the area. In this situation, the money-changers were an essential and important component of the economy. With numerous national and imitative coins, not to mention periodically debased or inflationary coinages, banking became a complicated profession, and was so much on the collective conscious mind that the banker or money-changer became one of the most popular subjects in the repertoire of Flemish painters. This marvelous coin, much like the paintings of money-counters of this era, is a classic of this period of transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance.

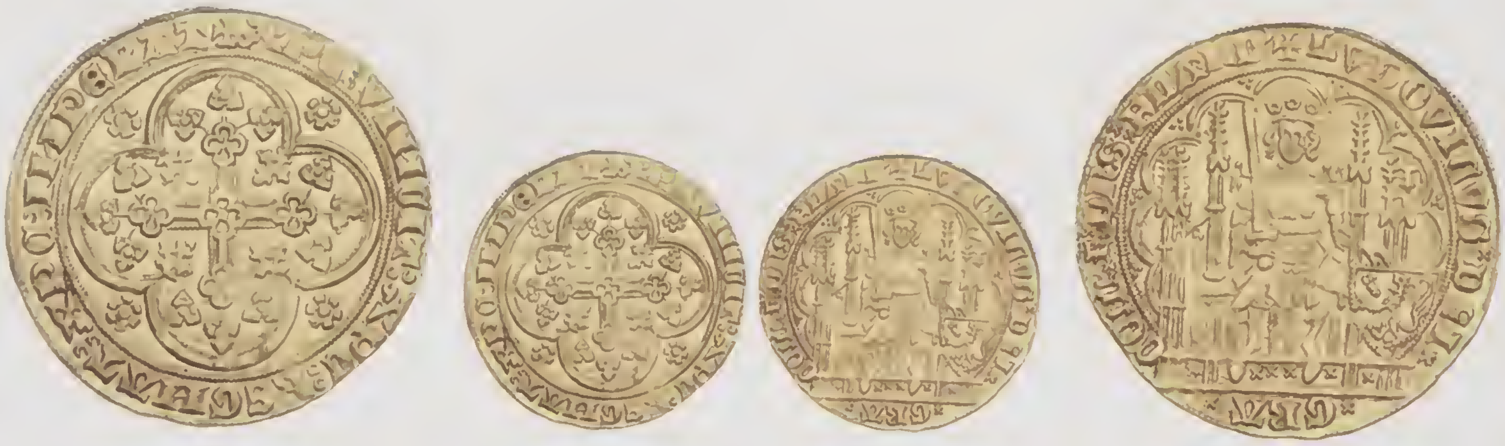
Estimated Value .... $1,700 - 1,900



522

Belgium — Flanders (Low Countries). Gouden Gehelmde Leeuw, or Lion d'Or, ND (Ghent, struck c. 1370). Fr-157; Gaill.-214; Delm.-460; Coll. Vernier 13. 5.41 grams. Louis de Maele, 1346-1384. Lion seated left within ornate gothic baldaquin, wearing crowned helmet with elaborate lion-headed crest; in exergue FLANDRES. Reverse: Cross fleury with "D" at center, "F-L-A-N" letters within the angles, all within poly-lobed tressure. Choice, Mint State with a detailed strike, on a full large flan, again with fully legible and complete legends. Rare; an exceptional piece. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Brussels is the main city of Flanders in the northern part of modern-day Belgium, while Ghent has always been one of the more picturesque spots of the region, a place where diplomats would meet — where, for instance, the treaty ending the war between Great Britain and United States was signed in 1812.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

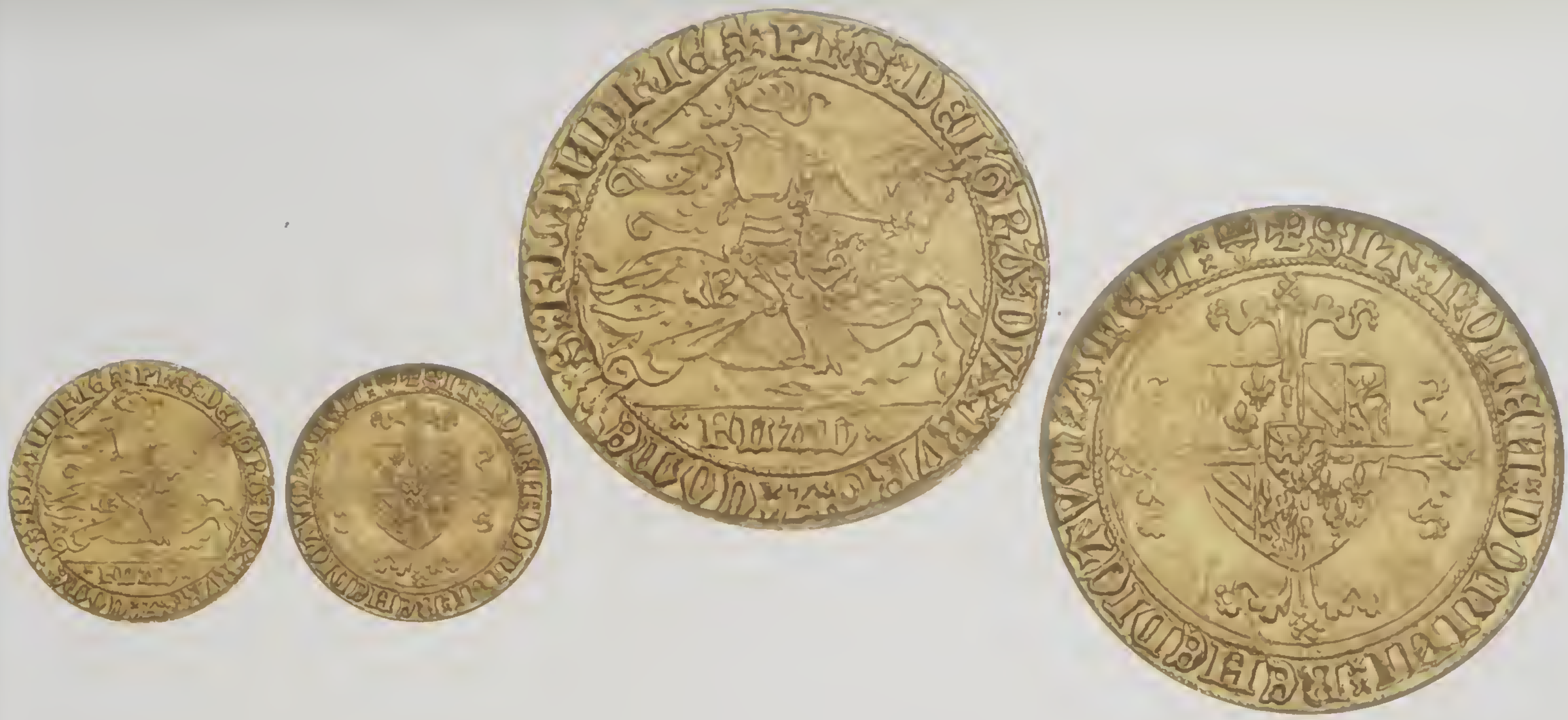


523

Belgium — Flanders (Low Countries). Chaise d'Or, ND (Ghent). Fr-163; Gaill.-218; Delm. 466; Coll. Vernier 20. 4.48 grams. Louis de Maele, 1346-1384. Ruler on ornate gothic throne facing, holding upright sword and hand resting on shield having lion within, all within gothic poly-lobed tressure. Reverse: Cross fleury with voided quatrefoil at center, fleur-de-lis at the angles, all within quatre-lobe tressure. A gorgeous example, glowing with reddish gold luster and blessed with an especially even, crisp strike. Obverse die shows a touch of light die rust. Scarce this nice. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The reign of Louis of Maele was one of the more stable and lengthy stewardships among those of his contemporaries. With prosperous Flanders benefiting in particular from the English wool trade, and generally awash in incoming foreign currency, local coinage in gold became vital. The Chaise d'Or was the final, and longest enduring, issue of Louis' large gold coins, although it was a bit on the light side — averaging roughly 4.5 grams. His coin types were mostly imitative of earlier or contemporary French examples. However, the Lion d' Or was unique to Louis' artistic visions and was, incidentally, the heaviest of his gold issues.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 78.*

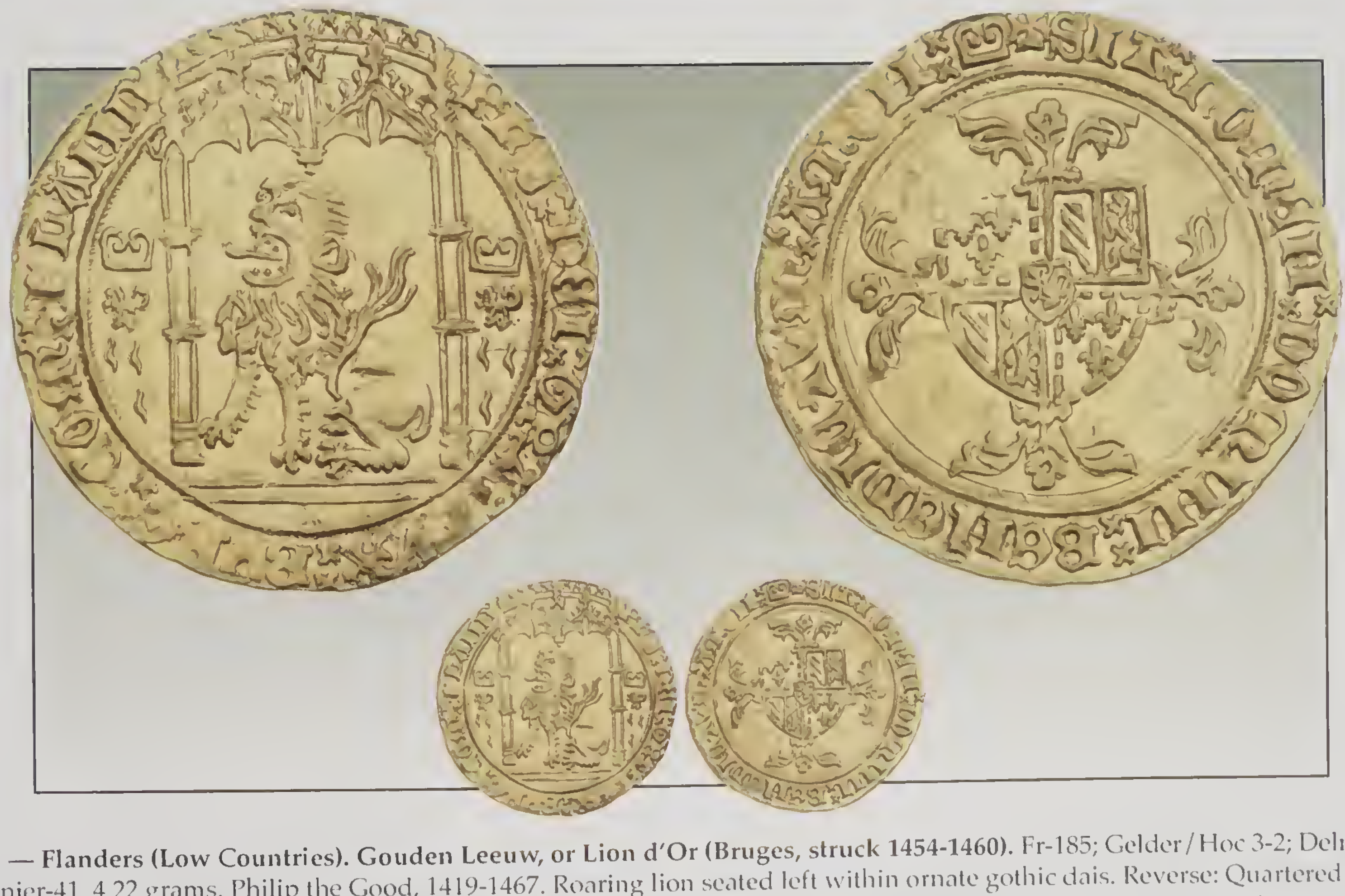


524

Belgium - Flanders. Cavalier d'or, ND (Ghent). Fr-183; Delm-487. Philippe Le Bon (Philip The Good), 1419-1467. Ruler on horse. Reverse Arms on cross. Struck on a large flan. An extraordinary perfect specimen in every respect. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

(*).



525

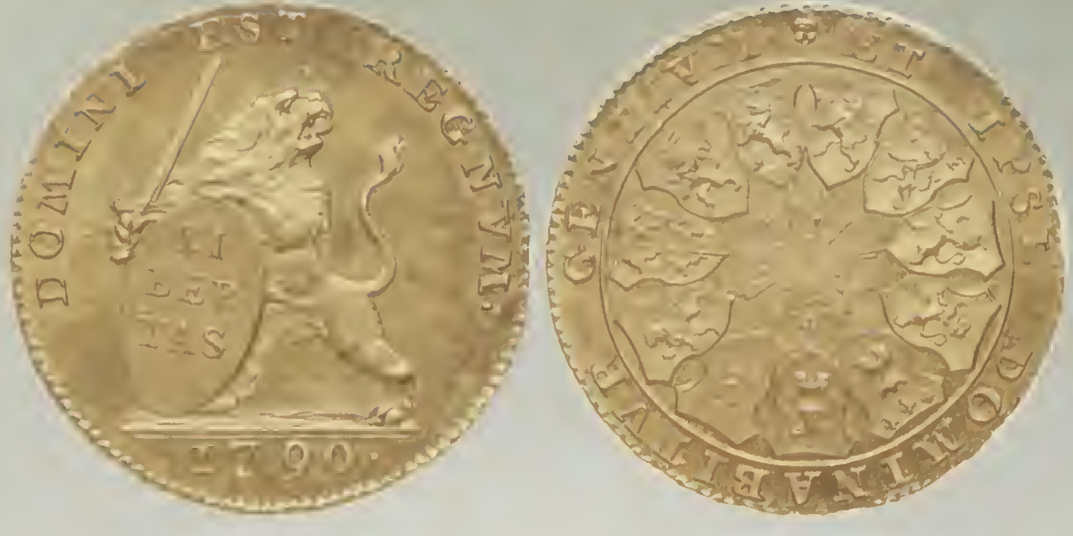
Belgium — Flanders (Low Countries). Gouden Leeuw, or Lion d'Or (Bruges, struck 1454-1460). Fr-185; Gelder / Hoc 3-2; Delm.-489; Coll. Vernier-41. 4.22 grams. Philip the Good, 1419-1467. Roaring lion seated left within ornate gothic dais. Reverse: Quartered arms of Flanders and Bourgogne supported on cross fleury. Excellent, detailed strike, far sharper than most known pieces. In vigorous style; lustrous and a really Choice example. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Philip, known as "the Good," was not particularly good in a moral sense. He vowed to go on a crusade to the Holy Land but never went. He recognized the claims of the English in France, then betrayed his alliance and supported the French king. Then he went against the French king, Charles VII, and supported his rebellious son, the Dauphin, later to become Louis XI. What he did accomplish through his machinations was to double the size of his territory. Perhaps "the Clever" would have been a more appropriate name. His coinage here is among the more exquisite issues of the age.

Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 86.*

Superb 14 Florins of 1790



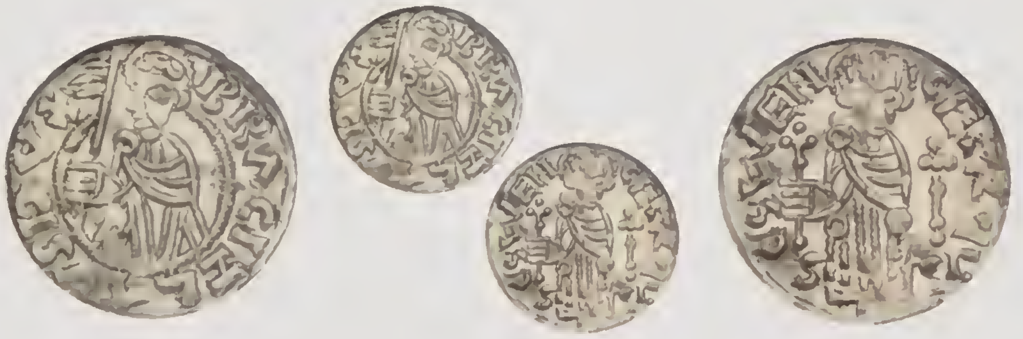
526

Belgium. Lion d' Or of 14 Florins, 1790 (Brussels). Fr-402; Delm.-221; Witte-1155; KM-51. 8.32 grams. Insurrection of the United Belgians, 1790-1792. The Belgian Lion standing left, head turned right, holding sword and shield inscribed "LI BER TAS". Reverse: Rayed Sun encircled by the coats of arms of the eleven rebellious provinces. A wonderfully even, detailed strike. Lustrous to matte devices on reflective fields; both dies already showing light breaks. Some trivial abrasions scattered in the fields, nevertheless an especially fine example of this rarity. Even rarer in this grade. Handsome rich gold toning, with light areas of red. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Belgium was at this time under the control of the Austrian Emperor Joseph II, who alienated the Belgians to the point of rebellion. Ironically, soon after the lands were re-conquered, they were taken by Napoleon's armies. The symbolism here makes it a marvelous piece from the Age of Revolution.
Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 130.*

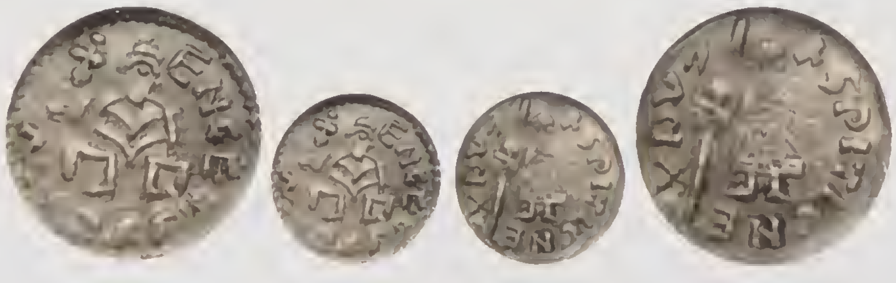
Bohemia



527

Bohemia. Denar, ND. Cach-317. 1.14 grams. **Bretislav I, 1037-1055.** Obv. Mitered saint between two crosses. Leg: SCS WENCEZLAVS. Reverse Monarch holding lance. Leg: BRACIZIMS DVX. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $300 - 400

(*).

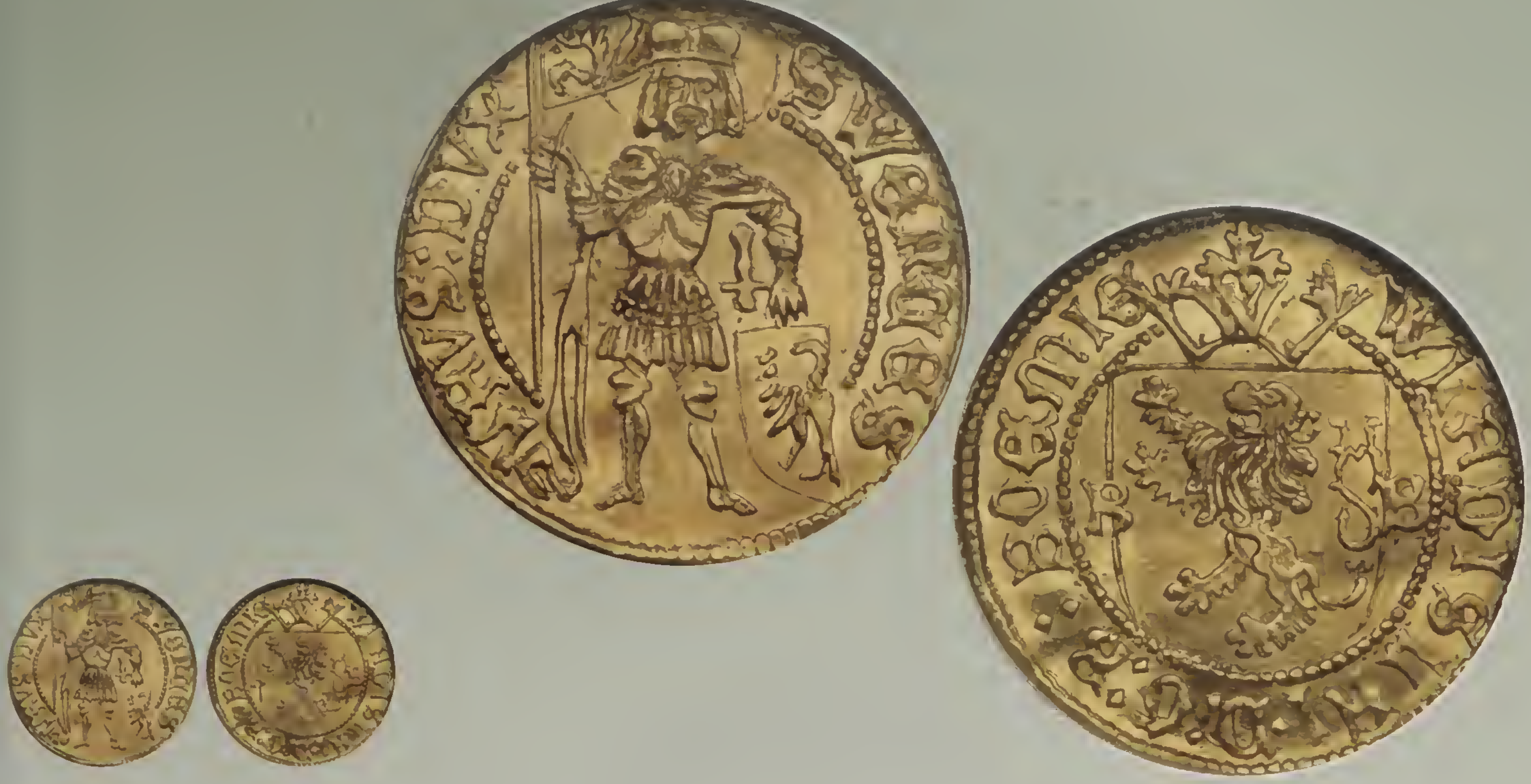


528

Bohemia. Denar, ND. Cach-330. 0.97 grams. Prague mint. **Spytihnew II, 1048-1054 and 1055-1061.** Obv. Standing figure holding spear. Leg: +SPITICNE - VDVX. Reverse Seated figure holding orb. Leg: SCSW -ENCEZS. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $150 - 200

(*).

Very Rare Vladislav II Goldgulden



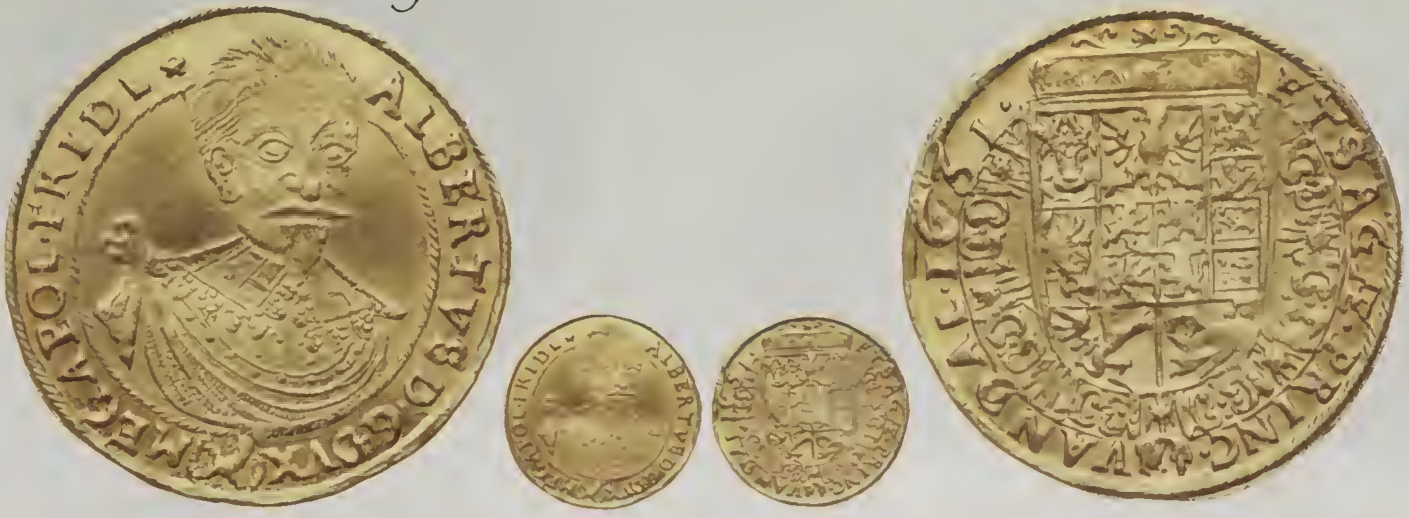
529

Bohemia. Goldgulden, ND. Fr-7. 3.55 grams. 21.33 mm. Vladislav II (Jagiellonian Dynasty), 1471-1516. Haloed armored monarch standing with flag in right hand and eagle embossed shield in left hand. Leg: S.WENCES - LAVS; DVX. Reverse Bohemian lion in crowned shield, R - B at sides. Leg: WLAD.ISLAI.D:G:R:BOHEMIE. Very rare early goldgulden in exceptional quality. **NGC graded MS-63.**

One of the rarer Goldguldens of this entire collection. Exceptional quality as well. Vladislav was the eldest son of of king Casimir of Poland. He was the ruler of Bohemia and Hungary. Due to the Polish connection, this coin is sought after by both collectors of Bohemian and Polish coins.
Estimated Value .... $14,000 - 15,000

(*).

Very Rare Ducat of Wallenstein



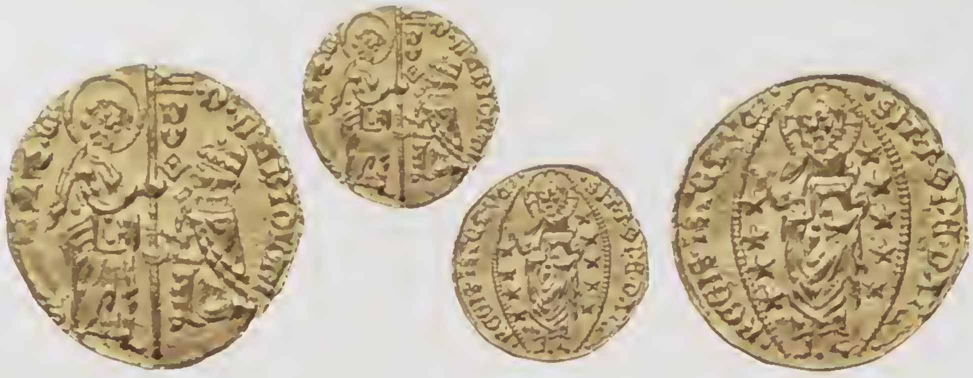
530

Bohemia (Wallenstein). Ducat, 1631. Fr-145; KM-61. 3.70 grams. 21.94 mm. Albert Wallenstein (Duke of Friedland and Sagan), 1625-1634. Front large facing armored and draped bust in beaded circle broken at the top. Leg. ALBERTVS.D.G.DVX. MEGAPOL. FRIDL. Reverse Crowned complex arms. Leg: ET.SAGAE.PRINC. -VANDAL.1631. Very Rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Wallenstein is one of the most fascinating characters of this period. Born of a noble family, he was appointed general of the Imperialist forces by emperor Ferdinand II. A great general, he won numerous battles for his commander. Unfortunately, his ego was as great as his abilities, and he so angered his officer corps, that they assasinated him.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 17,000

(*).

Chios



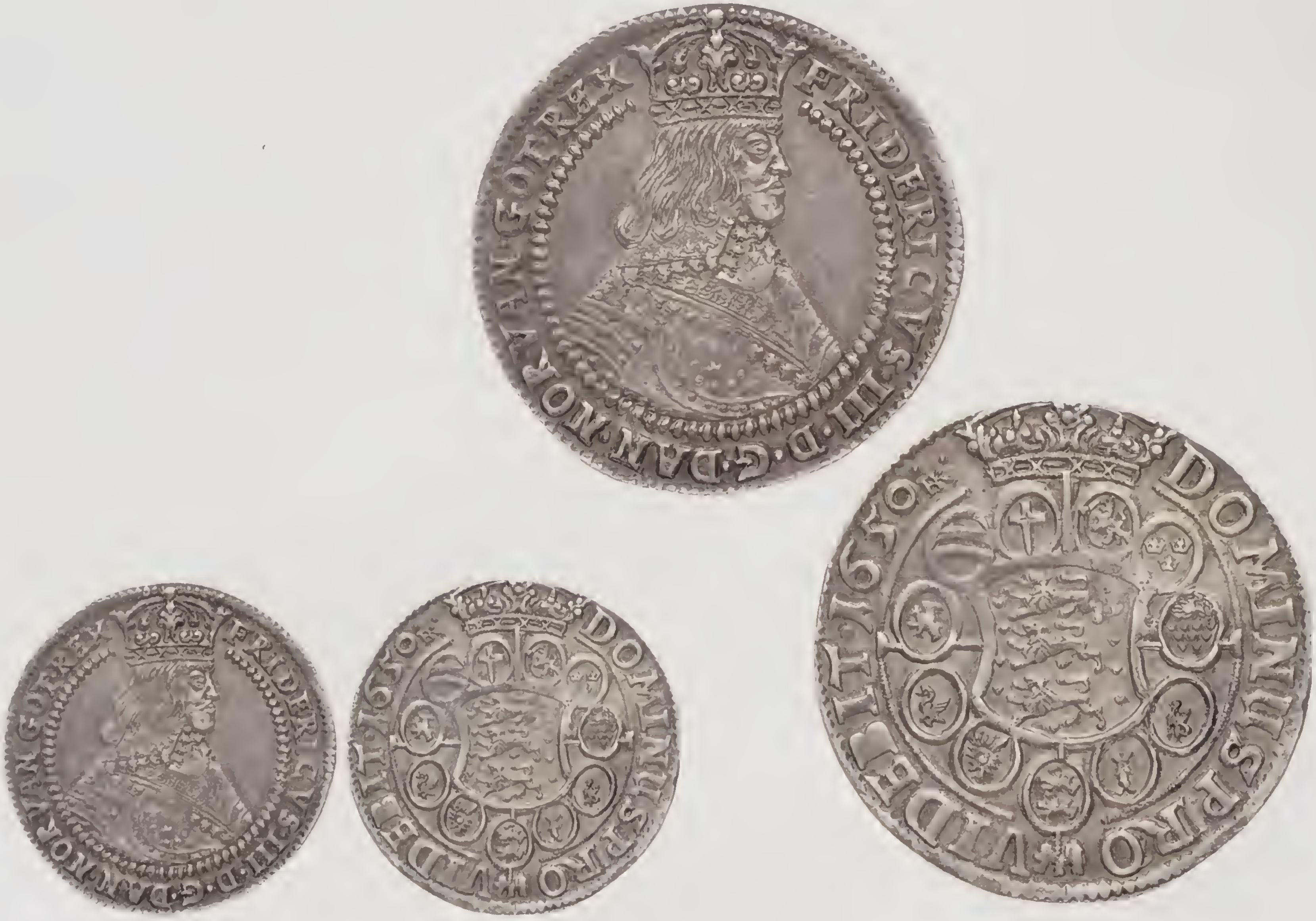
531

Chios. Zecchino (Ducat), ND. Fr-4; Schumberger Pl XIV,#14; Ives & Grierson Pl XI, #2; Gamberini-398. 3.51 grams. 20.58 mm. Philippo Maria Visconti, 1421-1436. Milanese Dukes. Venetian imitation. Obv: Doge kneeling before St. Peter. Legend left: .S.PETRUS; Legend right: .D.MEDIOLAN. Reverse Christ in glory. Legend somewhat blundered but of ususal venetian motto REGIS-ISTE.DUC. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

(*).

Denmark



532

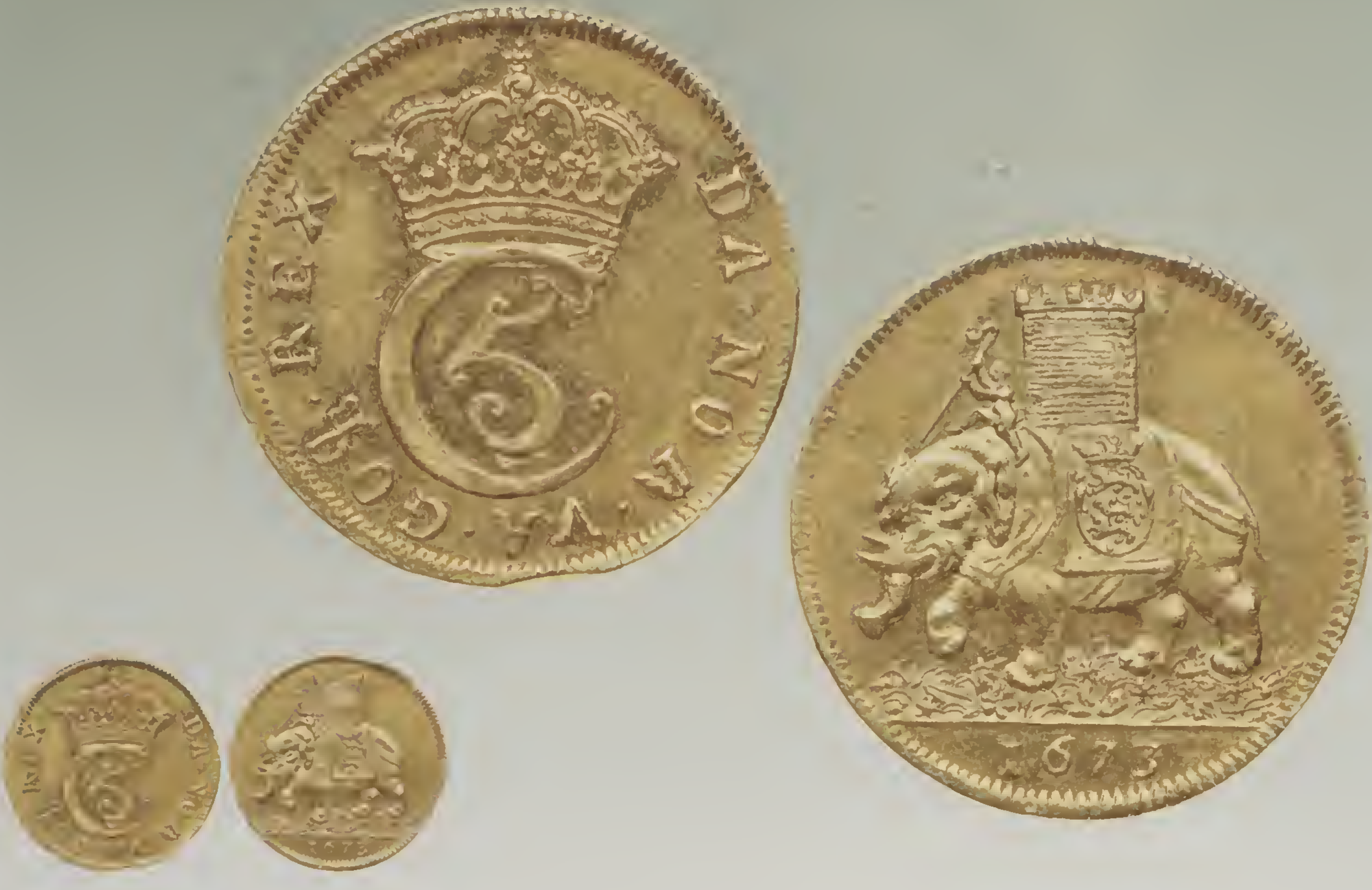
Denmark. Speciedaler, 1650. Dav-3540; Hede-50a. Frederik III. Crowned, armored bust right. Reverse: Crowned, royal crest surrounded by eleven provincial crests. Lovely toning, sharply struck on a particularly fine flan, rare and superb for the type. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Frederick III was king of both Denmark and Norway. The early part of his reign was spent combatting the aggressive Swedish king Charles X. After Frederick successfully withstood Charles' siege of Copenhagen, he became loved by his people, and was granted absolute rule at the expense of the Danish nobility. His coinage was well used, so finding an example of a Speciedaler in this lofty condition is most unusual.

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

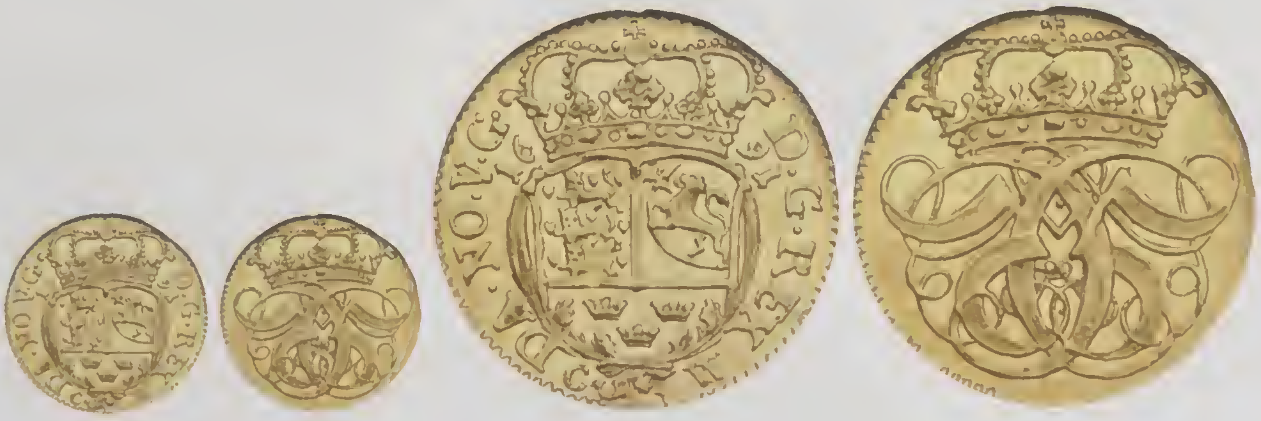
Very Rare Danish 1673, 2 Ducats



533

Denmark. Gold 2 Ducats, 1673. Fr-198; Hede-3. 6.90 grams. Christian V, 1670-1699. Crowned monogram of Christian. Reverse: Elephant advancing left, with tower on back and goaded by Moor; date below. Small planchet defect at 6 o'clock. Some marks, but this is an extraordinarly well cared for piece, well made with great detail and much residual luster. Few survived so fine! Very rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

There are many "elephant" coin collectors, so this coin is both highly elusive and avidly sought after. It is believed that this issue was produced as a special award to those few members of Denmark's highest chivalric order, the Order of the Elephant. The watchtower on the elephant's back stood for purity. A marvelous piece.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 17,500

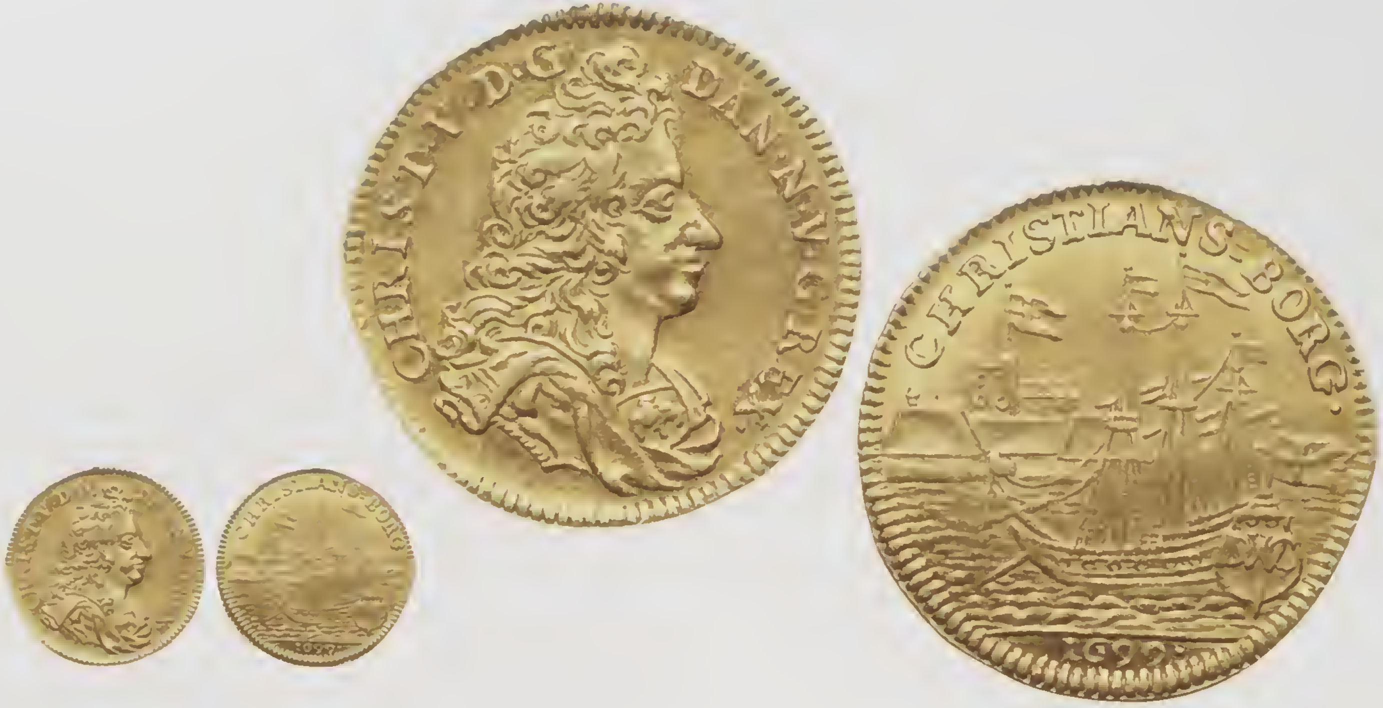


534

Denmark. Ducat, 1691. Fr-201; Hede-29; KM-414. 3.46 grams. 22.29 mm. Christian V, 1670-1699. Obv. Crowned over double C5 monogram. Reverse Crowned cartouche containing three arms; Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Leg: DA.NO.V.G (crown) D.G.REX. Date divides arms under crown at top and C-W at the bottom. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

(*).

Very Rare 1699 Ship Ducat

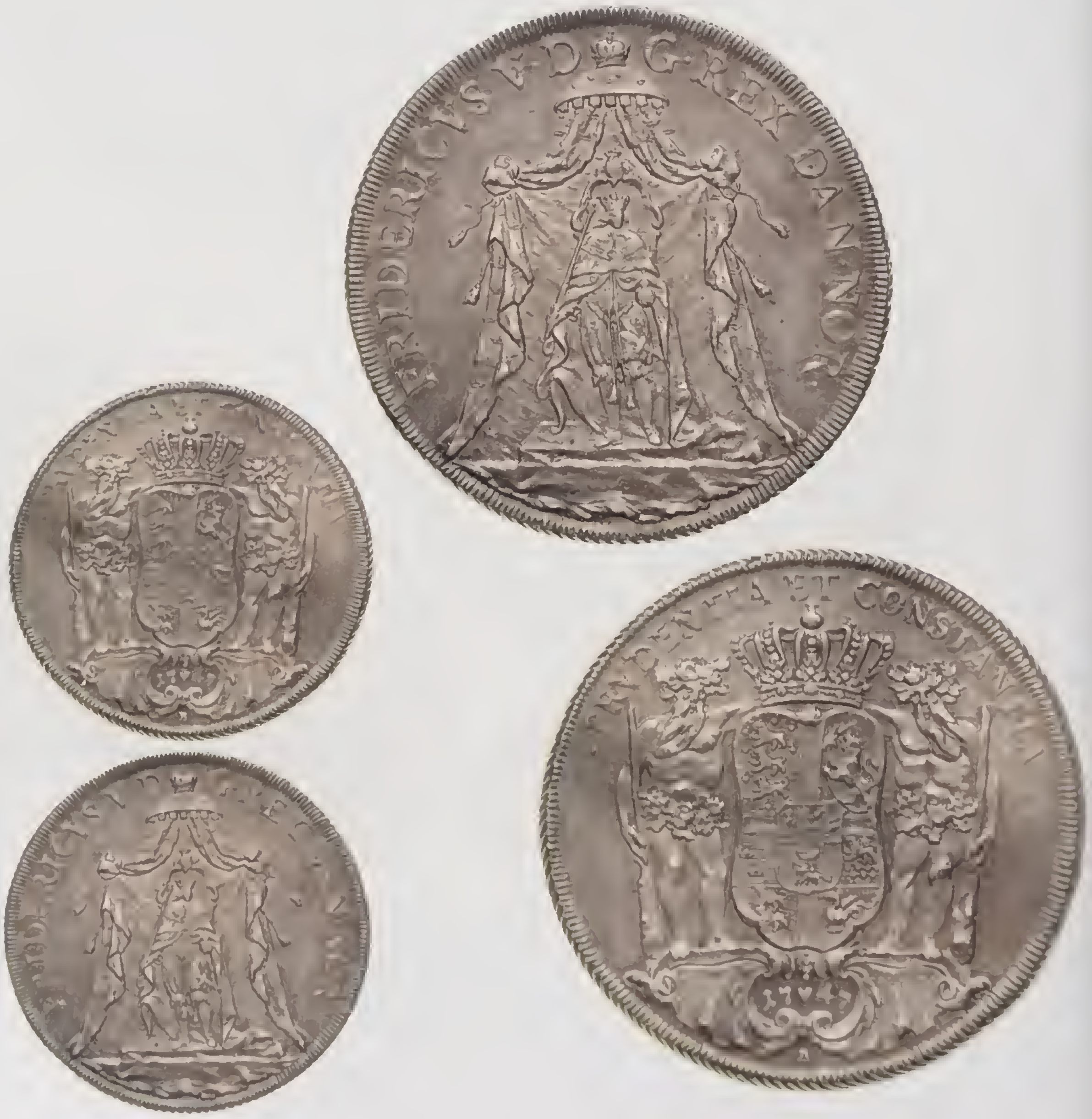


535

Denmark. Ducat, 1699. Fr-170; Hede-53; KM-453; 3.46 grams. 20.90 mm. Christian V, 1670-1699. Portrait bust of king right. Leg: CHRIST.V.D.G - DAN.N.V.G.REX. Reverse Ship in Christiansborg harbor. Leg: CHRISTIANS = BVRG, date below. Very Rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**

One of the most important trade ducats and a difficult coin to attain for ship collectors. An almost never offered type. One of the last coins produced by Christian before his untimely death.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

(*).



536

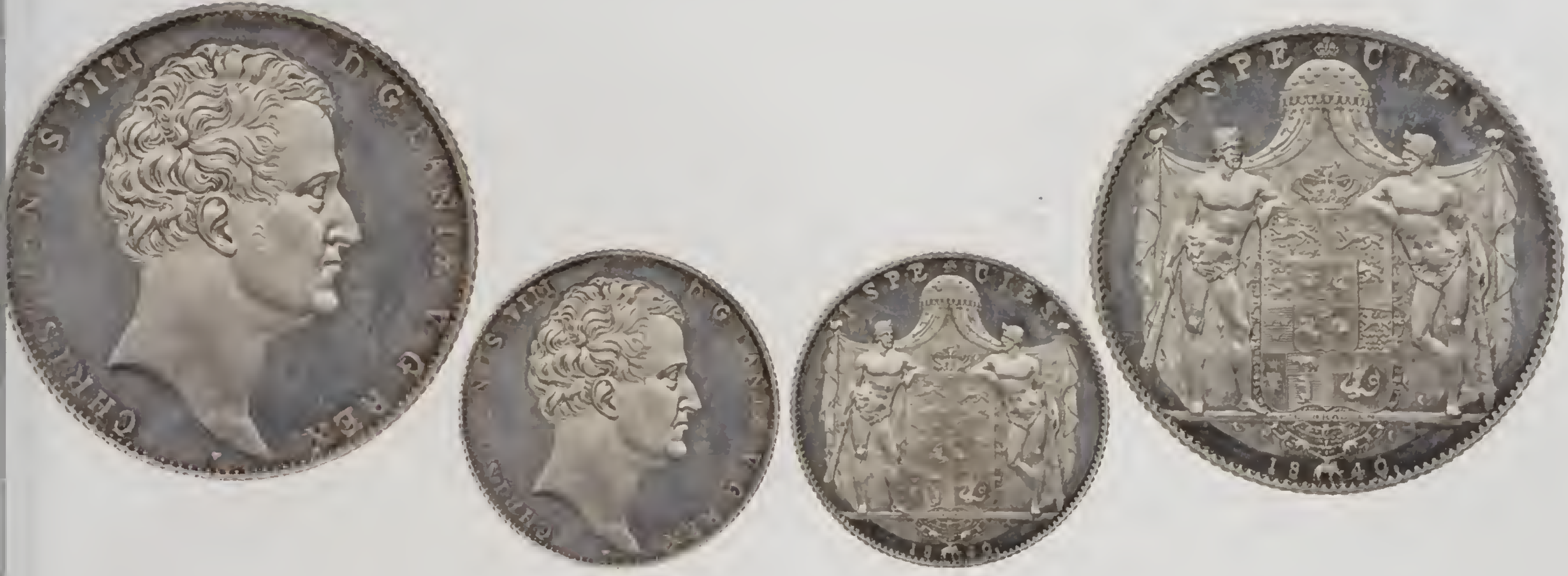
Denmark. 2 Speciedaler, 1747. Dav-1298; Cr-17. 57.8 grams. Frederick V. King on throne under canopy. Reverse: Crowned and supported arms on base. Unusually sharp for this issue, and toned in charming shades of mauve and gray. Rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

A very important coin since it is the only Double Speciedaler minted by Denmark in the 18th century. Its double size is probably due to inflation running strong in Europe at the time.

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare Proof 1840 Speciesdaler

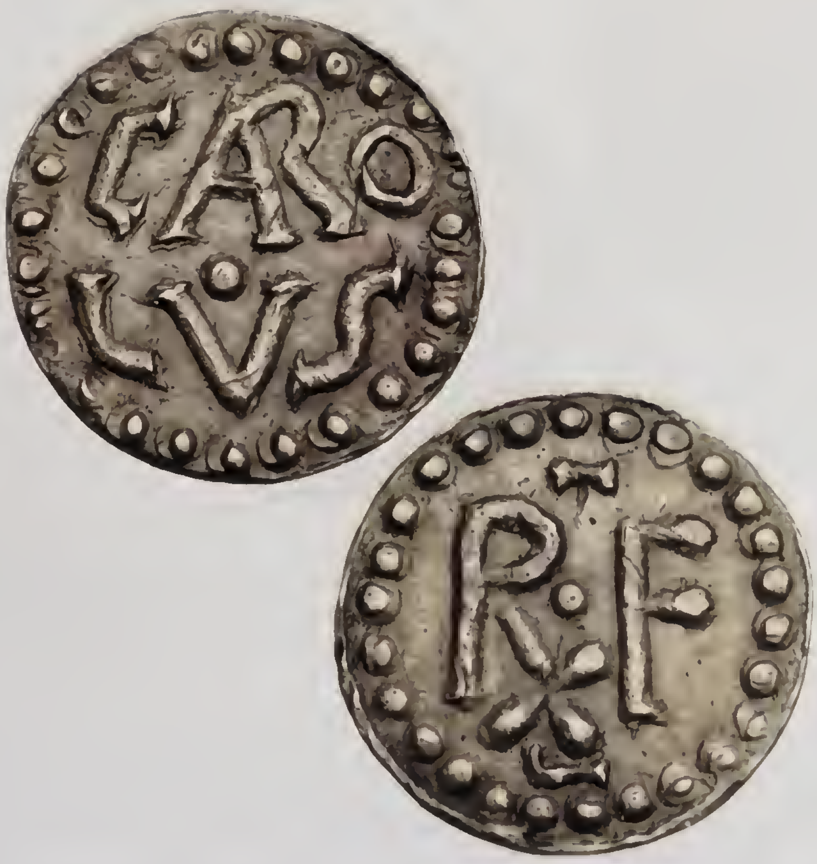


37
enmark. Proof Speciesdaler, 1840 (Copenhagen). Dav-74; Cr-128; Hede-3a. Christian VIII. Mintmark, heart. Fully mirrored surfaces heathed in lovely steel-gray toning with iridescent hues. Faint hairlines account for the technical grade, but this coin has excellent eye ppeal. Extremely rare in this condition. **NGC graded Proof 64.**

hristian VIII, King of Denmark, Duke of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, ruled from 1839-1848. He was the nephew of Christian II and successor to Frederick VI. Although under his watch there was increasing tension with Germany over the ownership of the uchies of Schleswig-Holstein (which occupy the Jutland peninsula), his reign is known for the exceptional growth of prosperity in enmark.
stimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

x Irving Goodman Collection.

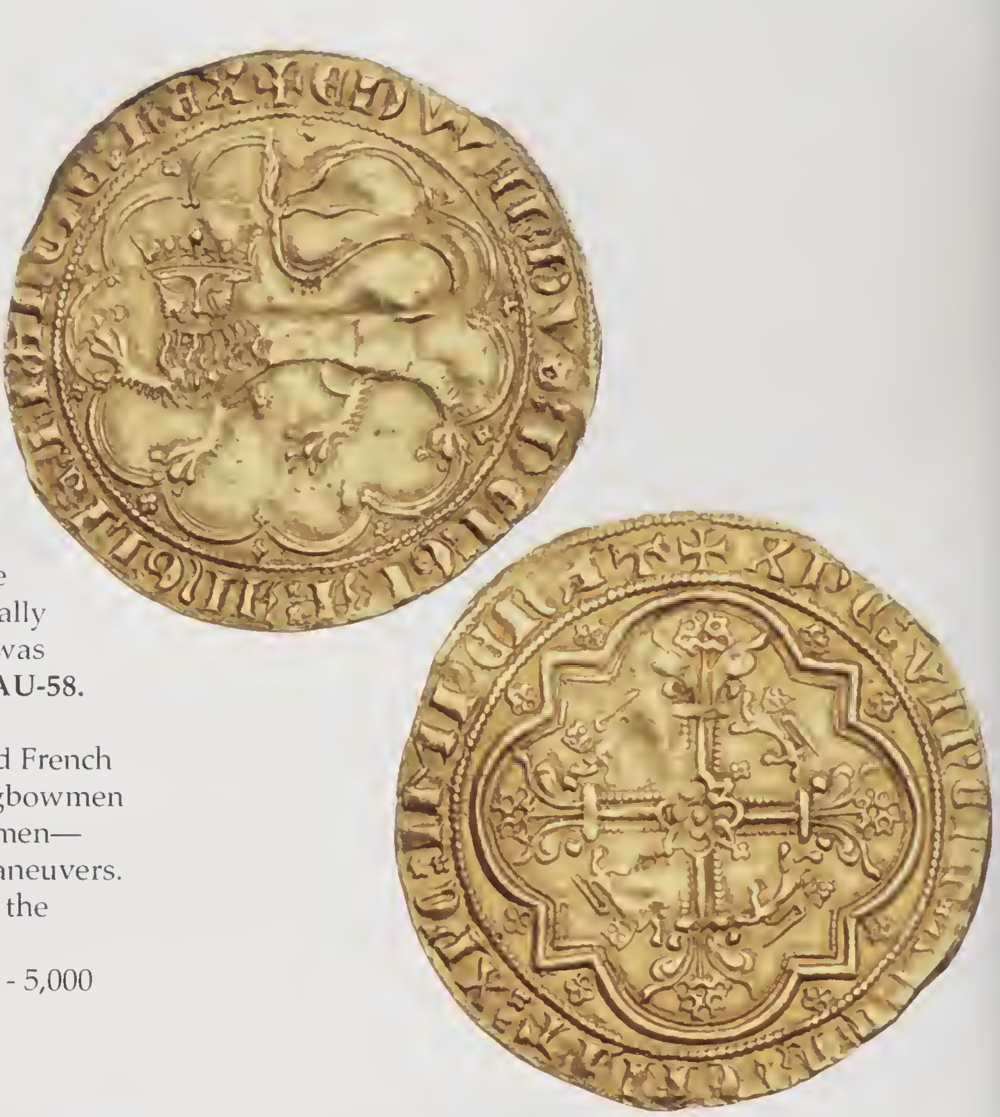
France



538
France. Frankish Kingdom — Carolingians. Charlemagne, AD 768-814. Light Denier (Uncertain mint: Milan?). 1.04 grams. Name in two lines: CARO / LVS, bead border around. *Reverse:* Inscription, RX - F (Rex Francorum, "King of the Franks"), bead border around. Cf. MEC 730, 731; Morrison/Grunthal 226 var.; Prou 891. Bold strike, on especially fine metal. Handsome light toning. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Ex "Princely Cabinet," Cahn, Auktion 79 (1932), lot 1215; Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 64.

Edward III Leopard d' Or

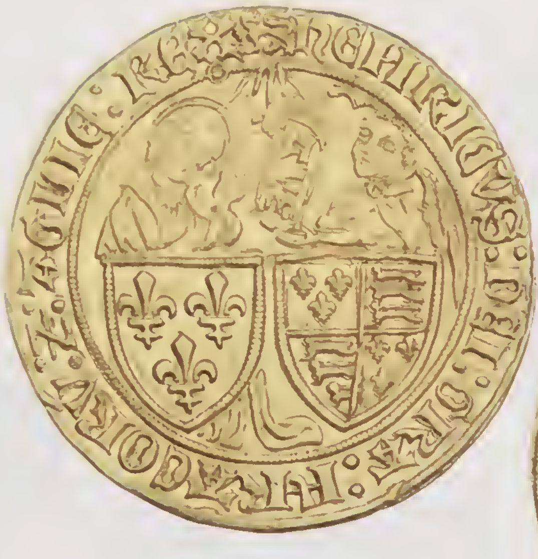


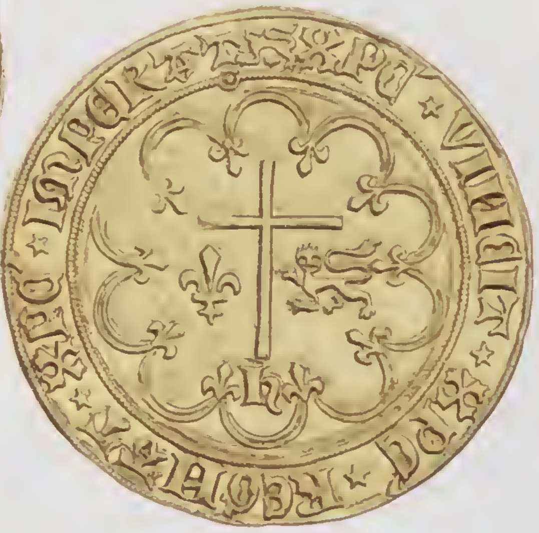
539

France. Anglo-Gallic coinage, Leopard d'Or, ND (Aquitaine). Fr.-4; Elias-38b; B-482; P.A.-2844. 3.84 grams. Edward III of England, 1327-1377. Crowned lion passant left, within poly-lobed tressure. Reverse: Cross fleury, leopards in angles, all within angled quadrilobe. Excellent strike overall on a large flan, toned a beautiful golden red. Unusually clear legends, and the leopard motif for which the coinage was named is crisp in essential details. Very rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Located in southwestern France, Aquitaine was a conquered French province during the Hundred Years War as the English longbowmen overwhelmed the French, with their hired Italian crossbowmen—outdistanced them in firepower and outsmarted them in maneuvers. The symbolism and legends of this coin must have enraged the French. As a late Medieval coin, it is simply stunning.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 75.*



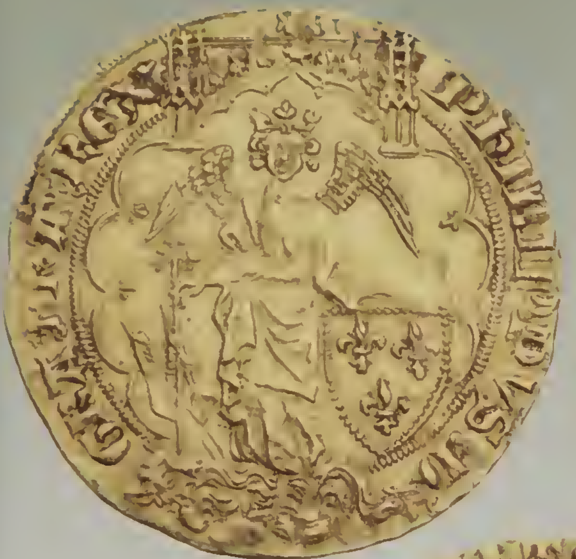


540

France. Anglo-Gallic coinage, Salut d'Or, ND (Rouen). Fr-18; Elias-270. Henry VI, 1422-1453. Madonna and archangel Gabriel over arms of France and England. Reverse: Latin cross in polylobe with fleur-de-lis and leopard. Mintmark, Leopard. A gorgeous example, top portion of the central obverse showing softness but crisp on almost all other details, therefore exceptional, on a broad flan with full, sharp legends, the luster satiny and the gold a most alluring color. **NGC graded MS-63.**

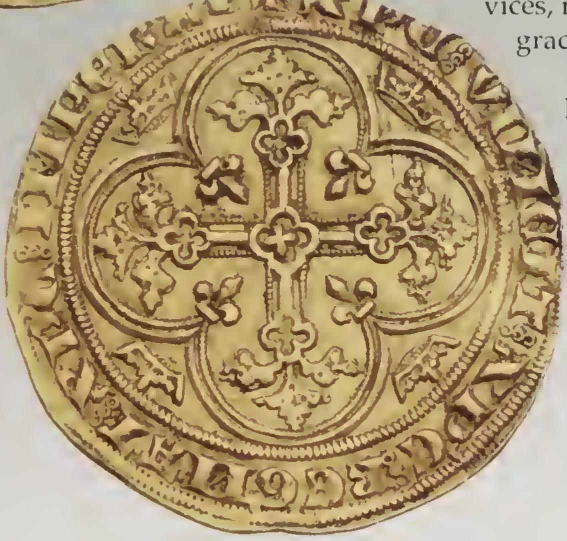
This historic coin was minted at Rouen, capital of Normandy in northern France. When Henry V conquered it, the province and town became a part of England. Joan of Arc was burned at the stake here, and a large memorial still stands at the town center honoring her. The Salut d'Or, in terms of gold value, held parity with the English Half Noble, and during its time was one of France's more stable coinages.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Rare Philpp VI, Angel d' Or



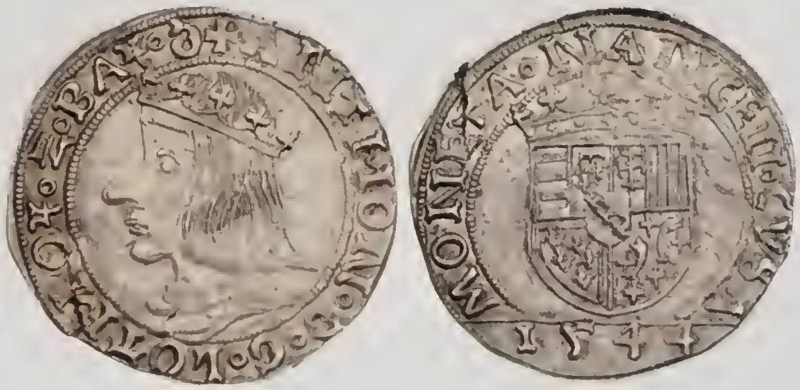
541

France. Angel d'Or, ND (1341). Fr-273; Dupl-255A. 6.34 grams. House of Valois. Philipp VI, 1328-1350. Archangel Michael stands atop winged and hooved devil, holding cross, his hand upon shield, tressure around. Reverse: Floriated cross, quadrilobe border with fleur-de-lis points, crowns at angles. A fairly sharp strike, strong details on the central devices, most legends showing. Rare as an issue, and especially so in this grade. **NGC graded AU-55.**



Hammered gold coins were issued by France for over 300 years, ending with the reign of Louis XIII. During this entire period only in 1341 was this type issued with a standing Archangel Michael. A major rarity, historically and symbolically important.

Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000



42

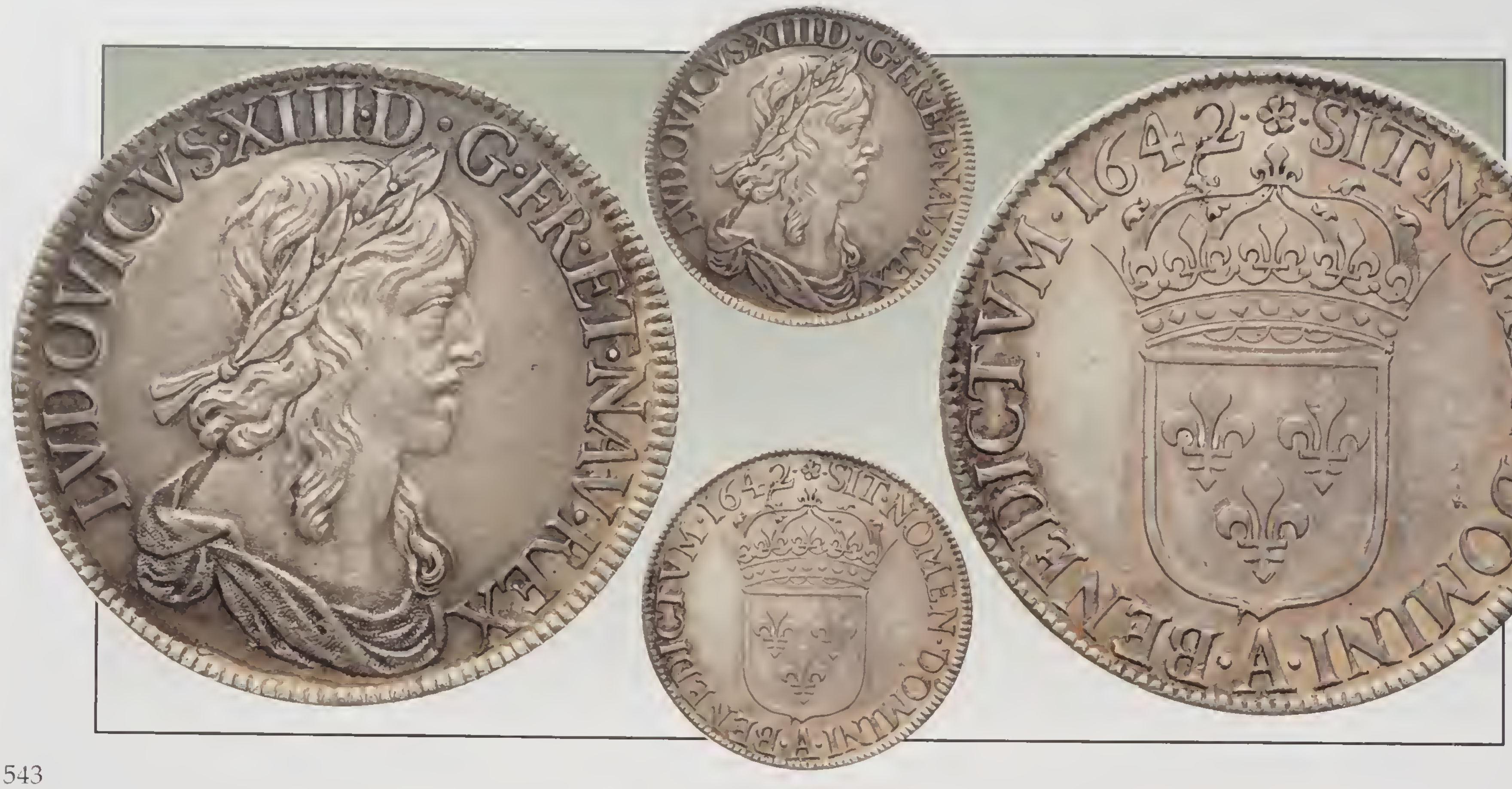
rance. Lorraine. Testone, 1544. Boudeau -1514; Roberts-9552. 9.40 grams. Antoine I, 1508-1544. Crowned and draped bust left. Reverse: rowned shield of arms, date below. Planchet defect at 7 o'clock, otherwise well struck with minimal flatness for issue. Fine surfaces, ith residual luster. "Old collection" premium toning, with touches of lighter iridescence in the recesses of the legend. **NGC graded IS-62.**

here is a well-known painting of Antoine by Hans Holbein the Younger, done in 1543, where Antoine appears relaxed and regal. The chnology in coin engraving was not as advanced. Here Antoine appears far less attractive, and yet his portrait is classic Renaissance style.

stimated Value .... $700 - 800

*lustrated in **Money of The World**, p.151, coin plate #93.*

Mint State Louis XIII 1642 Ecu

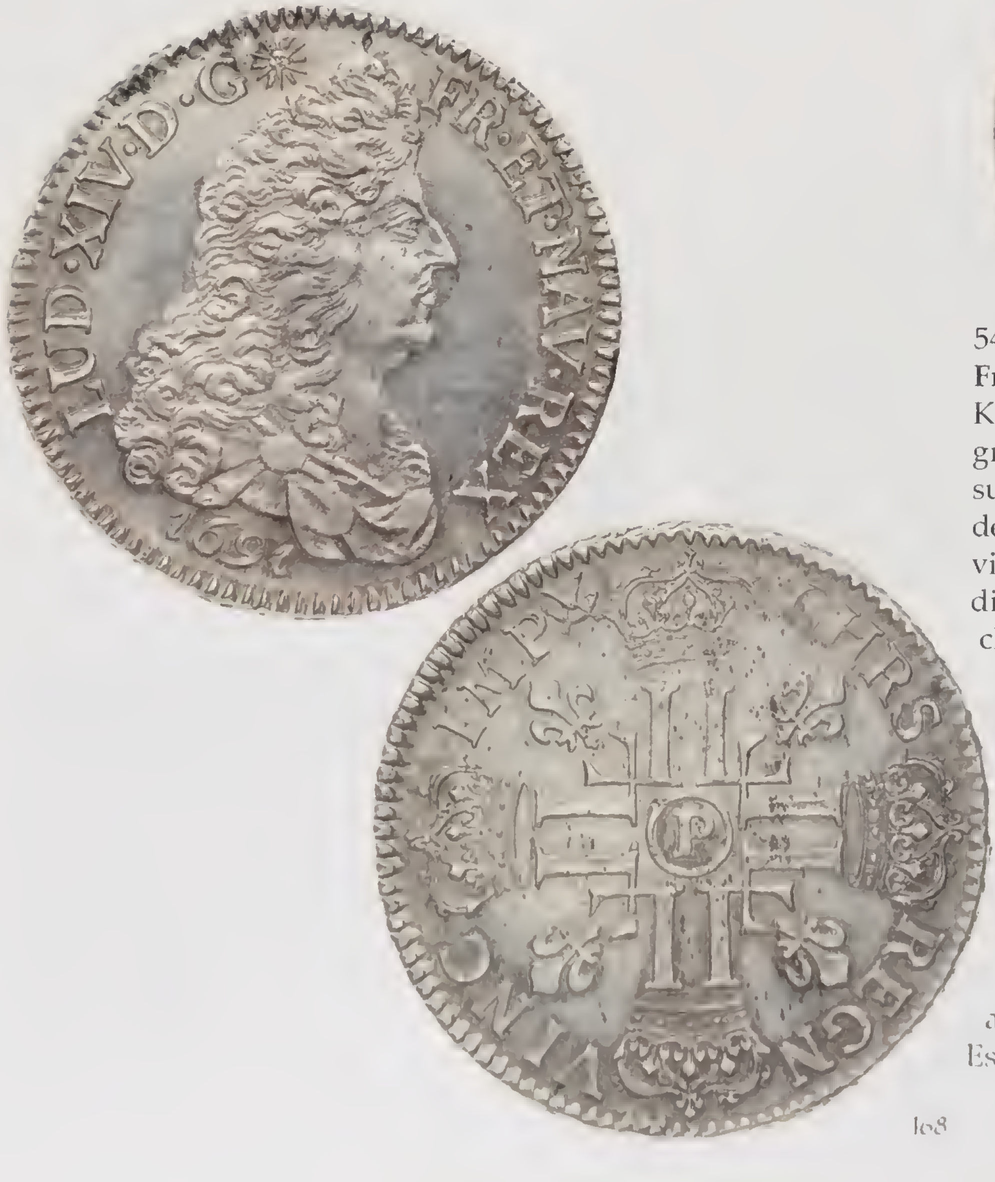


543

France. 60 Sols, 1642-A (Paris). Dav-3796; KM-120.1. 27.41 grams. Louis XIII. Laureate bust right, with bare neck and drapery low on the shoulders (engraving style identical to that on the Cromwell coins of this same period). Reverse: Crowned arms. Well struck, with full centers. Handsomely toned, the gray reflecting reds and blues, with apricot and russets in the recesses. Lustrous. Very rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Louis XIII was the first French king to issue crown-sized Ecus, issued just at the end of his reign (1642 and 1643), thus quite scarce. Precious few have survived this choice.
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

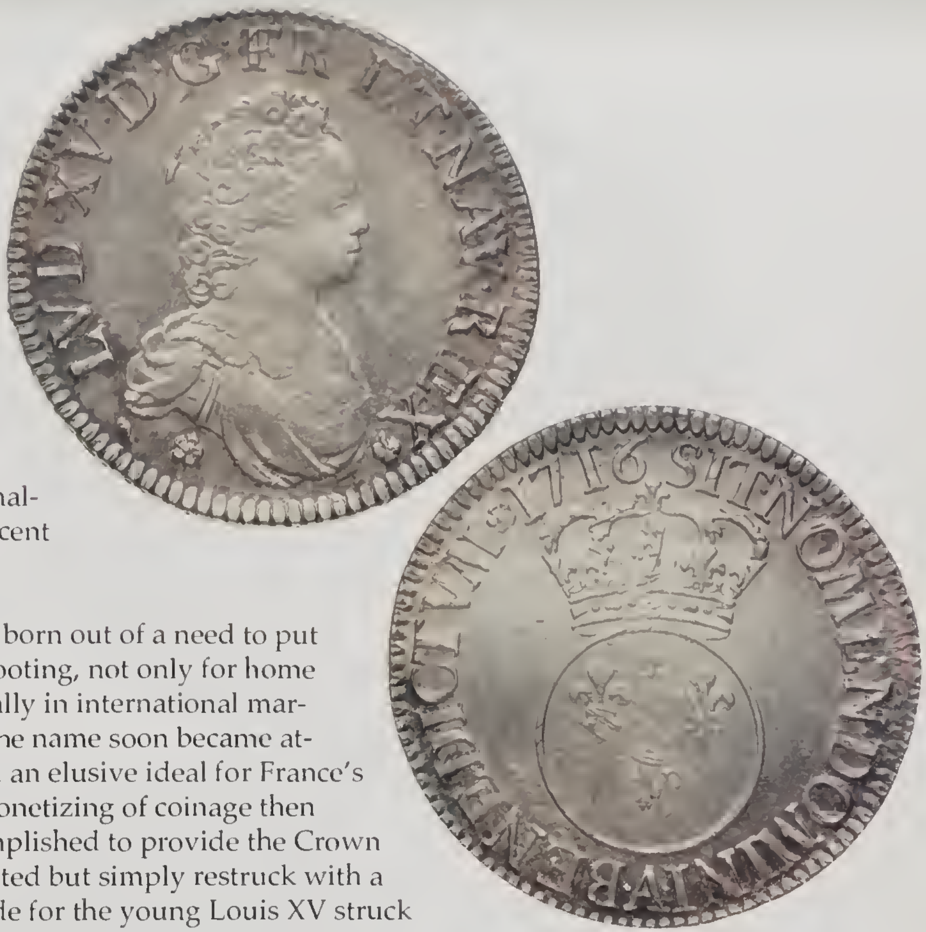
*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 97.*



544

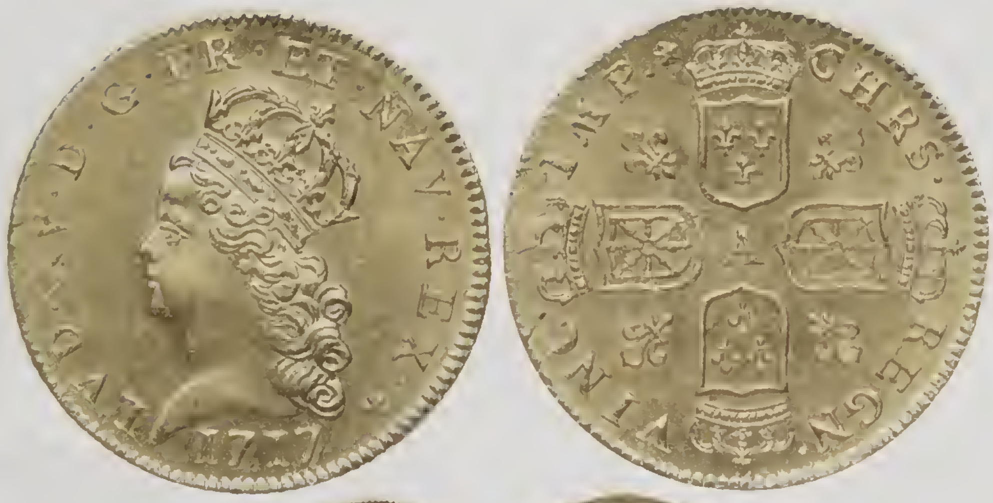
France. Ecu d'Argent of 8 Livres, 1691-P (Dijon). Dav-3811; KM-275.13; Ciani-1873; Gadoury-216; Duplessy-1514. 27.36 grams. Louis XIV, 1643-1715. Draped, wigged bust of Louis right, sun "initial mark" within legend. Reverse: Crowned, cruciform design of 8 "L"s, with the mintmark bold within the central device. Obverse die showing some wear and retooling; the reverse die fresh. Crisp strike, on bright to reflective fields. Fields very clean, with attractive light silvery blue and lilac iridescent toning. An exceptional coin, and scarce in this grade. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Louis XIV was a dominant personality in European affairs for over seventy years. His flamboyance and aggression involved France in more wars than it could afford. So Louis, although revered by his citizens, may have been an overall negative force in French history. His coinage was extensive, and this Ecu is about as beautiful an artistic rendering in metal as one could imagine.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000



545
France. Ecu, 1716-A (Paris). Dav-1326; Cr-20.1. Louis XV, 1710-1774. Draped, bare-headed youthful portrait. Reverse: Large crown upon "global" crest. Evidence of striking over earlier type, producing a shallow portrait. Considerable luster and lovely, slightly dappled iridescent silvery blue and mauve toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**

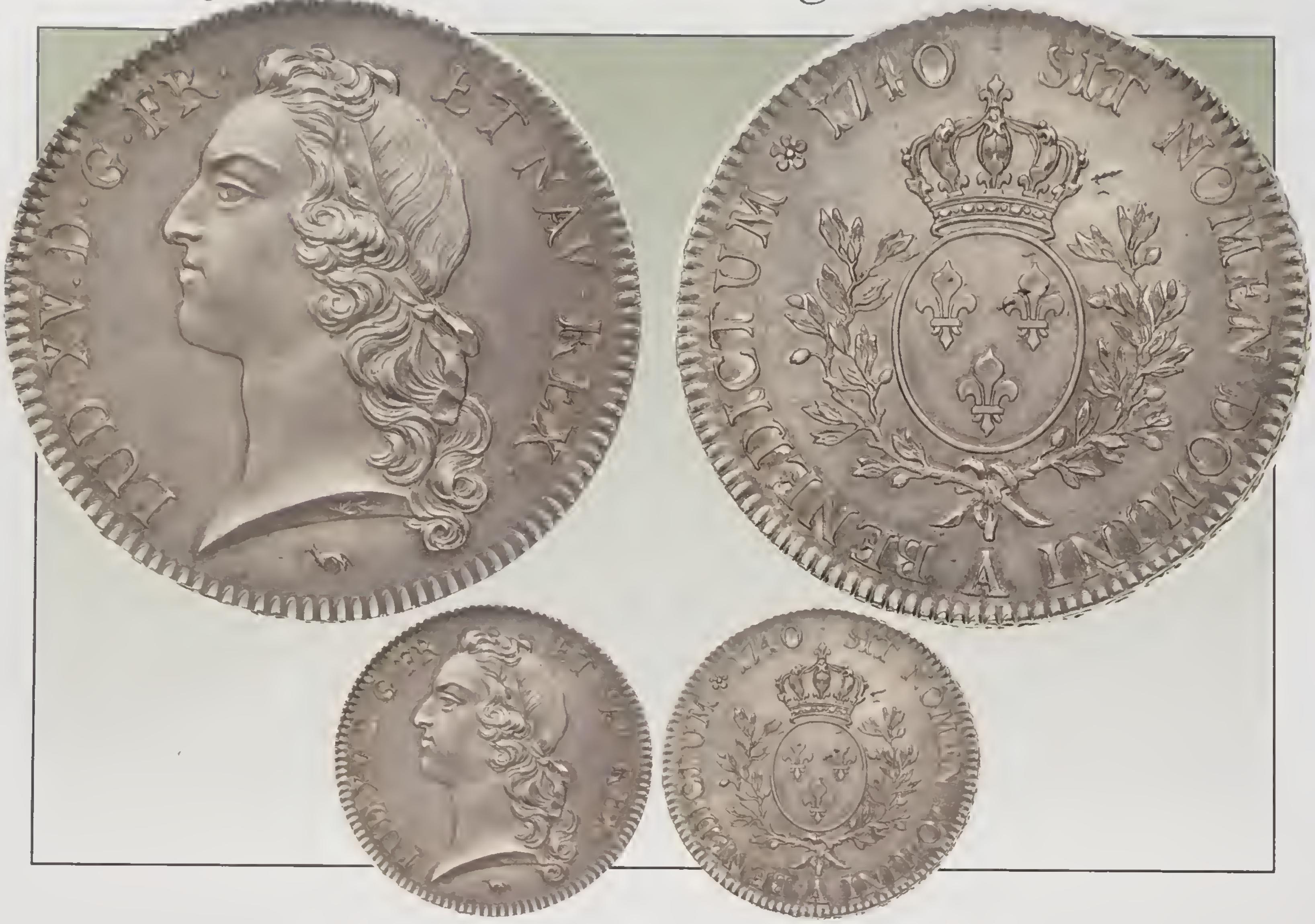
Introduced in 1641 as the Louis d'argent, France's ecu d'argent was born out of a need to put the country's increasingly disordered currency on a more rational footing, not only for home use but especially to update it so that it could compete more rationally in international markets. Because the new coin was tariffed in relation to the gold ecu, the name soon became attached to the new silver coin. After all this, sadly, stability remained an elusive ideal for France's currency. From 1689 to 1715 there were five "reformations," or demonetizing of coinage then current, followed by new issues often at inflated values — all accomplished to provide the Crown with a profit for its efforts. To save expenses, the coins were not melted but simply restruck with a new design over the old. Thus on this ecu of 1716 we see a coin made for the young Louis XV struck over one of Louis XIV (Dav-1324.5). It dramatically illustrates French coinage history at the beginning of the Age of Reason.
Estimated Value .... $300 - 400



546
France. 2 Louis d'Or de Noailles, 1717-A (Paris). Fr-450; Gad-344; KM-428.1. Louis XV, 1710-1774 (reigned from 1715). Crowned child bust left with long locks in the style for which it is named. Reverse: Cross of four shields with arms of France and Navarre, lis in angles. Adjustment marks near edge (these are found on nearly all single and double pieces of this date). Lustrous. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Louis XV was intelligent, well educated and surrounded by excellent ministers. Yet none of that proved sufficient. Unlike his great grandfather, Louis XIV, this Louis was generally unable to make decisions, afraid he might make errors. This indecisiveness, coupled with his numerous mistresses, alienated the people, and indirectly laid the seeds to the French Revolution. The style here, as on the single Louis of this date, is among the most finely rendered of the era and of the previous century.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

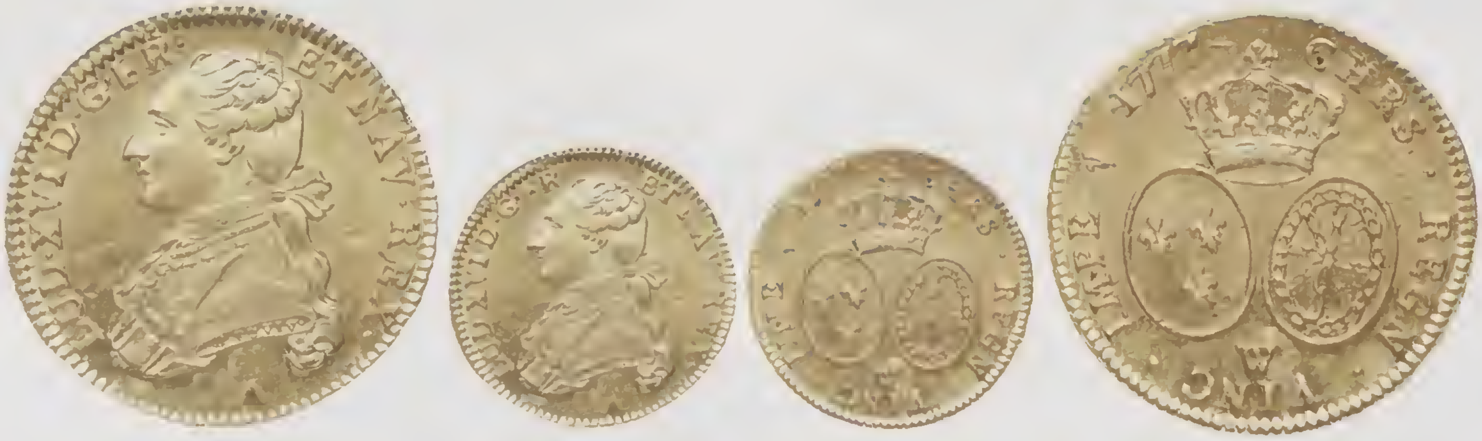
Very Rare Proof 1740 Ecu d'Argent Au Bandeau



547

France. Proof Ecu d'Argent au Bandeau, 1740-A (Paris). Dav-1331; KM-47.1; Ciani-2122; Gadoury-322; Duplessy-1680; Droulers-584. 29.51 grams. Louis XV, 1710-1774. Struck on a specially polished flan. Head of a mature Louis left, his long hair tied with a bandeau. Reverse: Crowned oval arms, within olive wreath. Superb strike, as indicative of a specimen issue. The reflective fields almost glassy in appearance, beneath fine old gray toning, redolent of blue and pale green and russet hues. Carefully preserved as a special issue or Essai, the fields exceptionally clean, the strike truly crisp, high points showing only trivial cabinet friction (consider that a coin such as this has come down to us only because it was preserved in aristocratic cabinets). An exceptional piece, very rare as an Essai, and particularly so in this stunning state of preservation. **NGC graded Proof 63.**

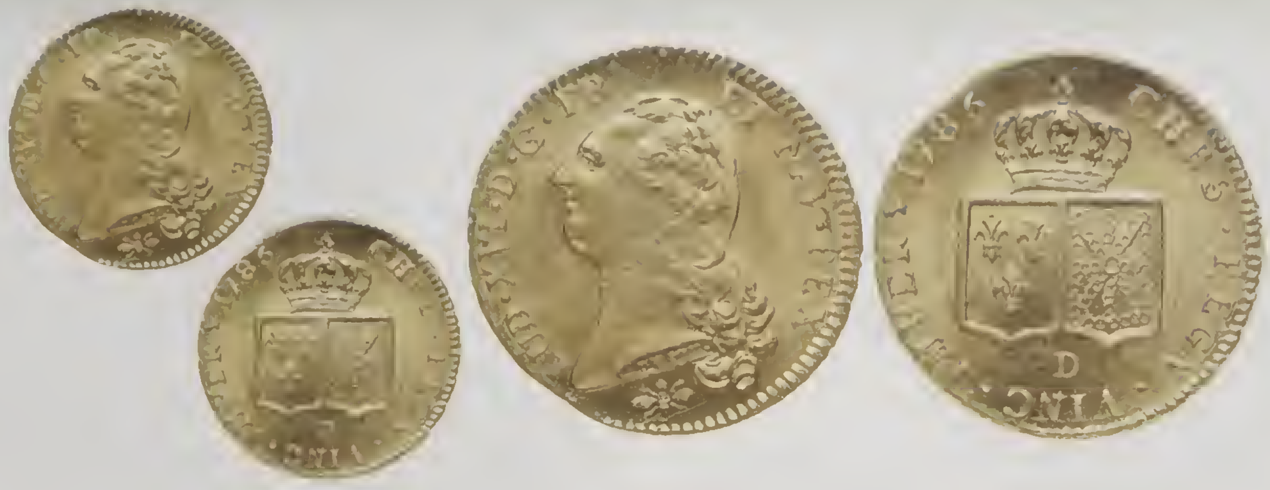
No official proof issues exist from this time. Only an Essai could have been produced with this polished surface. An amazing coin, one of the finest of all French portraits (and a classic reverse as well).
Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000



548

France. 2 Louis d'Or, 1777-W (Lille). Fr-470; KM-575.14. Louis XVI, 1774-1792. Uniformed bust left. Reverse: Crown over two oval shields. Light surface flaking (caused by poor annealing of the gold alloy at the mint, typical of coins of this period), but lustrous and sharp overall, showing the classic, arrogant portrait of this infamous monarch. **NGC graded MS-63.**

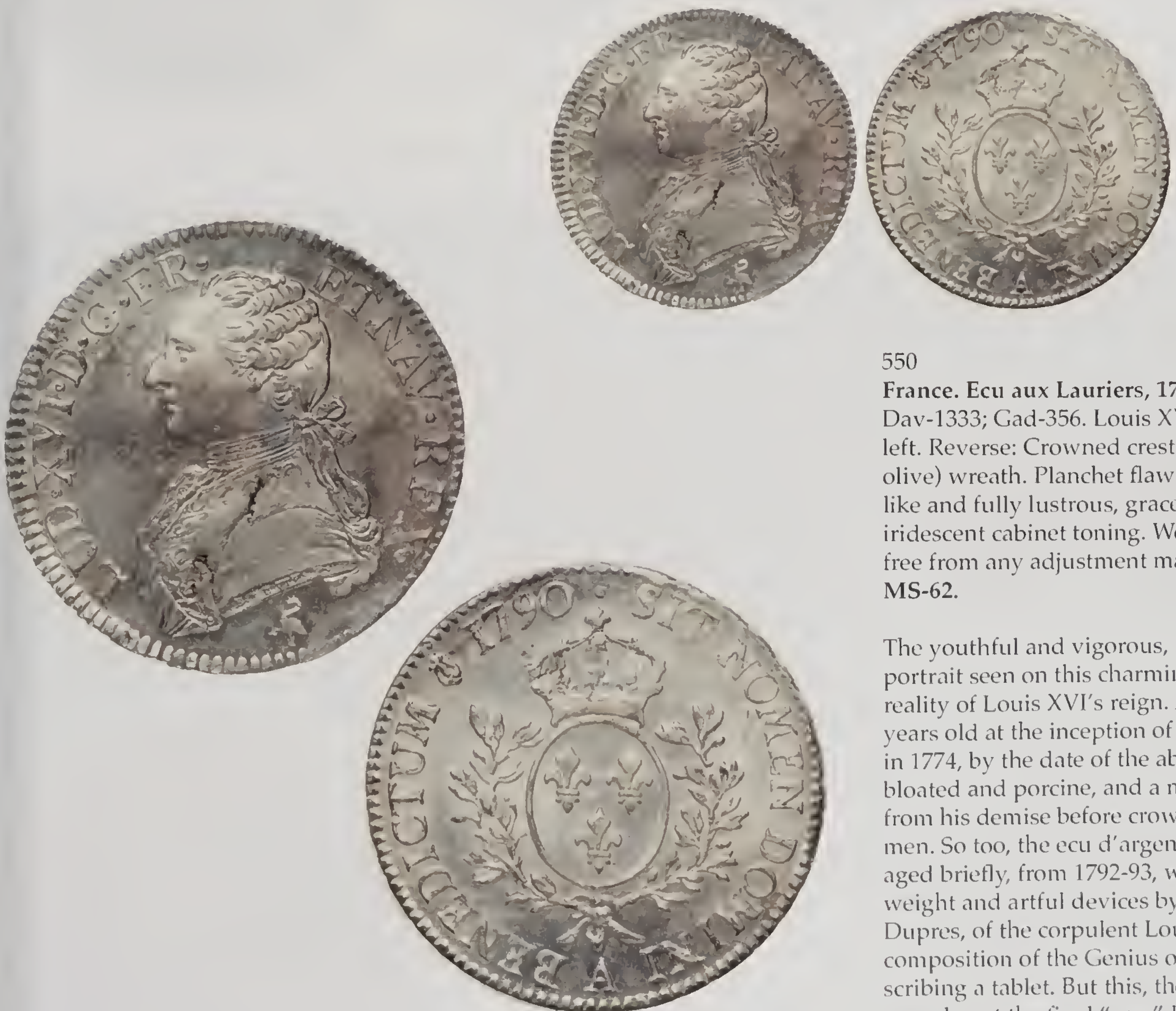
Louis XVI was the unfortunate recipient of the wrath of the French people. His execution on the guillotine changed the mindset of Europe forever. His rule was not particularly heinous, just a continuance of the practices which so aggrieved the populace for centuries. This Double Louis was the gold coin of the realm leading up to the French Revolution in 1789. In short order it would be replaced with a decimalized coinage based on the Franc, under Napoleon.
Estimated Value .... $1,750 - 2,000



549

France. 2 Louis d'Or, 1786-D (Lyon). Fr-474; KM-592.5. Louis XVI. Bare head left. Reverse Crowned shields. Large bee beneath the king's image. Full original luster, a simply beautiful example of this classic coin. Louis appears to be stretching out his neck on this arge coin, just three years before the people revolted. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

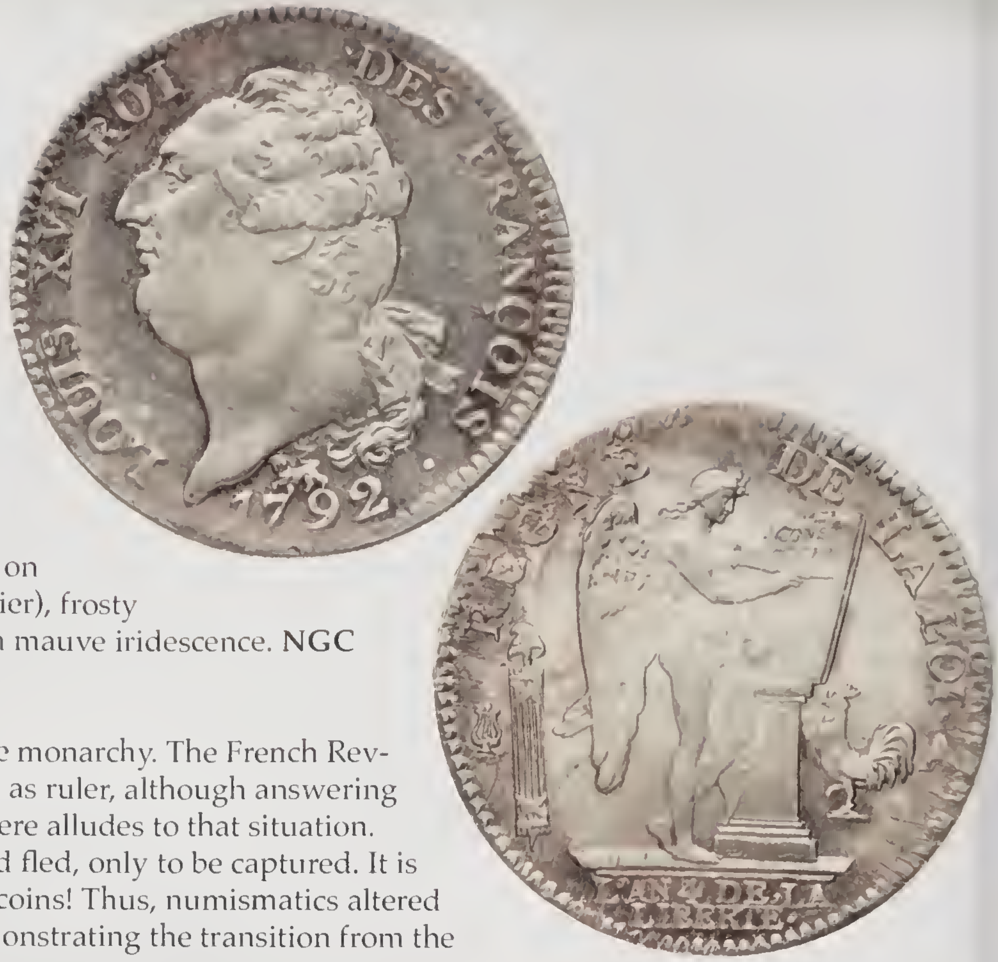


550

France. Ecu aux Lauriers, 1790-A (Paris). Dav-1333; Gad-356. Louis XVI. Bust in uniform left. Reverse: Crowned crest in laurel (possibly olive) wreath. Planchet flaws on uniform. Prooflike and fully lustrous, graced by old-time bluish iridescent cabinet toning. Wonderful strike and free from any adjustment marks. **NGC graded MS-62.**

The youthful and vigorous, almost "romantic," portrait seen on this charming coin belies the reality of Louis XVI's reign. A dashing twenty years old at the inception of his portrait coinage in 1774, by the date of the above coin Louis was bloated and porcine, and a mere two years away from his demise before crowds of jeering Frenchmen. So too, the ecu d'argent. It would be repackaged briefly, from 1792-93, with slightly heavier weight and artful devices by the artist Augustin Dupres, of the corpulent Louis, and the notable composition of the Genius of the Constitution inscribing a tablet. But this, the ecu constitutional, was almost the final "ecu." Receiving one more transformation, as a silver 6 livres, in 1793, coinage of this weight finally ceased. The next year saw the initiation of France's newly decimalized coinage based on the Franc.

Estimated Value .... $500 - 600



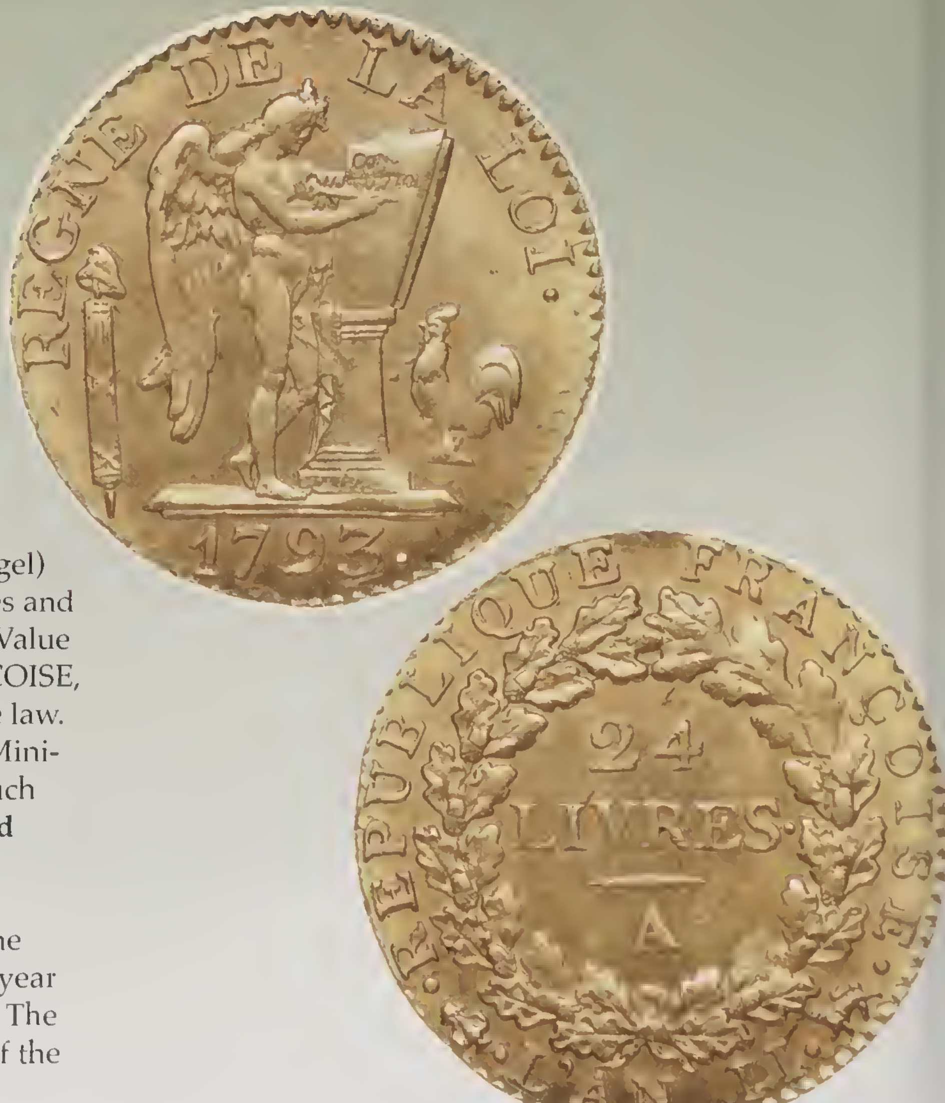
551

France. Ecu of 6 Livres, 1792-A (Paris). Dav-1335; Cr-93.1. Louis XVI. Head left. Reverse: Angel writing on tablet (the Genius of the Constitution). Adjustment marks near edges on reverse, as almost always seen on this issue (often far heavier), frosty silvery portrait complemented by a blush of delicate bluish mauve iridescence. **NGC graded MS-64.**

This coin was struck during the constitutional period of the monarchy. The French Revolution had begun, but the people wanted to keep the king as ruler, although answering to a constitution curtailing his powers. The reverse motif here alludes to that situation. Louis at first was agreeable, but later changed his mind and fled, only to be captured. It is said he was recognized, in a store, from his portrait on his coins! Thus, numismatics altered history. Few coins are so historic as this piece, literally demonstrating the transition from the Age of Reason to that of revolution.

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

Very Rare 24 Livres of 1793



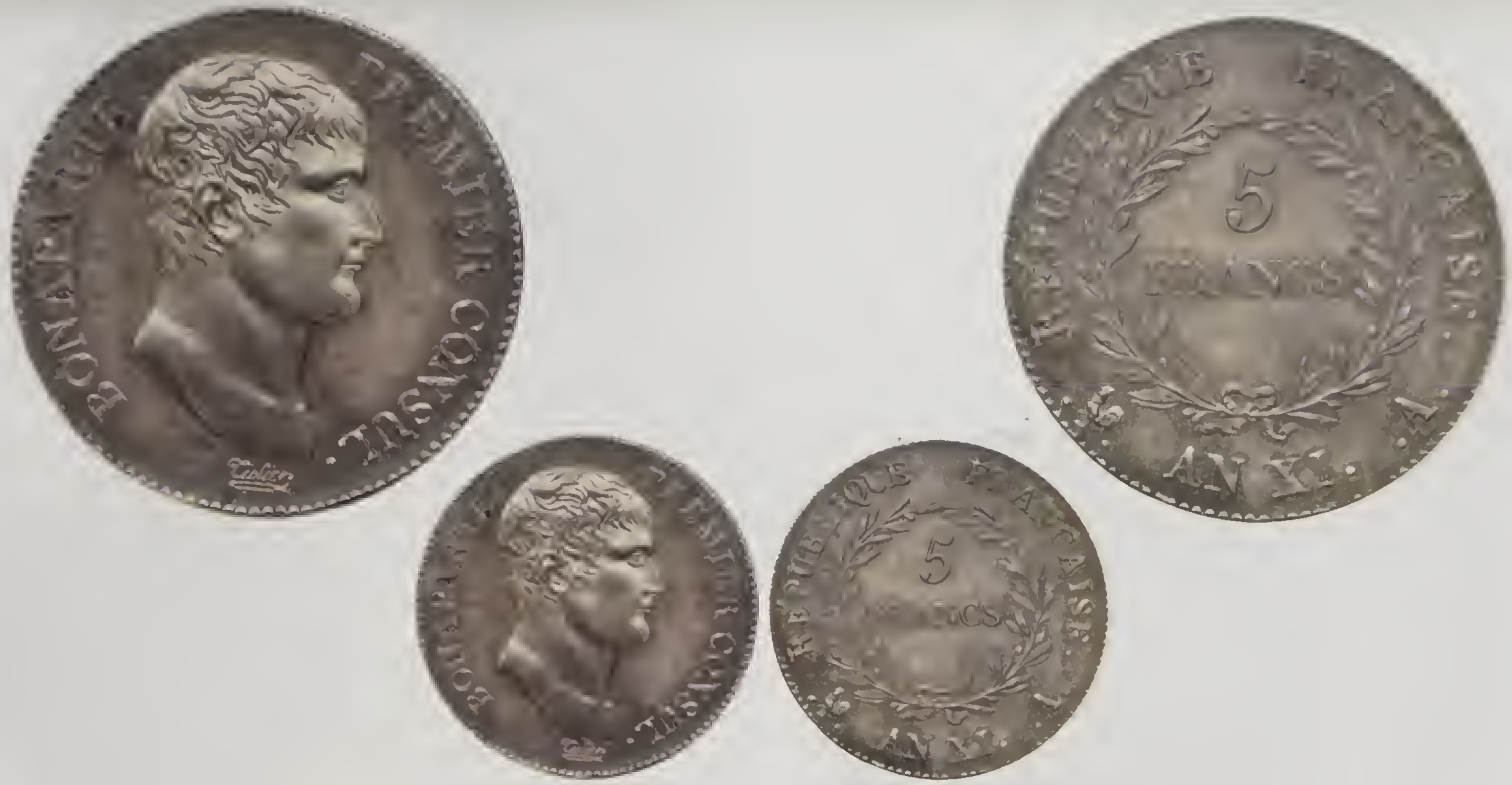
552

France. Gold 24 Livres, 1793-A (Paris). Fr-478; Gadoury-62. 7.62 grams. First Republic, Convention, 1792-1795. Winged genius (angel) right, inscribing "Constitution" on tablet supported on altar, fasces and Liberty Cap at left, rooster at right; REGNE DE LA LOI. Reverse: Value and mintmark within oak wreath; around, REPUBLIQUE FRANÇOISE, L'AN II. Year 2 of the Revolution, during the so-called reign of the law. Less than the usual softness to obverse strike; reverse very bold. Minimal marks and "haymarking." Fields with fine satiny luster. A much better example than typically encountered. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Here is the first example of the angel writing upon a tablet, a theme which would become common on French gold coins. Yet this one-year type with the denomination of 24 Livres is anything but common. The Livre denomination would soon give way to the Franc. A classic of the French Revolution.

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

Illustrated in Money of The World, coin 121.

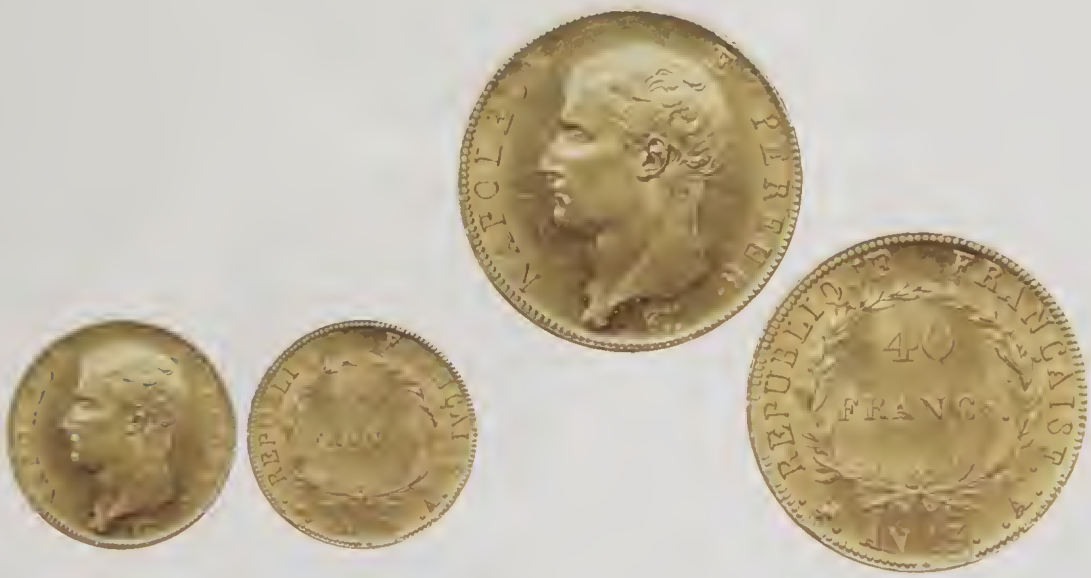


553

France. 5 Francs, AN XI-A (Paris). Dav-82; Cr-145. Napoleon Bonaparte as Premier Consul. A stunning coin, prooflike and boldly struck, with deep iridescent mauve and blue toning. **NGC graded MS-62.**

In the period of the Directory (1795-99) the young military commander Napoleon Bonaparte enjoyed a string of military victories, propeling his political ascension (and his ego), enabling him to create the Consulate (1799-1804), with himself as Premier Consul. By 1802 sole power rested in Napoleon's hands. By using this portrait and the title of premier consul, Napoleon attempted to emulate the ancient Roman Empire (both Julius Caesar and Augustus were consuls of Rome). It is also true Napoleon had to get the constitution nullified. So, like his esteemed Roman predecessors, he maintained an appearance of legitimacy yet ruled absolutely (albeit with a kind of senatorial approval). The monetary system is here demonstrated by the superb, new unit, in its largest silver form, the 5 Francs. Heavily expanded minting of the issue kept pace with Napoleon's imperialistic ambitions, making the coin one of the most visible silver pieces in early 19th-century continental Europe.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

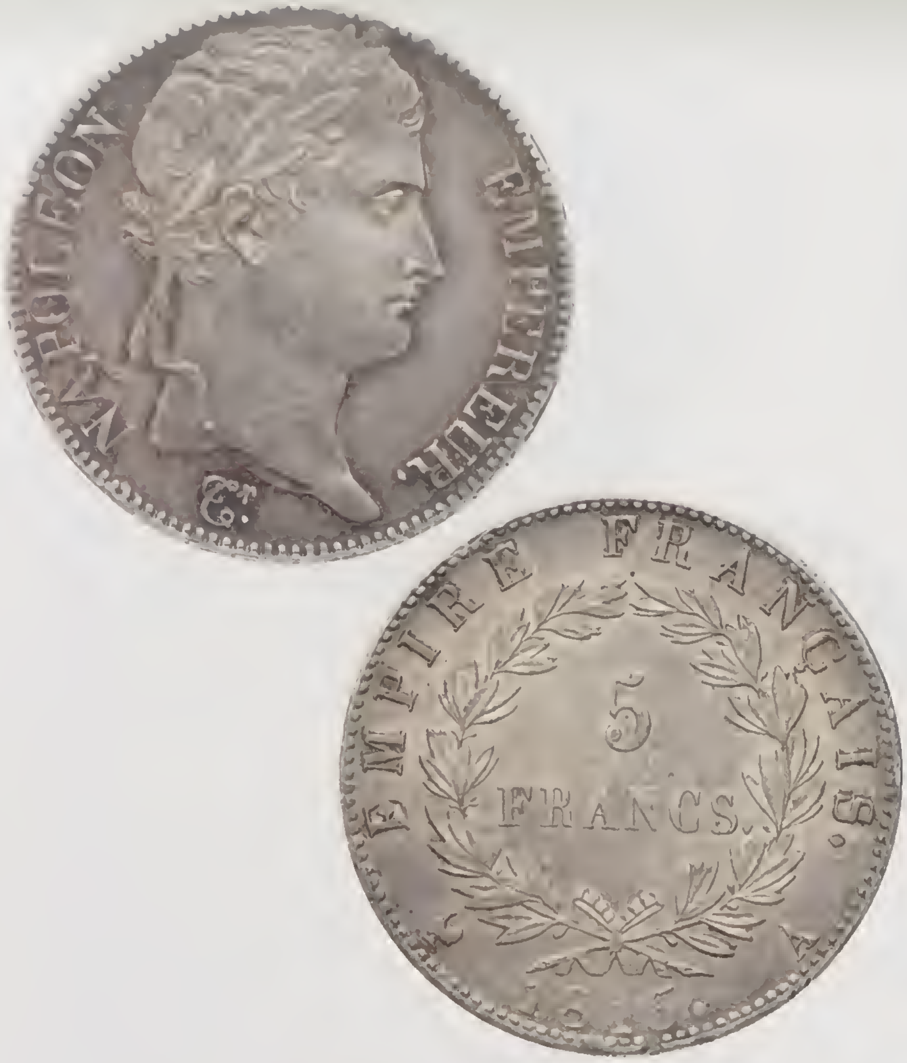
*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 123.*



554

France. Gold 40 Francs, AN XIII-A (Paris). Fr-481; KM-664.1. Napoleon Bonaparte (1804-1814). Bare head left. Reverse: Value within wreath; date below: AN XIII = 1804/05. Well struck up, the hair detail virtually complete. Bright cartwheel luster. Exceptional, the gold having a slight reddish hue. **NGC graded MS-62.**

The largest of France's gold coins struck under Napoleon, made during Year 13 (September 23, 1804 to September 24, 1805), the second year of Napoleon's reign as "Emperor." It was a busy year for Napoleon. He crowned himself Emperor in the presence of the Pope, in Paris, in December of 1804, but in the following chronological year, 1805, he lost maritime supremacy to the British at Trafalgar.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500



555

France. 5 Francs, 1815-A (Paris). Dav-85; KM-664.1; Gadourey-595. Napoleon Bonaparte, 1804-1814. Laureate head of Napoleon right. Reverse: Value within wreath, date below. Well struck up overall, with only light weakness at part of date. Marks are modest for this coin's size and grade. Pleasing "old collection" toning, from warm to bluish gray in color, over ample remaining luster. Not often seen better, and while generally listed only as rare, market availability in this condition is far more difficult. **NGC graded AU-55.**

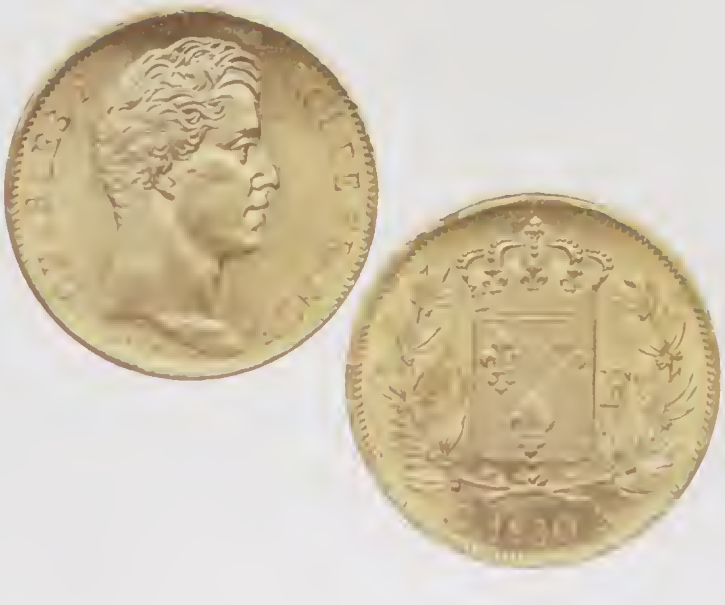
Napoleon's historic "100 Days" issue. When he escaped from the island of Elba, he returned to France and ruled for just 100 days until his defeat at Waterloo. All Napoleonic coins dated 1815 are both hard to come by and avidly collected. This is a gem of a piece! Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

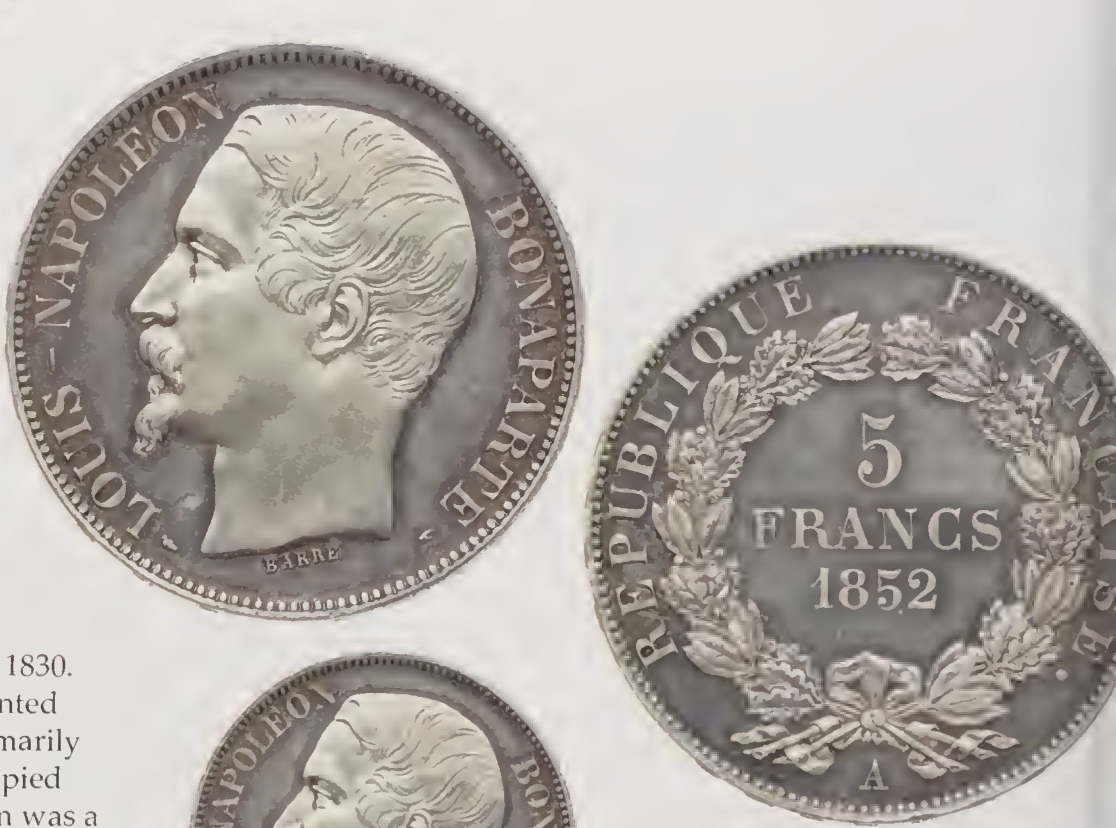
Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 124.*

556

France. 40 Francs, 1830-A (Paris). Fr-547; KM-721.17. Charles X. Portrait right. Reverse: Crowned arms and wreath. A splendid example, in full original mint bloom, orange-golden red luster, well struck for type, among the finest to be seen. **NGC graded MS-64.**

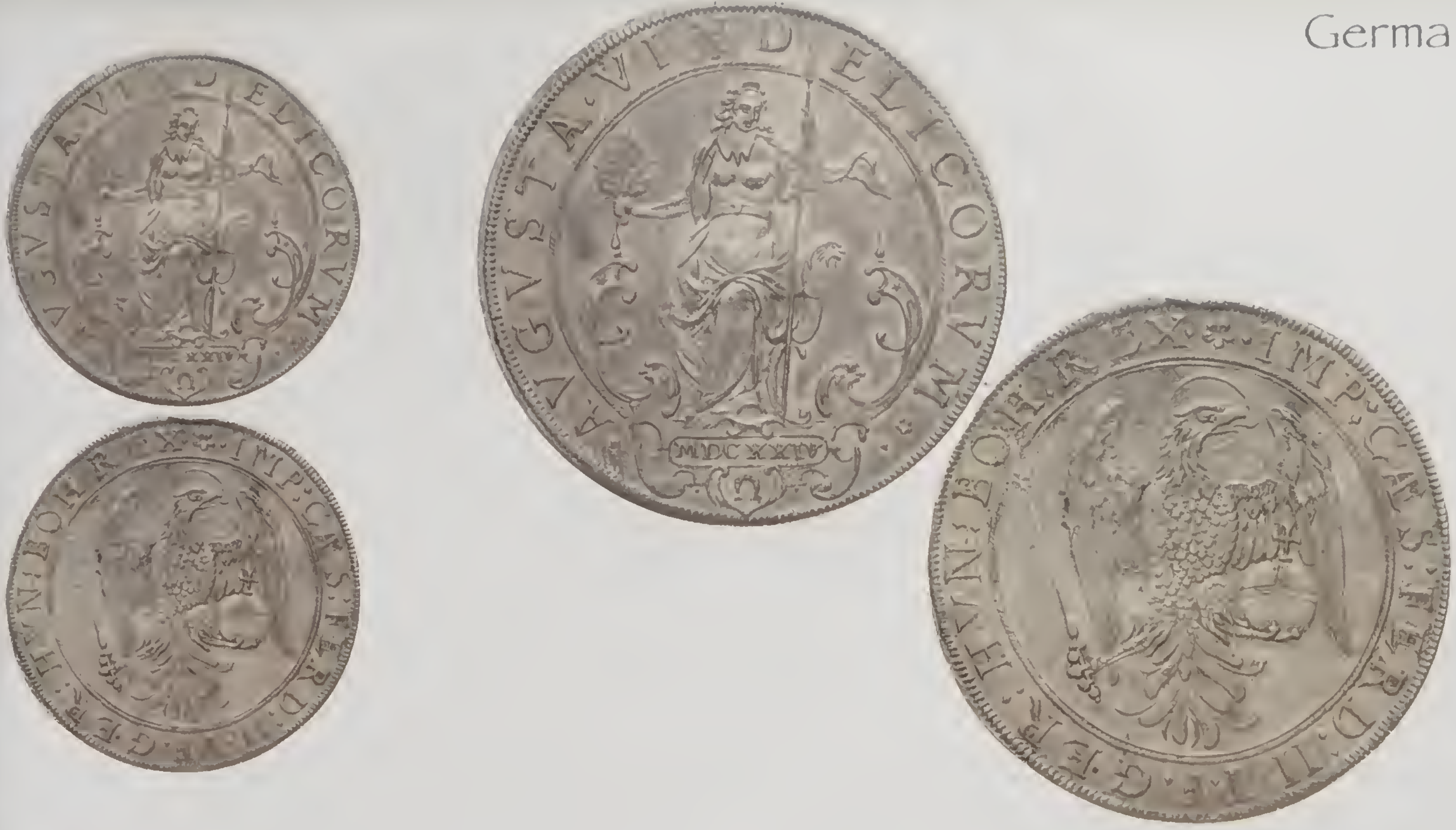
Charles X was briefly the King of France, from 1824 to 1830. The 40 Francs in gold was the largest precious coin minted during his reign. Introduced by Napoleon in 1802, primarily for international use, it seemed to fill the position occupied by the earlier Double Louis d'Or. But the denomination was a short-lived one, its production ceasing in 1839. Estimated Value .... $800 - 900





557

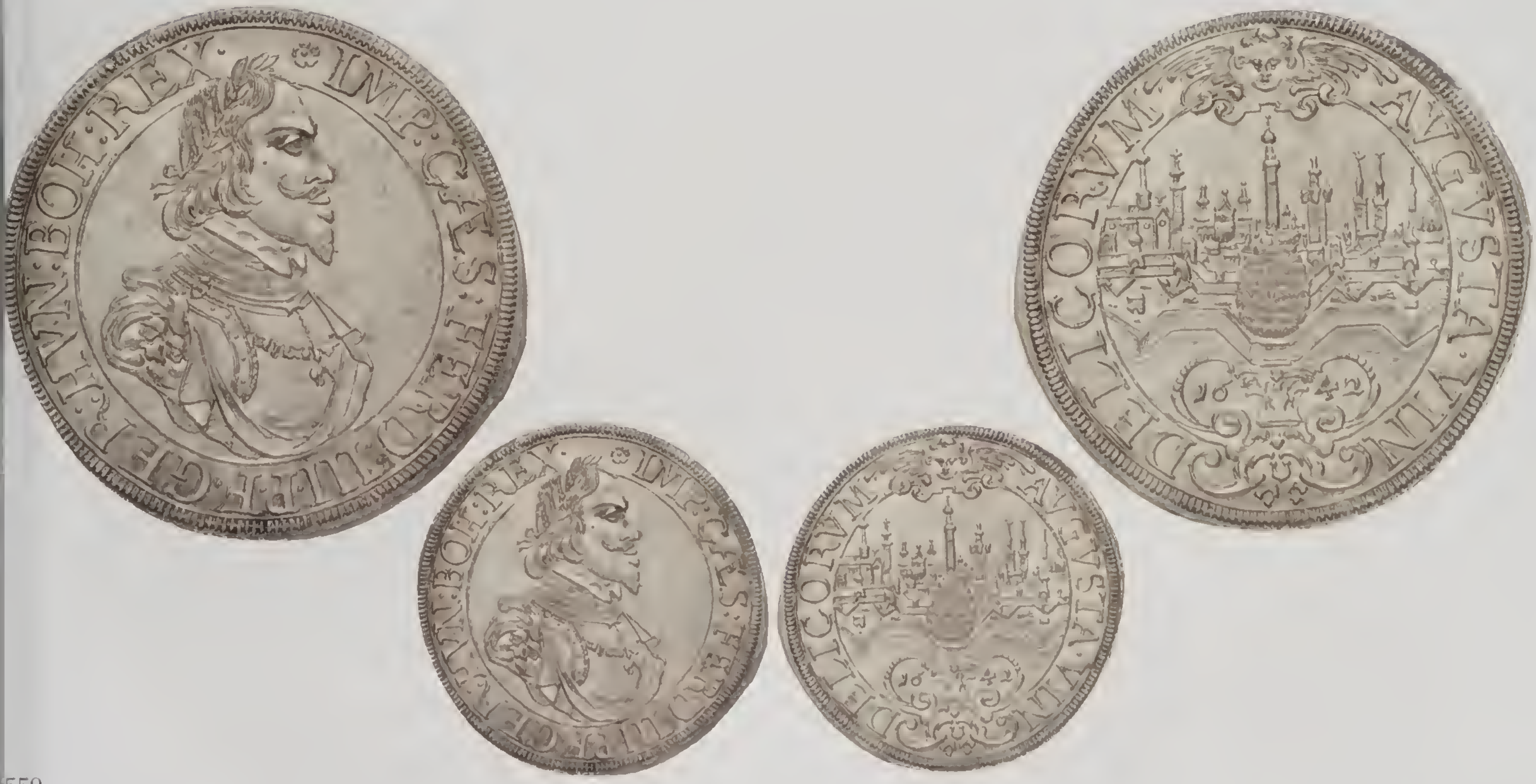
France. Proof 5 Francs, 1852-A (Paris). Y-13.1; Dav-94. Louis Napoleon, President of the Second Republic. Reverse: elegant wreath surrounding date and denomination. Lightly toned bluish lilac-gray, with minor hairlines. Beautiful cameo portrait. Very scarce. Classic of its era! **NGC graded Proof 62.** Estimated Value ..... $1,000 - 1,200


AVGVSTA·VIND·ELICORVM·
MDCXXIV
FERD·II·R·IMP·S·A·G·E·R·HVN·BOH·REX·

558

German States — Augsburg. Taler, 1624. Dav-5012; F-148; KM-26.1. Throned Augusta with pinecone and lance, date and horseshoe below. Reverse: Eagle, head right, with scepter and orb. Well struck with lovely toning of steel gray. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

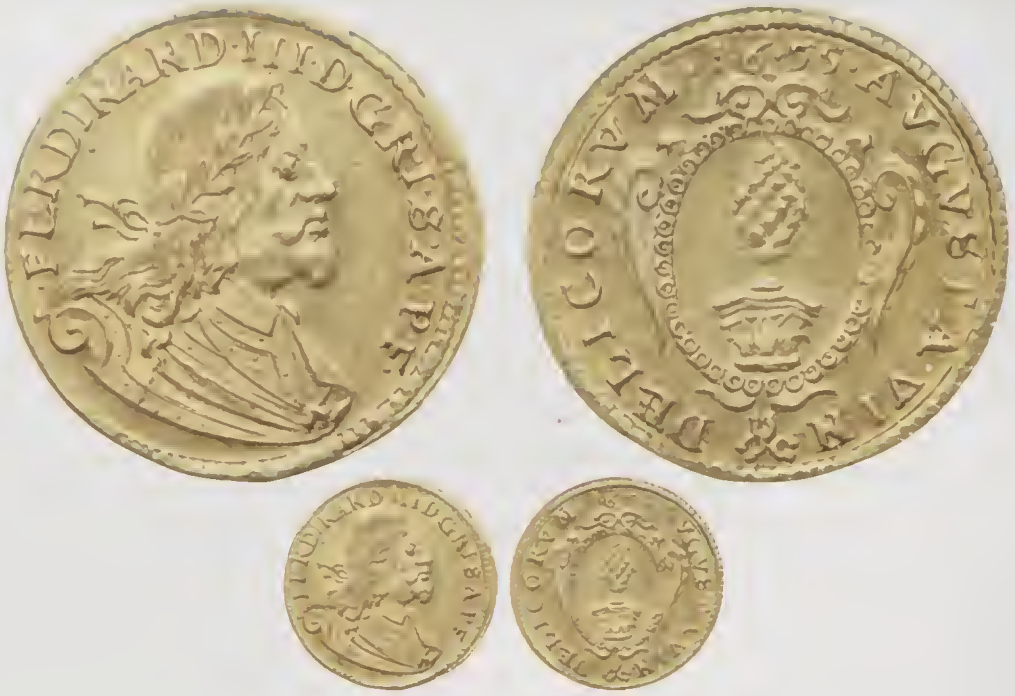
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.


AVGVSTA·VINDELICORVM·
16 42

559

German States — Augsburg. Taler, 1642. Dav-5039. City view. Reverse: Bust of Ferdinand III right. Minute scratch on obverse. Lustrous with light gray toning, a choice and very desirable specimen. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



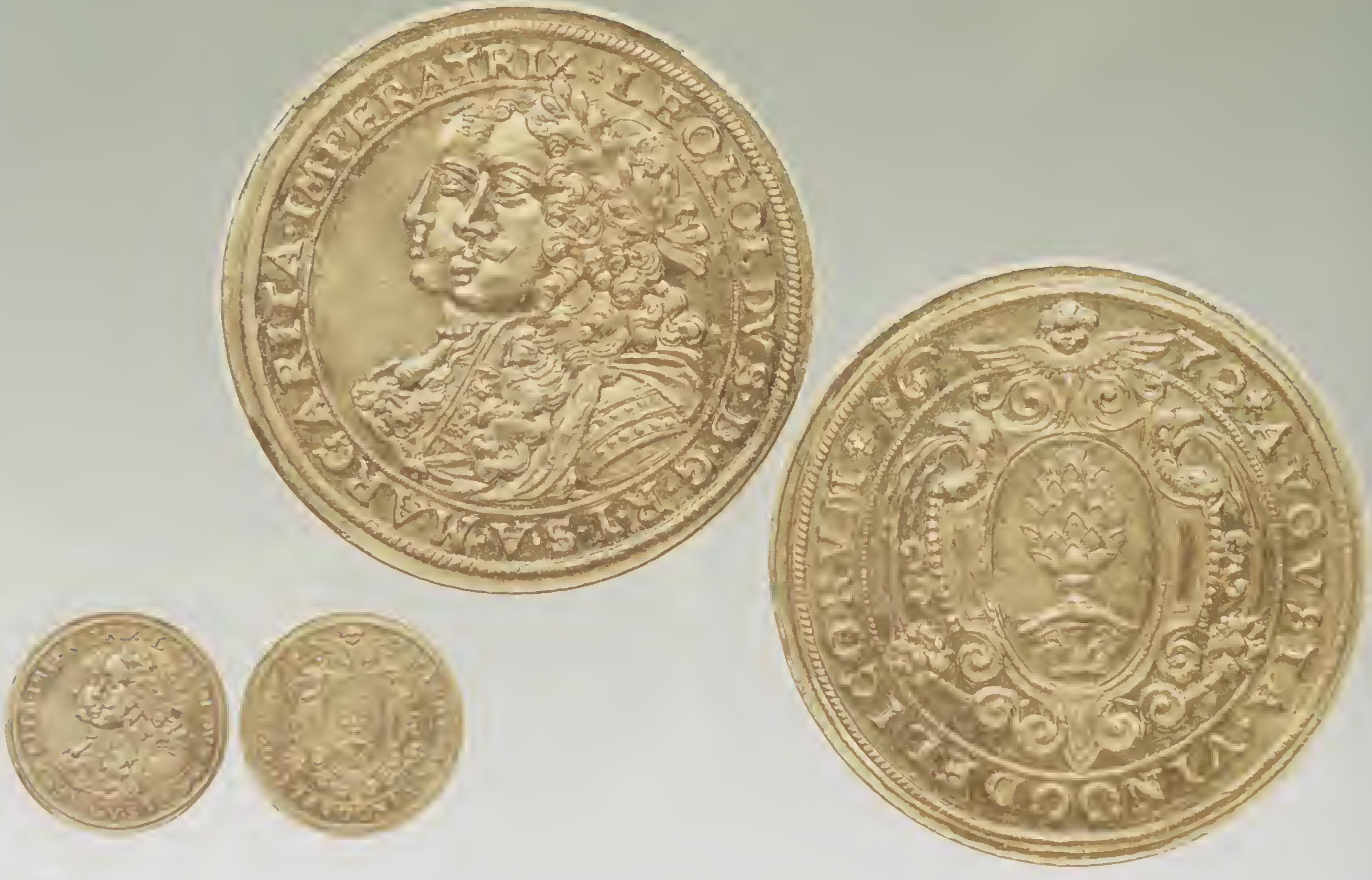
560

German States — Augsburg. Ducat, 1655. Fr-61; KM-83. 3.46 grams. 22.42 mm. Mintmark, three horseshoes (Johann Bartholomaus Holeisen the Younger, assistant mintmaster (1639-1668). In the name of Ferdinand III, 1637-1657. Laureate bust of Ferdinand right. Leg: FERDINAND.III.D.G.R.I.S.A.P.F. Reverse City crest in frame. Leg: AVGVSTA.VIN (mintmark) DELICORVM. Sparkling luster. **NGC graded MS-62.**

An outstanding example of Augsburg's city coinage. The city is located just 40 miles from Munich in Bavaria, and was the home to the Augsburg Confession, which helped define German Protestantism of the Reformation.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

(*).

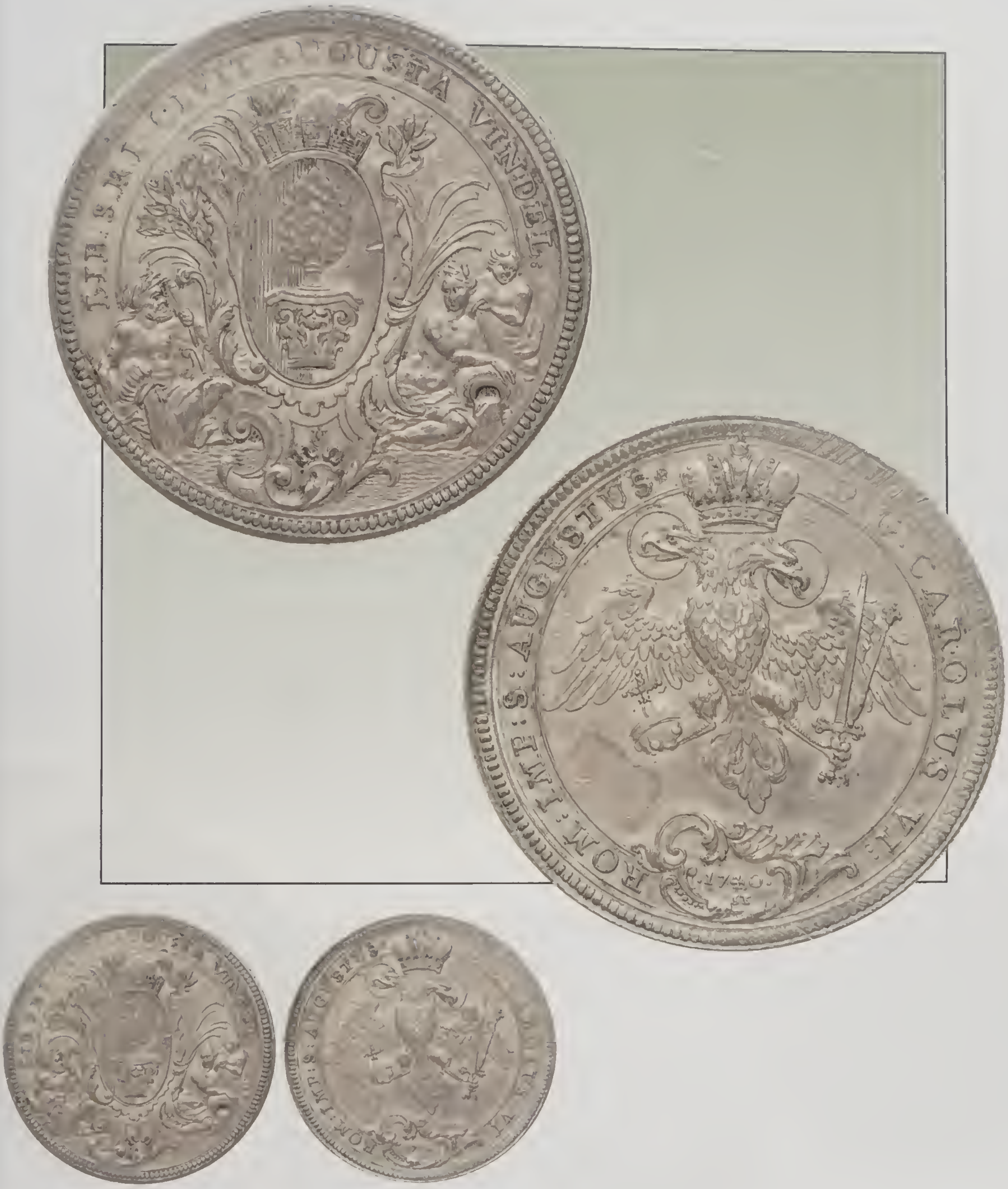
Rare Augsburg 1672 Double Ducat



561

German States — Augsburg. Double Ducat, 1672. Fr-70; Forster-353; KM-89. 6.98 grams. Leopold I, 1657-1705. Conjoined busts of Leopold and Margaret left. Reverse: Pine cone within ornate cartouche of eagle heads, rosettes and cherub. Full even strike, and reflective fields. Rare in high grade. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Augsburg 1740, 2 Taler


AUGUSTA VINDEL
ROM : IMP : S : AUGUSTUS
CAROLUS VI
1740

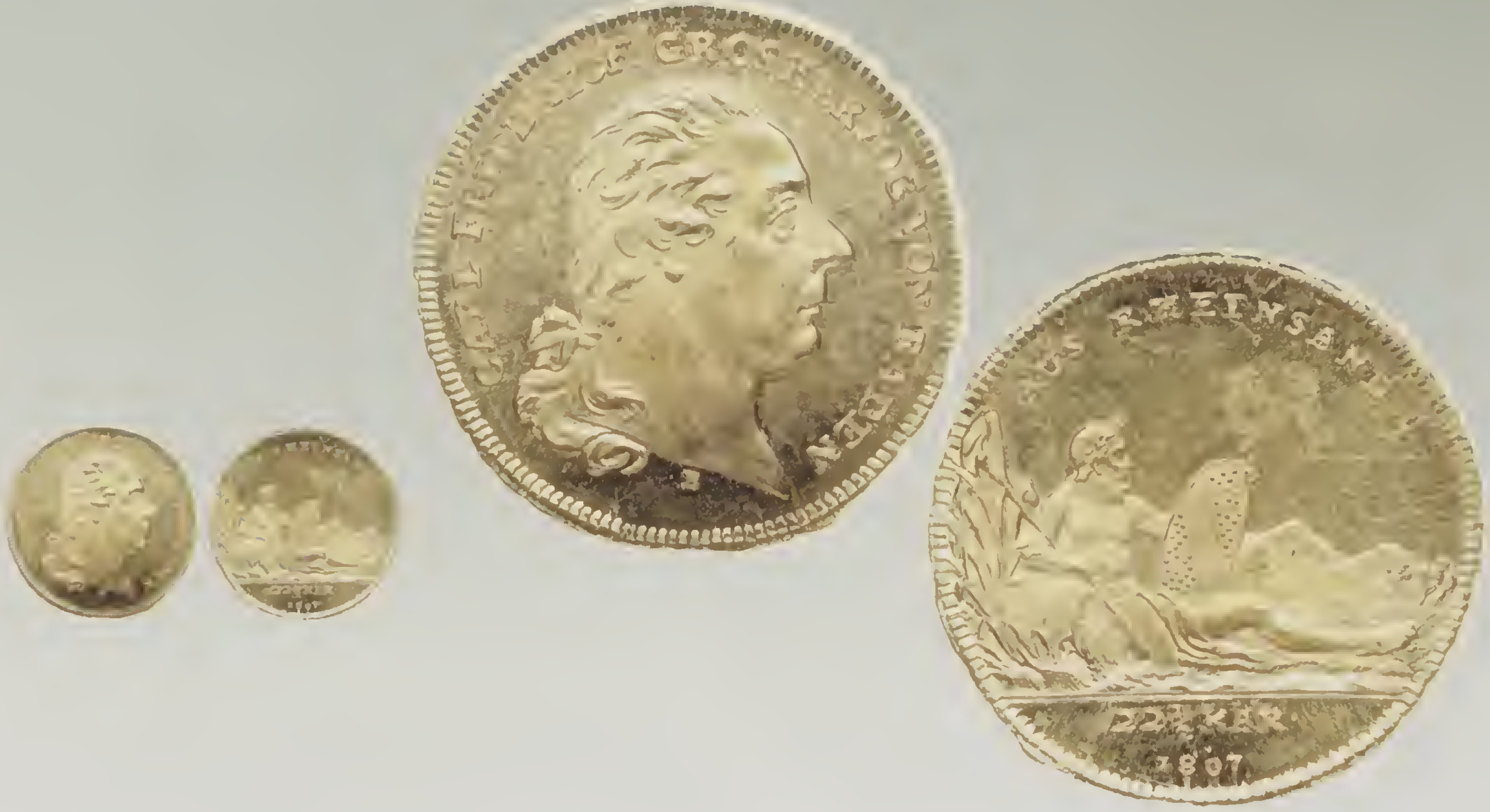
2

rman States — Augsburg. 2 Talers, 1740. Dav-1920; Forster-519; KM-146. 58.46 grams. Crowned arms in sprays with river gods sides. Reverse: Crowned double headed eagle, date and "IT" in foliage. Lovely old steel-gray toning with considerable mint luster neath. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-61.**

imated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare 'Rhine Gold Ducat' of 1807

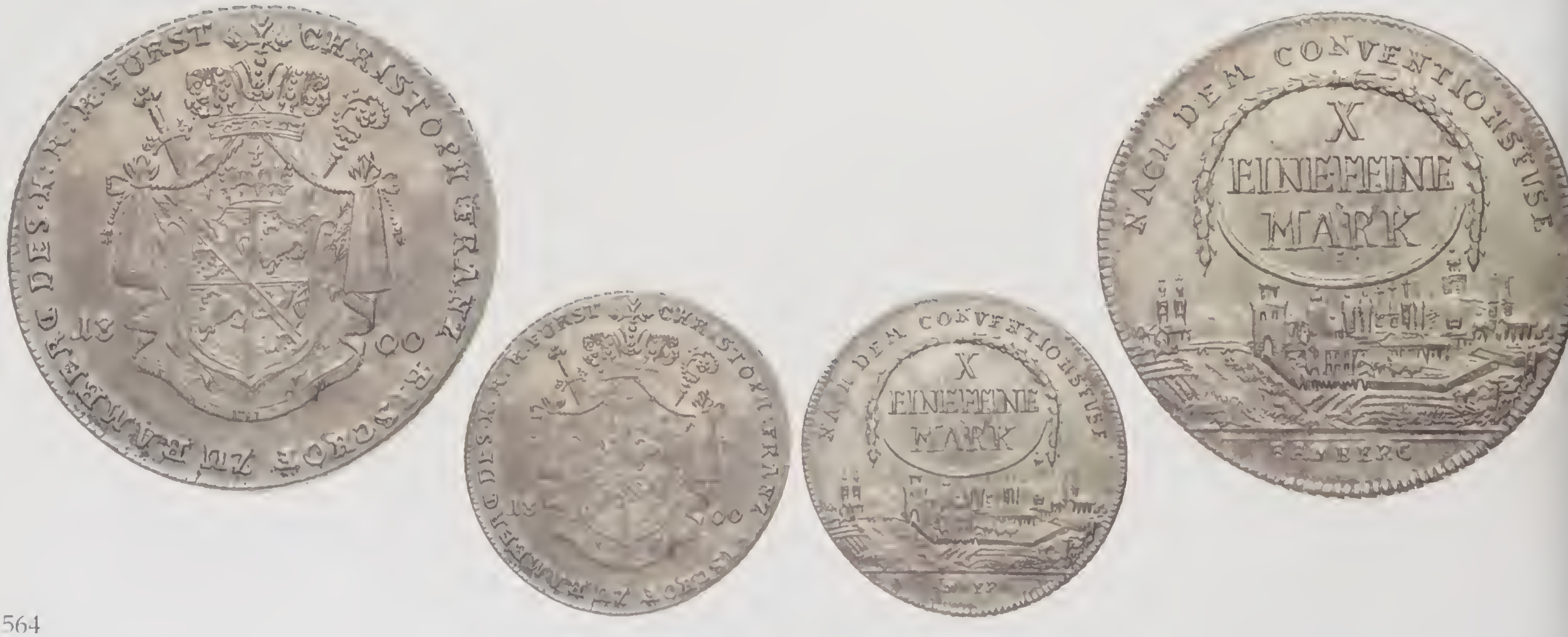


563

German States — Baden. 'Rhine Gold' Ducat, 1807 (Mannheim). Fr-148; KM-143; Kircheimer-48; Jaeger-5. 3.64 grams. Carl Fredrick, 1738-1811. Elderly head right. Reverse: The Rhine as a river god, resting among the shoals and reeds, holding a shield of arms; inscription: AVS RHEINSAND, in exergue, "22 ½ KAR. / 1807". A few light marks, mainly on portrait's cheek, otherwise as struck — sharp, with frosty cameo devices and prooflike fields. Very rare. A mintage of only 972 pieces. **NGC graded MS-65 Prooflike.**

Germany's mineral assets were obtained either from the mountains or from gold panning along the rivers. While the mining of gold by means of excavation was strictly regulated, apparently anyone, for a small fee, could obtain a license to do panning or gold washing. These permits generally stipulated that the gold recovered would be delivered to the issuing authorities or mint, where it would be purchased at a set price. Sometimes the gold recovered in this manner would be struck up into coins — usually ducats. From this practice, King Maximilian I Joseph of Bavaria was able to issue a small number of gold coins in 1821, similar to the above ducat, denoting on the coins' reverses that the gold originated from the Danube, Inn, Isar and Rhein rivers. The total mintage for that issue was about 1,100 pieces.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000



564

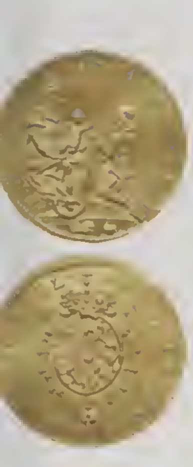
German States — Bamberg. Taler, 1800. Dav-1940; Heller-569; KM-151. Christoph Franz von Busek. Crowned and mantled arms bisecting date. Reverse: City view below value. Lovely old steel-gray toning. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Estimated Value .... $350 - 400

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

565
German States — Bavaria. Taler, 1628. Dav-6075; Hahn-111; KM-50.1. Maximilian I, as Elector. Capped and supported arms with undivided date in cartouche below. Reverse: Madonna and child on left. Considerable luster beneath fabulous old gray toning. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



566
German States — Bavaria. Ducat, 1644. Fr-195; KM-63. 3.47 grams. 21.83 mm. Maximilian I, 1598-1651. Elector kneeling before haloed madonna and child. Leg: PRO*ME* O*MARIA*ORA* Incused line under figures with crown, cross and orb below. Reverse Crowned oval arms with the chain of the Golden fleece. Leg: MAX:CO.P.R.V.BA.D.S.R.I.ARCHID.ET.EL. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Maximilian was known as "the Great" but true greatness eluded him. The Thirty Years War devastated his duchy, and he was constantly forced to make alliances with those he detested to save Bavaria. He appears in this coin before the Madonna, perhaps asking for guidance.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

(*).

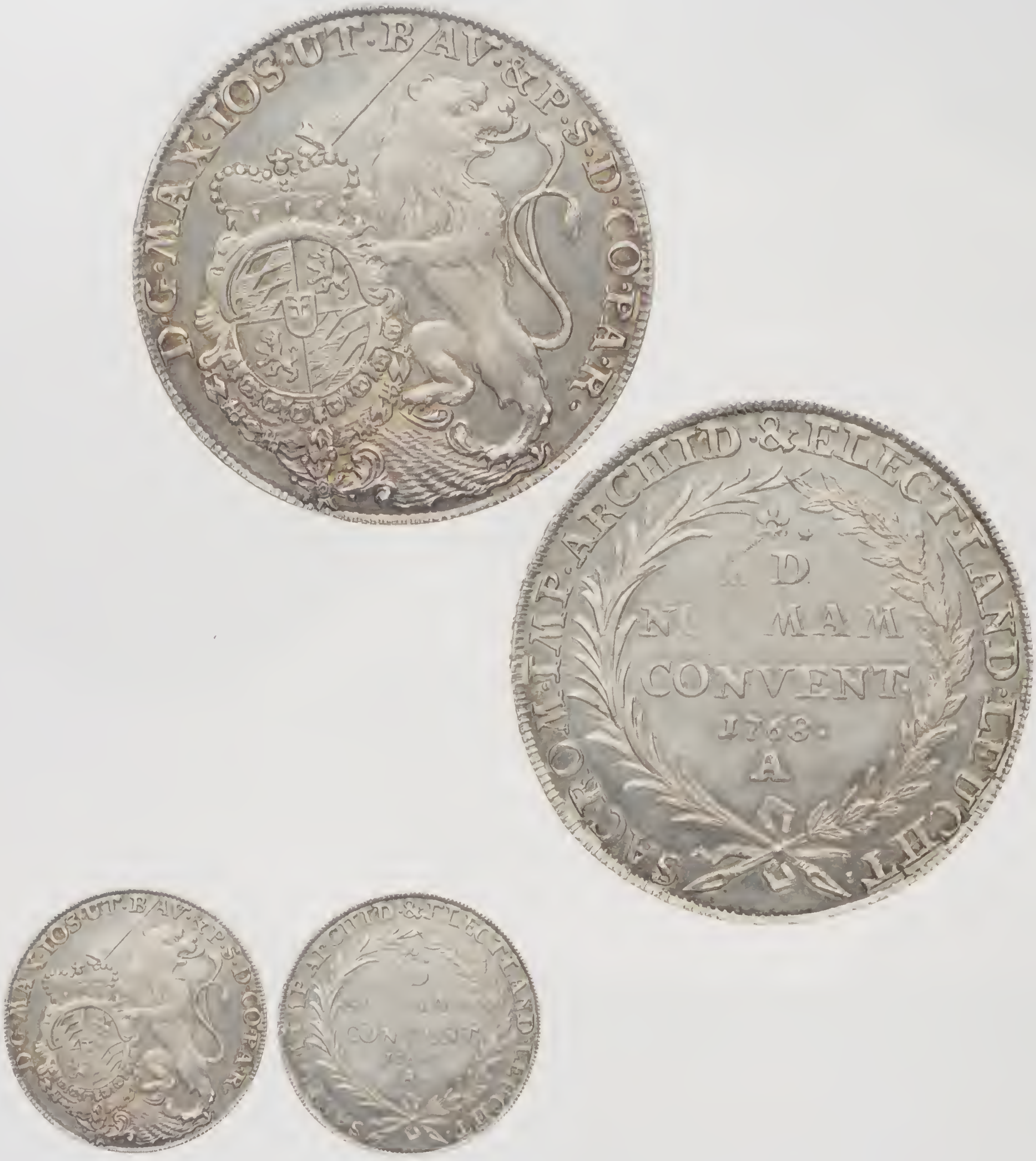
Very Rare Bavarian 1687 Ducat

567
German States — Bavaria. Ducat, 1687. Fr-217; KM-115. 3.46 grams. 21.58 mm. Maximilian II, Emanuel, 1679-1726. Armor bust of Elector right, date below bust, CZ (Caspar Zeggin) on shoulder. Leg: M.E.V.B.& S.D.C. - P.R.S.R.I.A & E.L.L. Reverse Madonna standing, scepter in right hand, crowned overal shield in left. Leg: TVTA.STA.T.BAVARIA - TVO SVB PRESIDIO. Very Rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Maximilain was an able ruler who won many great battles, but lost one that badly hurt him, the Battle of Blenheim in 1704. By siding with the French against the empire, he was banished from the Munich court and this lost his influence and prestige. His plan to supplant the Habsburgs with the Wittelsbachs failed.
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

(*).

Rare Levant Trade Taler of 1768


D·G·MAX·IOS·UT·B·AV·&P·S·D·CO·P·A·R·
SACRO·ROM·IMP·ARCHID·&·ELECT·LAND·LEUCHT·
D
N MAM
CONVENT
1768
A

568

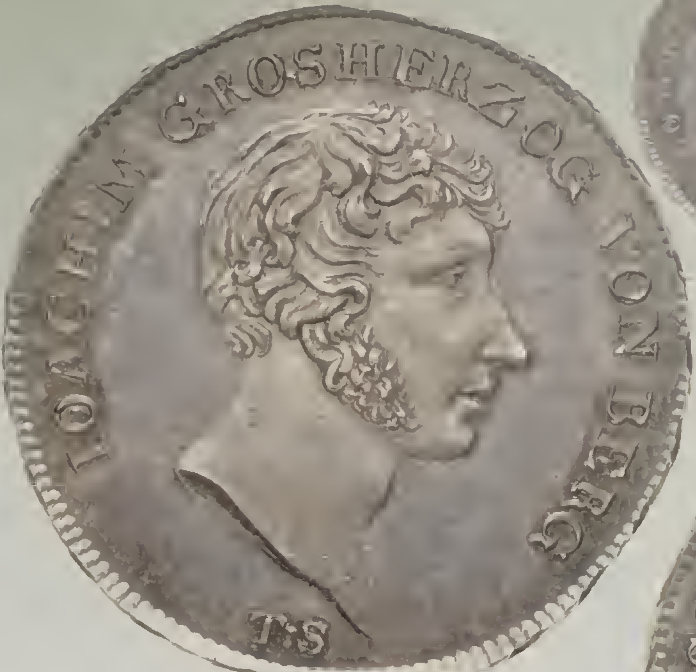
German States — Bavaria. Taler, 1768-A (Amberg). Dav-1956; KM-249. Maximilian III Joseph. Standing lion with sword, in right paw, crowned arms with Order Chain at left. Reverse: Legend within wreath. Prooflike with lovely multi-colored toning of yellow, green and red. Rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Apparently seeing the successful invasion and employment of Austrian Thalers in Africa and the Near East, Maximilian authorized the striking of trade dollars for use in the Levant. The experiment proved to be of only marginal success. It would seem that dreams of an overseas empire, along with the attendant money systems, would not fully materialize until the next century, when Germany was at last a unified country.

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

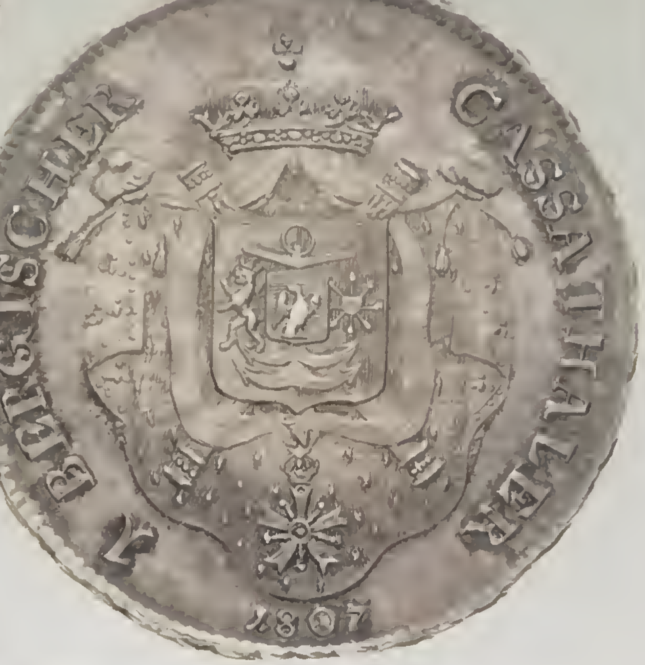
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Extremely Rare 1807 Cassa Taler

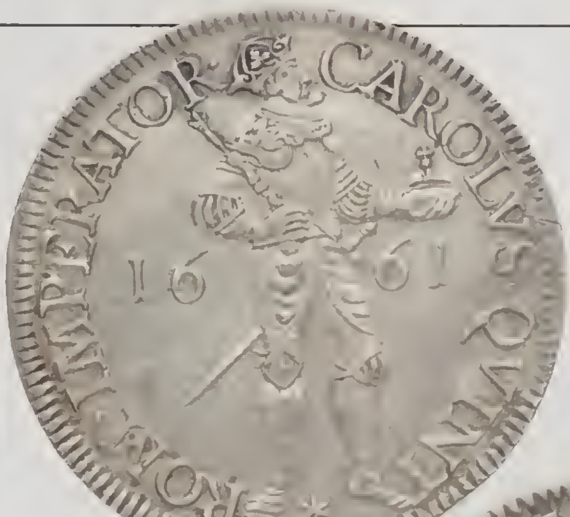


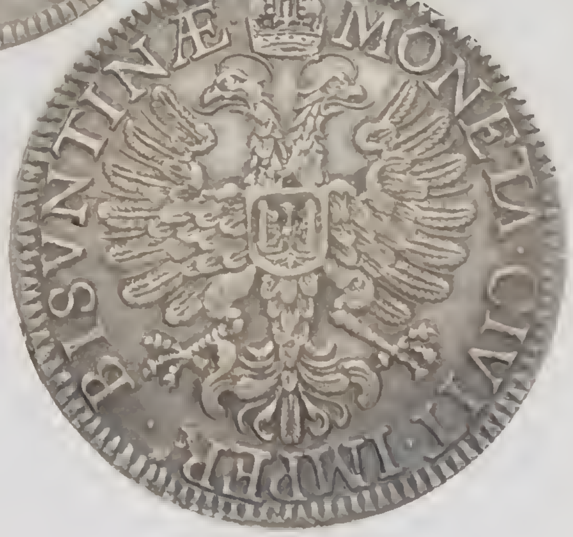
69
;erman States — Berg. :assa Taler, 1807 (Düssel- orf). Dav-625; Th-111; J-171. 8.89 grams. Joachim Murat, 806-1808. Head right. Reverse: 'rowned and mantled arms. 1arvelous portrait! Superb blue- ray toning. Rare. **NGC graded 1S-64 Prooflike.**

Iapoleon saw himself in some spects as a new Alexander the reat, conqueror of wide territo- es, with their disparate peoples ielded under the guiding and vilizing genius of French cul- ıre. As Alexander was Greek, o too was Greek art put to the rvice of Napoleon's imperial ision. In fine art, we see at this me the fruition of the emerging novement of Neo-Classicism, a restrained style of almost severe purity of design, arking back to the sculptural styles of 5th and early 4th century B.C. Athens — ut actually emulating the Roman reinterpretation and revival of the style which ccurred under Augustus, first Emperor of Rome. On Napoleon's coins, as seen 1 this splendid example, this artistic idiom was realized in a number of fine, ıstere and dignified portraits. As Napoleon's military conquests spread over urope, so too did his coinage.
stimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000



*x Irving Goodman Collection; Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 125.*

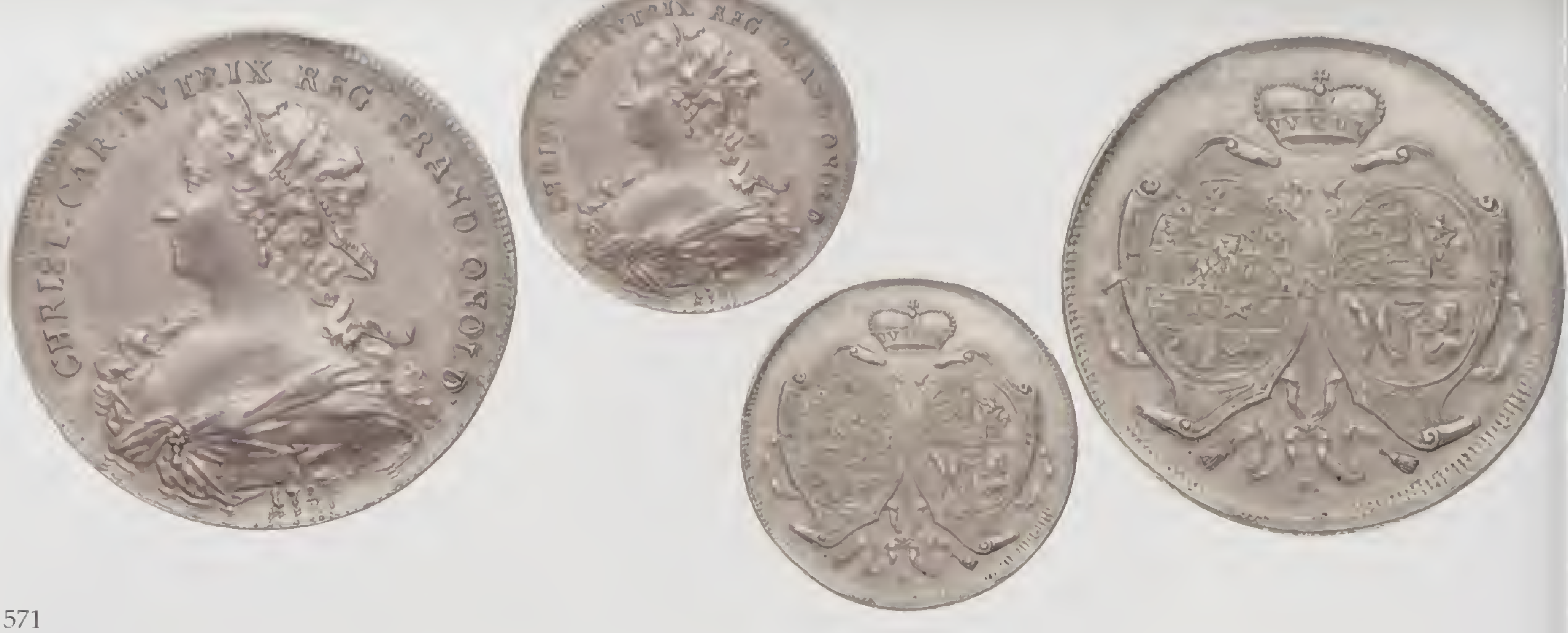




570
German States — Besançon. Taler, 1661. Dav-5070. Crowned double eagle with arms on breast. Reverse: Charles V standing dividing date. Very pleasing for the technical grade given. **NGC graded AU-50.**

Besancon is today a part of France, yet for many centuries it was part of the Holy Roman Empire and was officially granted the status of a free imperial city with the right to mint coins, as well as being a Bishopric. It was only after the Treaty of Nijmegen in 1678 that Besancon reverted to France.
Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

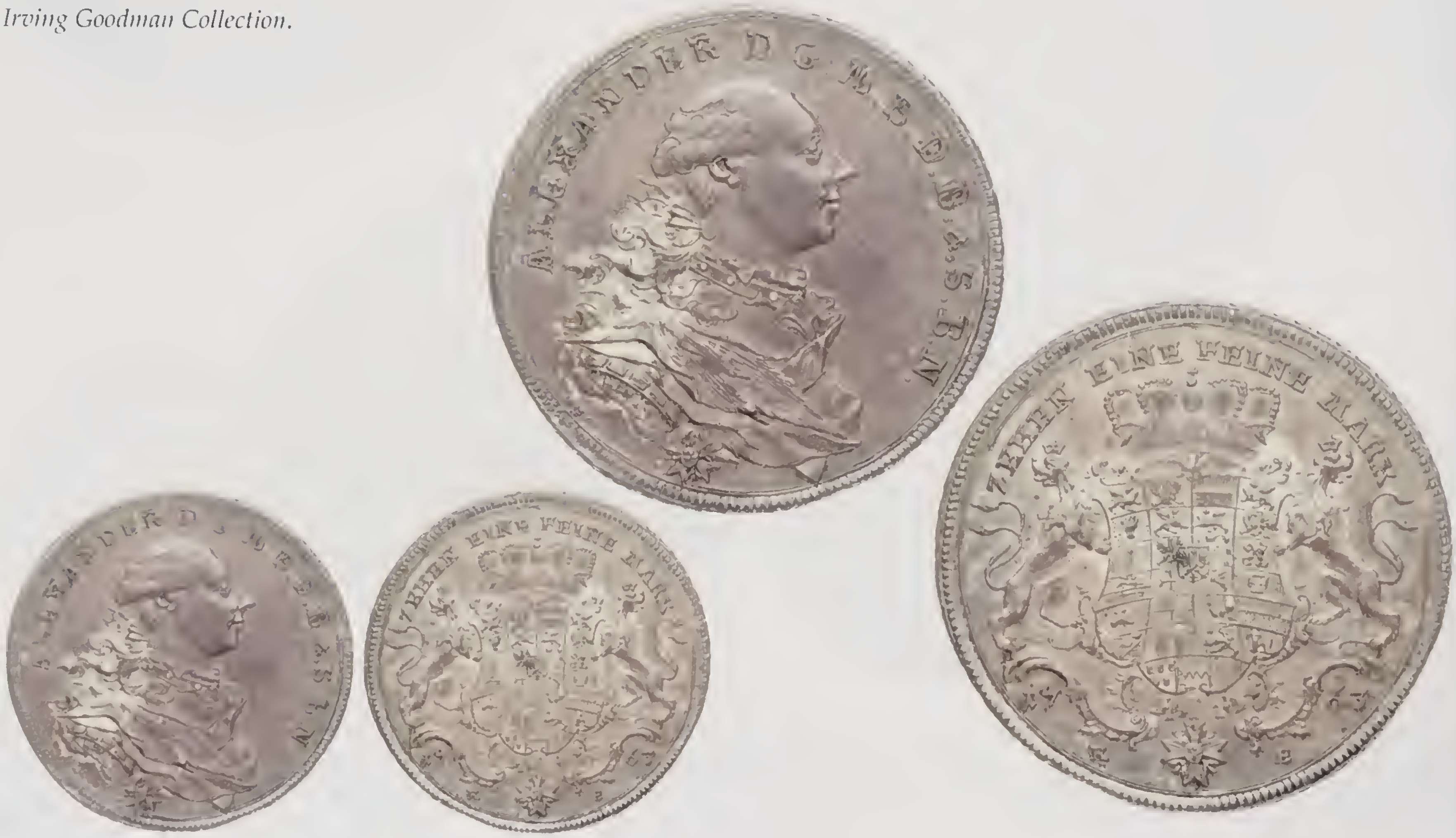


571

German States — Brandenburg-Ansbach. Taler, 1727. Dav-1977; Bernh-229; KM-159. Christine Charlotte, Regent. Bust left, date below. Reverse: Crowned arms of Brandenburg and Wurttemberg-Oels, below "V." for Vestner, diecutter in Nuremberg. Spectacular iridescent tones of blue, violet and grays. Rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**

It was a common occurence in Europe to have a young child succeed to a throne and have a regent administer the territory. In some cases the state produced coins with the child's likeness (France of Louis XIV and XV, Spain of Alfonso XIII). In a few instances the regent is portrayed. Here Christine Charlotte, mother of the small child Karl, issued one Taler with her portrait. An outstanding coin and a great rarity.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

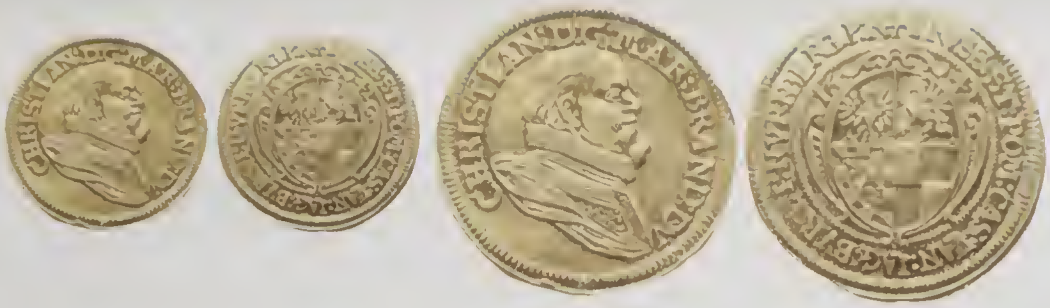


572

German States — Brandenburg-Ansbach. Taler, 1763-ISG/KE. Dav-1992; Wilm-1141; KM-258. Alexander. Bust right. Reverse: Hatted and supported shield. Toned with areas of light shades. Rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Brandenburg Ansbach was a principality in western Bavaria located close to Nuremberg. Alexander held the dubious distinction of being the last ruler of his family, since he sold the territory to Prussia in 1791.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

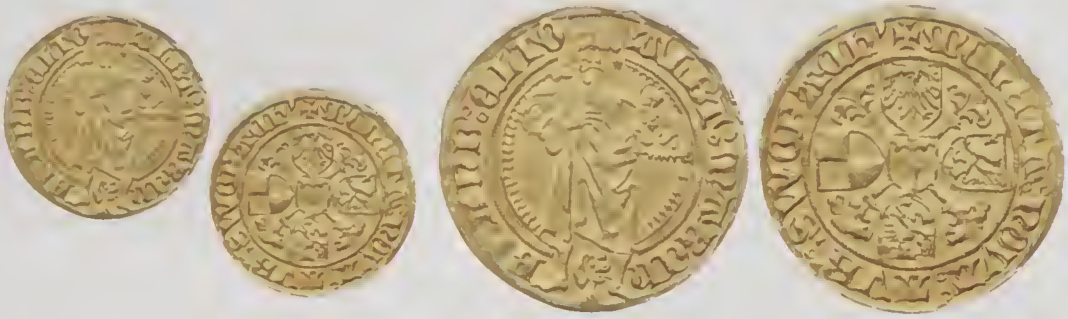


573

German States — Brandenburg-Bayreuth. Ducat, 1642. Fr-370; KM-57. 3.42 grams. 22.54 mm. Christian, Margravate of Brandenburg, 1603-1655. Bust right. Leg: CHRISTIAN:D:G:MAR:BRAND:DV. Reverse Quartered oval shield. Leg: +PRVSS:ST:POM:CAS:VAN:IAG:B VRG:I:NVRNBERG.P:R: **NGC graded MS-61.**

A wonderful looking early ducat of the small state of Beyreuth. Beyreuth was given to Christian, who was the second son of Johann Georg of Brandenburg Prussia. Few gold coins of this state were minted, and all are very scarce.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

(*).

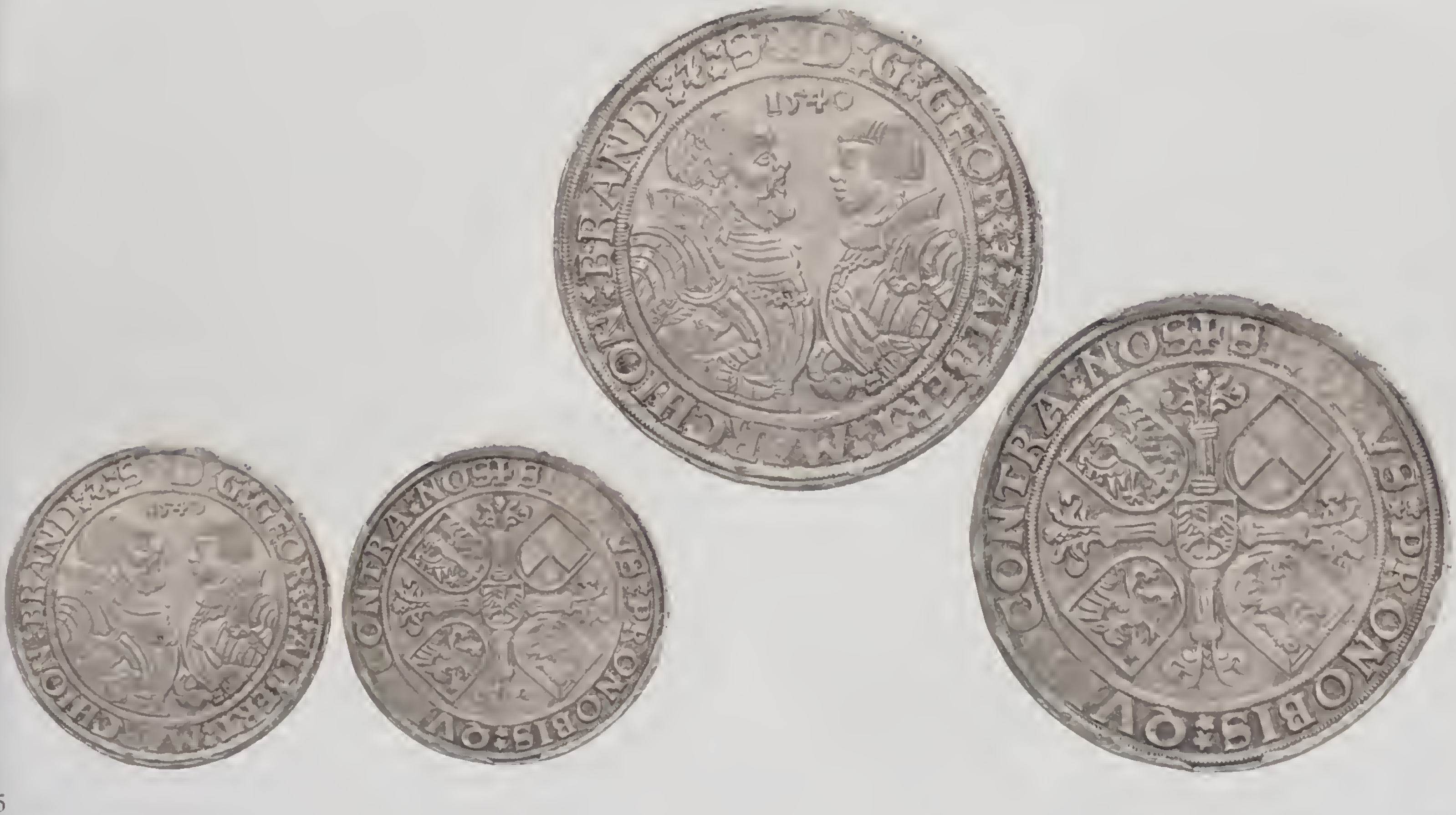


574

German States — Brandenburg-Franconia. Goldgulden, ND. Fr-304. 3.31 grams. 22.96. Mintmark, dog (Schwabach). Albrecht Achilles, 1464-1486. Obv. Radiant haloed St. John with lamb in left hand. ALBT: MARCH - BRAND: ELTO. Reverse Floriated cross with four shields in the angles and a fifth in the center. Leg: +MONETA:NOVA:AVR:SWOBACH. **NGC graded AU-50.**

The margraviat of Brandenburg Franken was a creation from the Hohenzollern line. Upon the death of elector Friedrich I, three sons inherited, but only one, Albrecht Achilles, issued gold coins. A very nice medieval striking.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

(*).

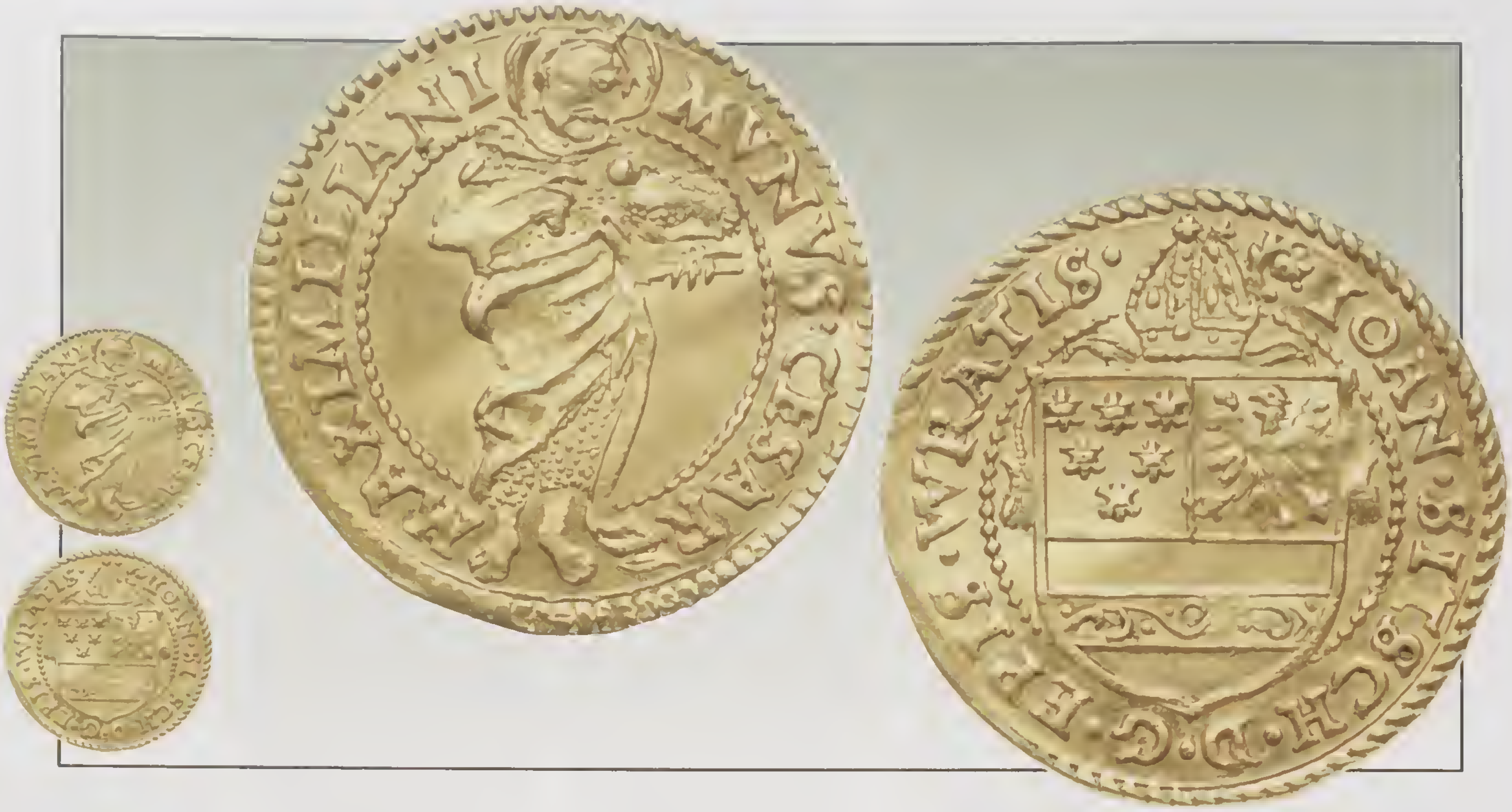


575

German States — Brandenburg-Franconia. Taler, 1540. Dav-8967; von Schr-687. Georg and Albrecht the younger. Facing armored busts. Reverse: Floriated cross with crests in the angles. Superb for the type, with fine old-cabinet toning. **NGC graded AU-55.**
Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Early Rare Breslau Ducat

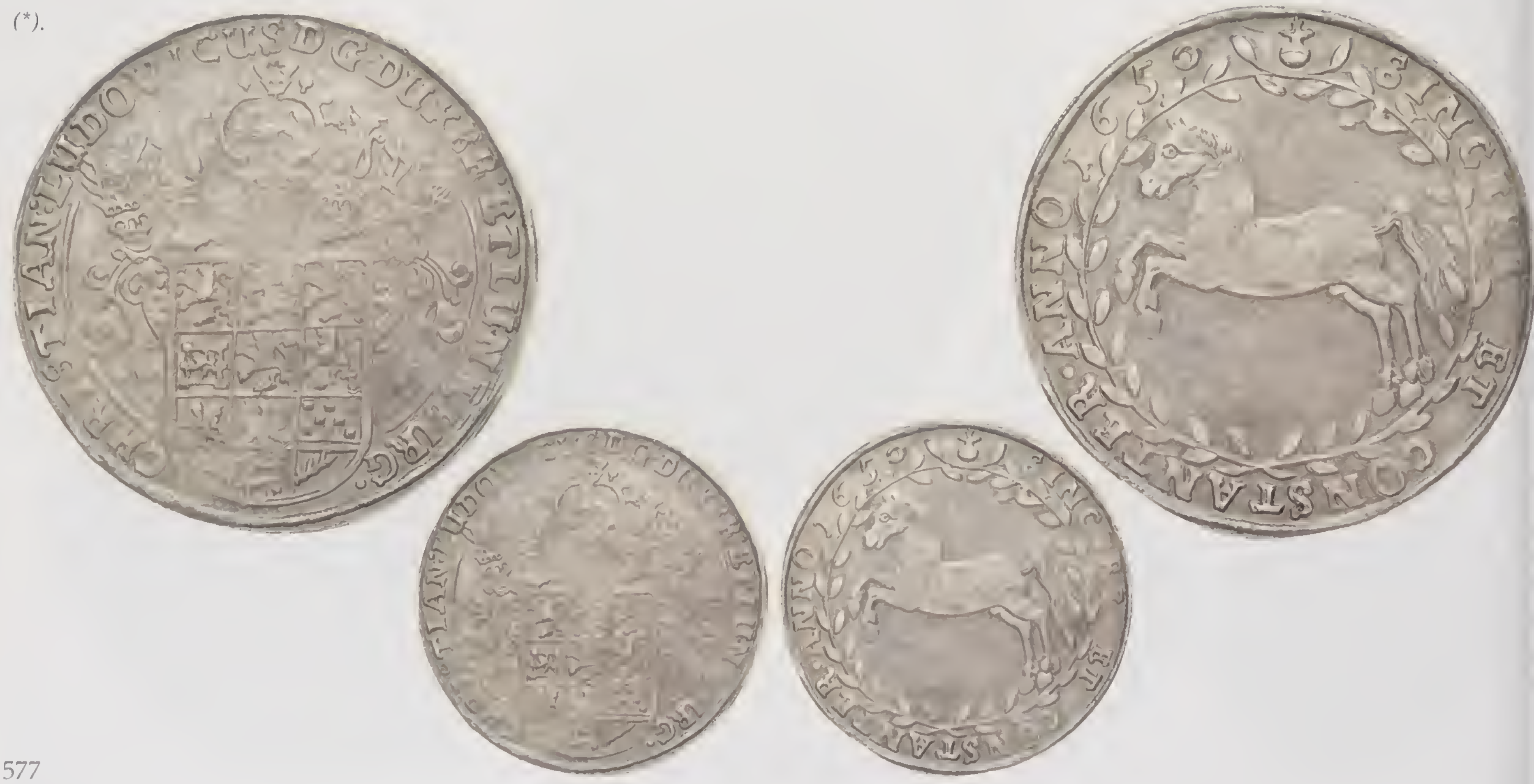


576

German States — Breslau (Bishopric). Ducat, ND. Fr-484; F.&.S. 2573. 3.51 grams. 22.54 mm. Breslau. Bishops. Johann VI of Sitsch, 1600-1608. Obv. Haloed St. John with lamb in left hand and right pointing it it, within gadrooned circle broken at top and bottom by figure. Leg: MVNVS. CESAR - MAXIMILLANI. Reverse Mitre crowning shield with arms. Leg:IOAN.SITSCH.D.G.EPIS.WRATIS. Rare. **NGC graded MS-61.**

An exceptional striking from the bishopric of Breslau. Essentially impossible to find this nice. Also, from a short reign producing few coins (1600-1608).
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

(*).

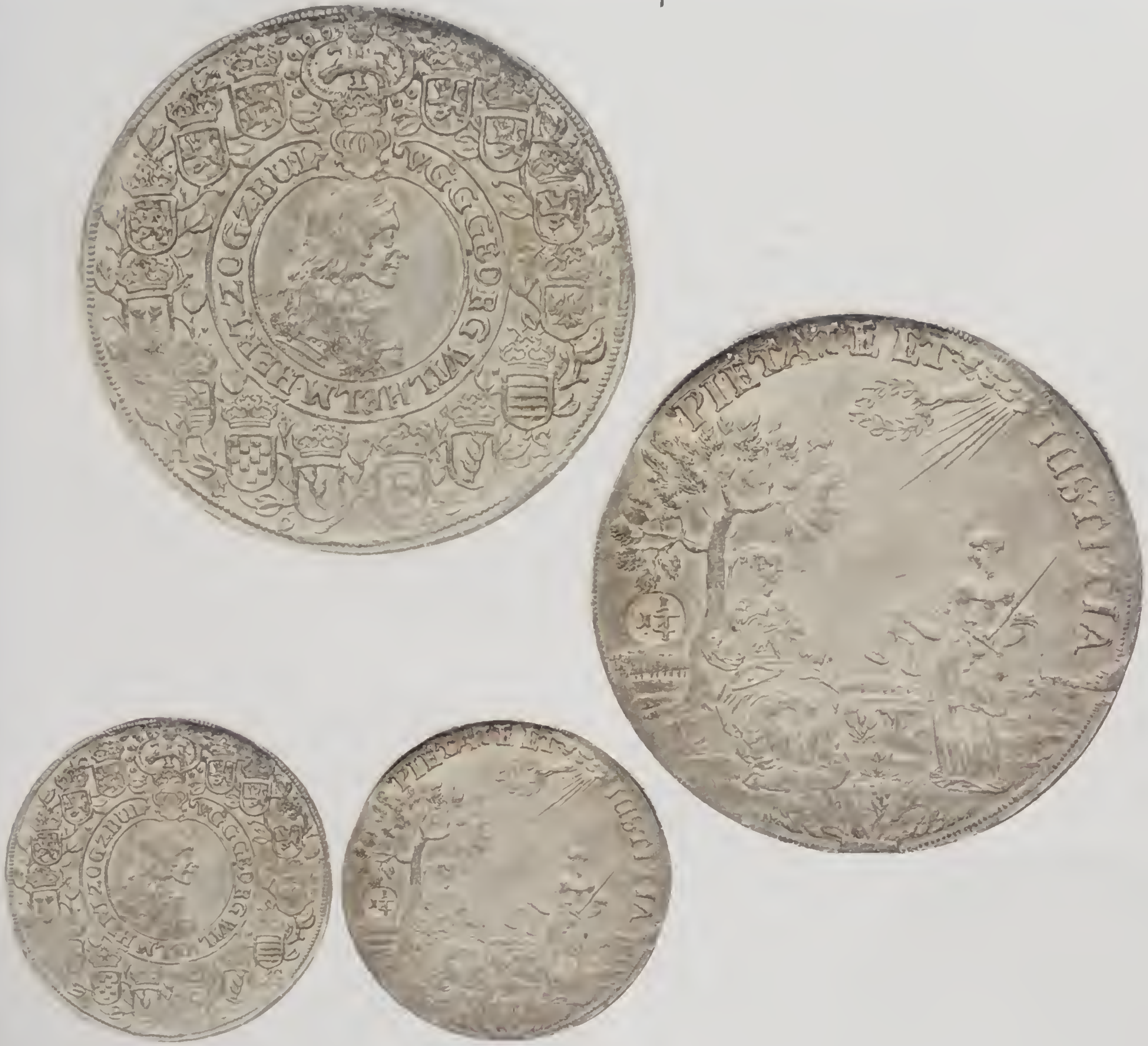


577

German States — Brunswick-Lüneburg. Taler, 1650-LW. Dav-6521; Wel-1511. Christian Ludwig (1622-1665). Helmeted arms. Reverse: Leaping horse. Nicely toned. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $300 - 400

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Delightful 1662 "Redemption" 11/4 Taler



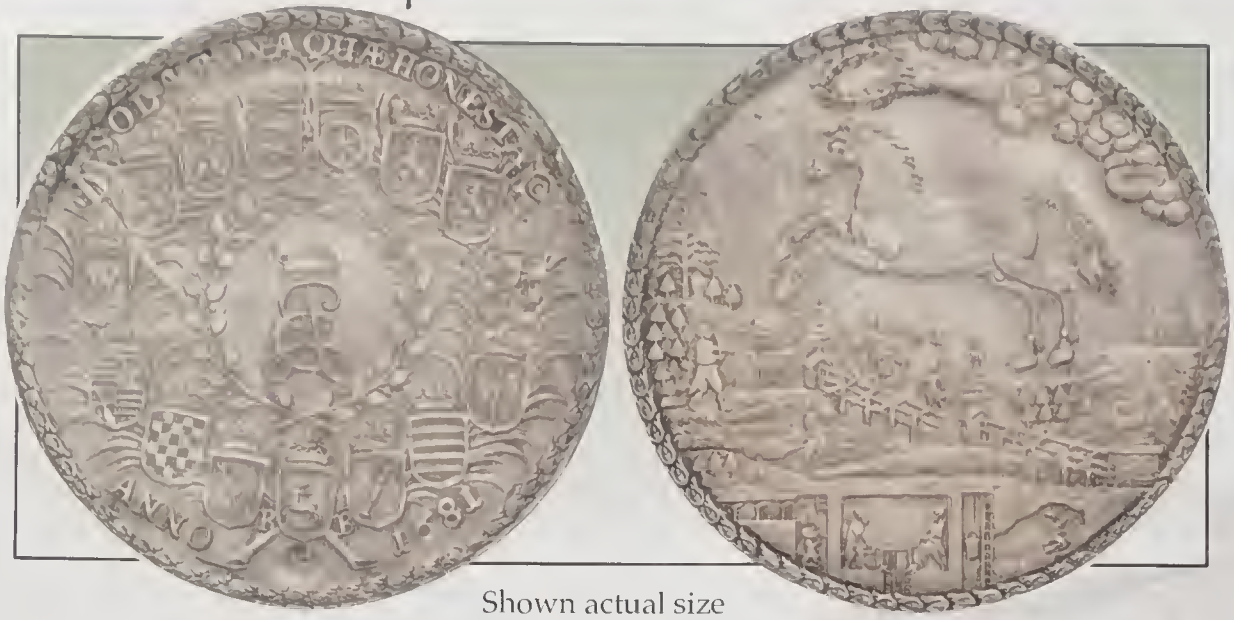
578
German States — Brunswick-Lüneburg. 1 ¼ "Redemption" Taler, 1662-HS (Zellerfeld). Dav-6531; Wel-1568. 36.2 grams. Georg Wilhelm. Bust right in circle of fourteen shields. Reverse: Piety and Justice in a landscape under a tree. Arm from heaven with a wreath. Beautifully toned. Rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

The first multiple talers were struck by Duke Julius of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel in 1574 for an ingenius reason. Silver output from the mines in the Harz Mountains was on the upswing, and at the same time uncertainty spread across the region. The Reformation initiated by Luther was in full swing. Catholic church properties were being seized and sold off. Pogroms against Jews were appearing here and there. The Inquisition had already started burning Protestants at the stake. Alliances and allegiances reacted to all these threats.

Julius brilliantly conceived of a plan to put his Harz Mountains silver to good use. A quantity of the silver was set aside as a hedge against the exigencies of war. To do this, he struck a series of Thalers in denominations ranging from 1-1/4 up to 16 thalers. Next he issued orders that property owners were to purchase at least one of these new larger coins, the size of the denomination depending on the owner's wealth and rank. The owners of these larger pieces were required to produce the coins on demand and redeem them in exchange for the local debased coinage. While the coins could be pawned if necessary, they could not be sold or traded away. Thus Julius had on hand a substantial amount of money with known whereabouts, sensibly diffused and spread throughout the country, thereby reducing the risk of seizure of sizable treasure during a conflict. For this reason the coins were named in the inscription as "Julius Loeser" (redeemers) on the reverses of the 1574 issues — the appellation of "redemption Talers" attaching to these coins. In this lot we find a delightful example of this scheme.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,400

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Superb 1681 11/2 Taler



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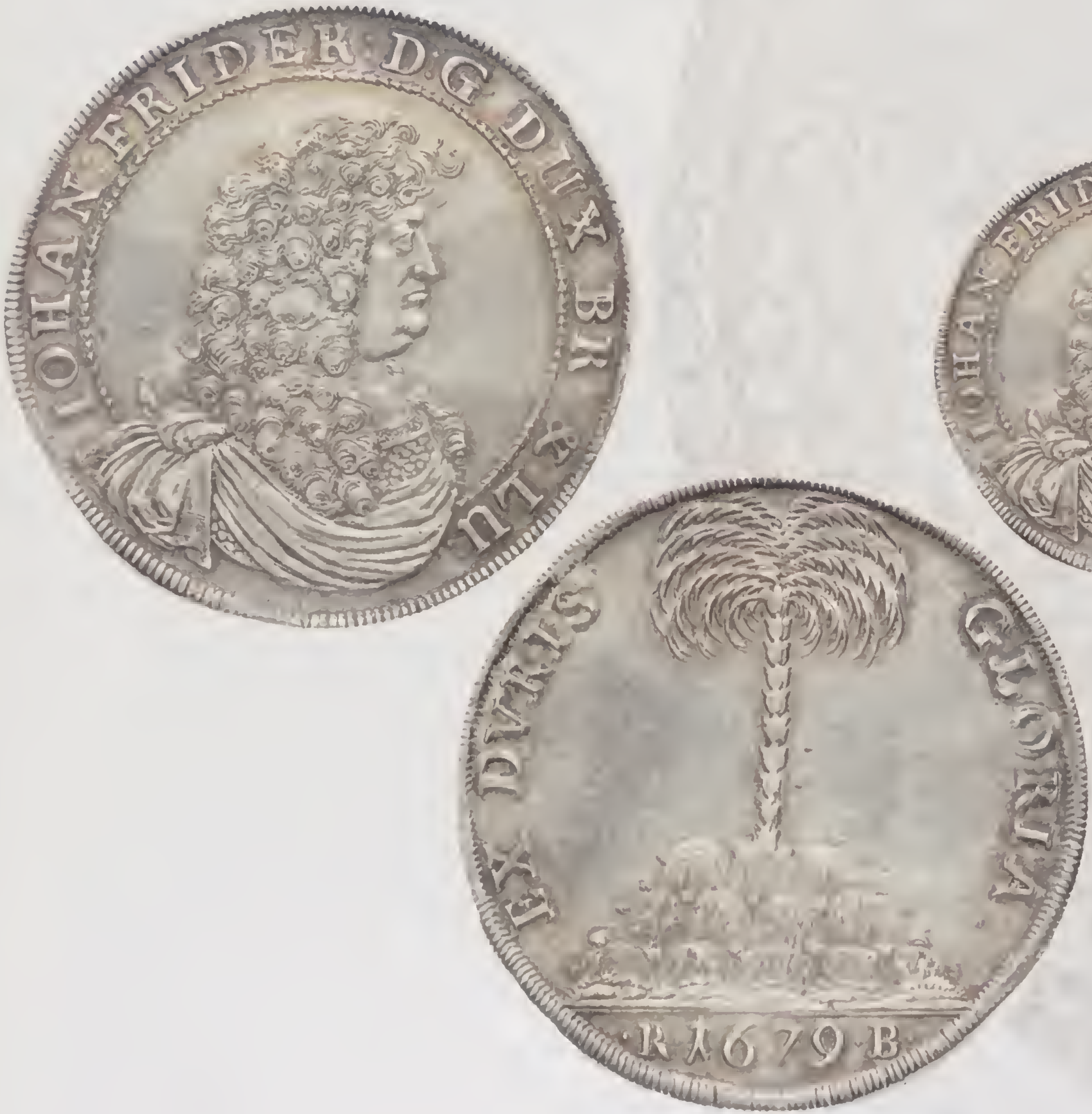
579

German States — Brunswick-Lüneburg. Mining 1 ½ Taler, 1681 (Zellerfeld). Dav-Son-240; Welter-1925; Fiala-2332; Kni-2639; Knyph-2576; Duve-5B. 43.55 grams, 63mm. Ernst August. Monogram "E A" crowned in wreath and circle of fifteen shields, date and "1½" stamped below. Reverse: Arm from cloud with wreath over springing horse. Mining scene below. Full original mint luster with gorgeous iridescent toning, a superb example of a multiple taler, truly a prize for any collection. Very rare so well preserved. **NGC graded MS-64.**

With seemingly every minor German kingdom striking thaler-sized coins, to stand out among the many, coin designers often resorted to propagandistic images or symbolism. These large coins, and their even larger multiples, were ideal canvases for such use, and some have become exceptional documents to students of history and technology. One of the most outstanding are Mining Thalers, richly detailed pieces offering wonderful "slices of life" in their scenic depictions of mining tools and processes. On the coin in this lot, the scene beneath the horse of Westphalia shows the silver-mining fields in the Harz mountains in a series of miniature vignettes — from locating a vein by means of dowsing, initial exploration, to the fully developed mine with its bracing and supports, tiers of chambers and mining tunnels, buckets for extraction, and the final removal of ore in wheelbarrows. In the background are shown the conical buildings that housed horse-powered lifting, draining and ventilating systems.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

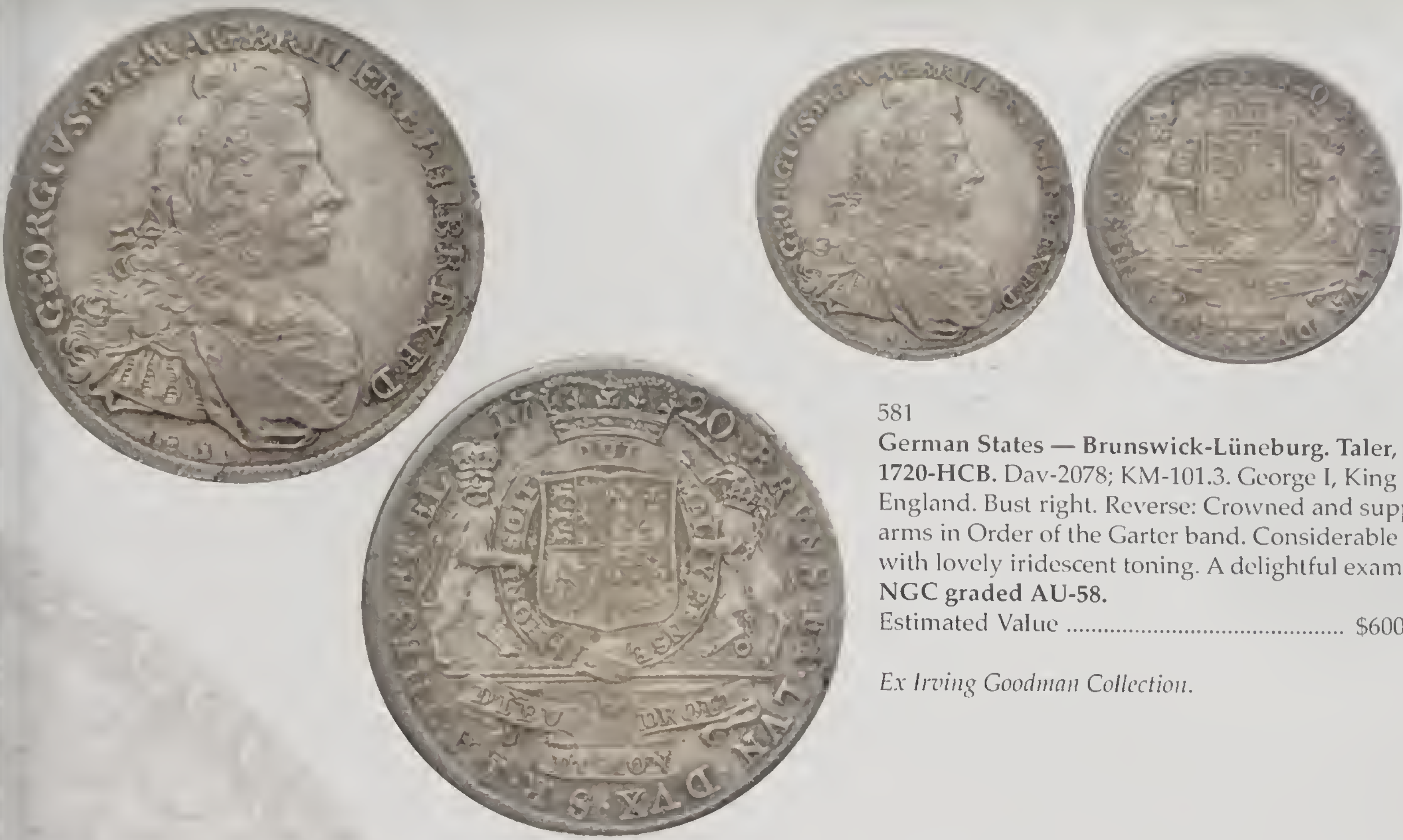


IOHAN FRIDER D G DUX BR & LU
EX DURIS GLORIA
R 1679 B

580

German States — Brunswick-Lüneburg. Taler, 1679-RB. Dav-6576; Wel-1707. Johann Friedrich. Bust right. Reverse: Palm tree on rock with date below. A few minor hairlines. Well struck and beautifully toned. Intriguing allegorical motif on the reverse. Rare this nice. **NGC graded AU-58.** Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

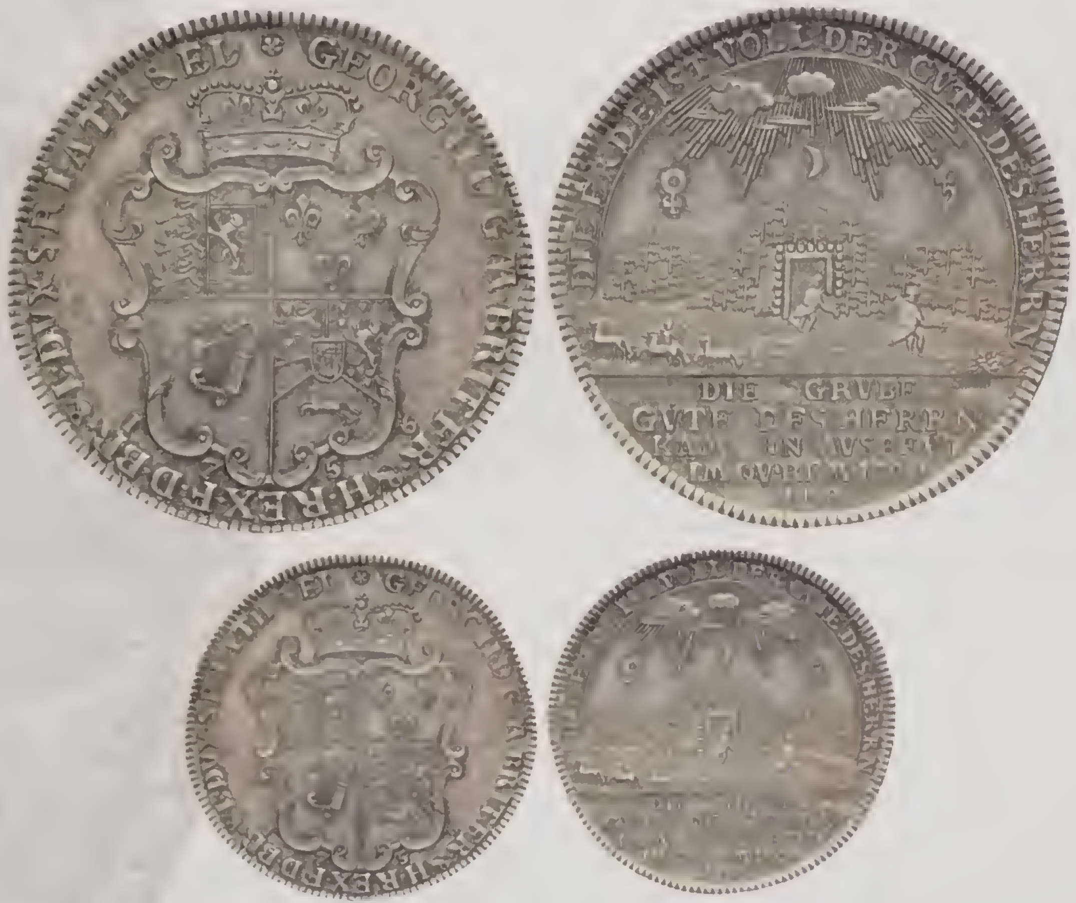


581

German States — Brunswick-Lüneburg. Taler, 1720-HCB. Dav-2078; KM-101.3. George I, King of England. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned and supported arms in Order of the Garter band. Considerable luster with lovely iridescent toning. A delightful example. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Estimated Value .... $600 - 700

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



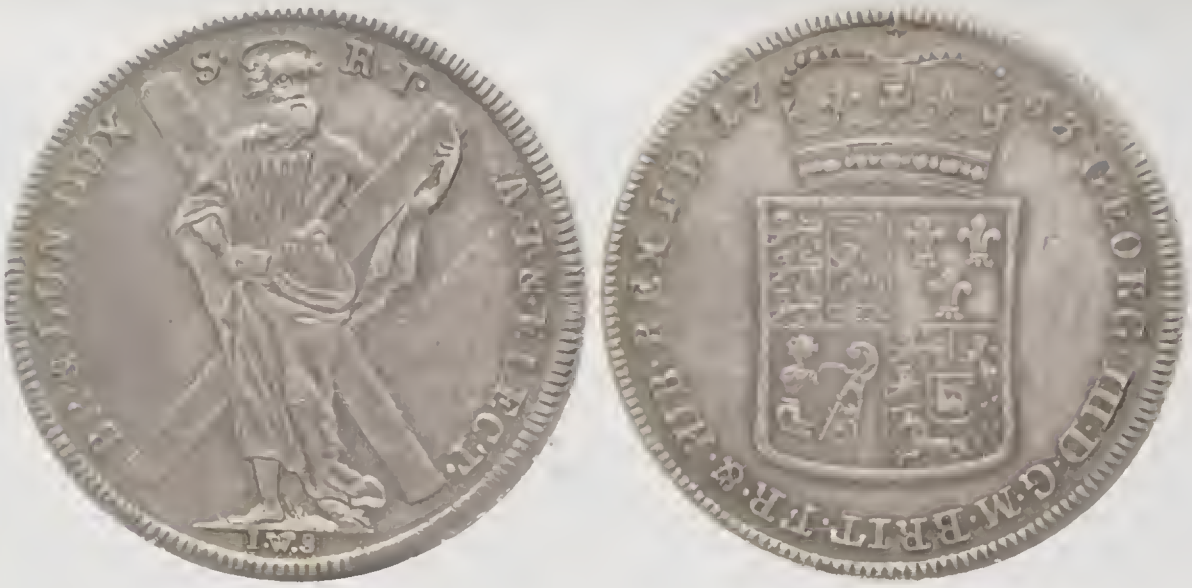
582

German States — Brunswick-Lüneburg. Mining Taler, 1756-IBH. Dav-2100; KM-294. George II. Goodness of the Lord Mine. Crowned arms. Reverse: Mining scene with three mountains and sun shining, with legend below. Deeply struck on a marvelous, semi-prooflike flan having rich iridescent toning. Elegantly engraved. A splendid example! **NGC graded MS-65.**

In early Germany, the two most significant sources of metal deposits were the Harz mountains at the center of Germany and Erzgebirge further east in Saxony/Bohemia. In the Harz, mining activity appears to have begun by at least the 8th century. The heyday for productivity in silver, along with the associated lead ores, was from about 1440 to 1618, and from about 1700 to 1765.

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



583

German States — Brunswick-Lüneburg. Taler, 1763-IWS. Dav-2104; KM-343. Crowned arms. Reverse: St Andrew with cross. Lovely iridescent toning enhances one of the best struck of these to be found anywhere, on a full flan with high rims. Truly exceptional. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Saint Andrew was the patron of Brunswick, of significance because much of the area was Protestant at the time and did not believe in saints. He was crucifiied in Achea, on an X-shaped cross, as depicted on this wonderfully symbolic coin. Apparently he requested this differently shaped cross because he declared himself unworthy to be on the same type of cross as Christ.
Estimated Value .... $300 - 400

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

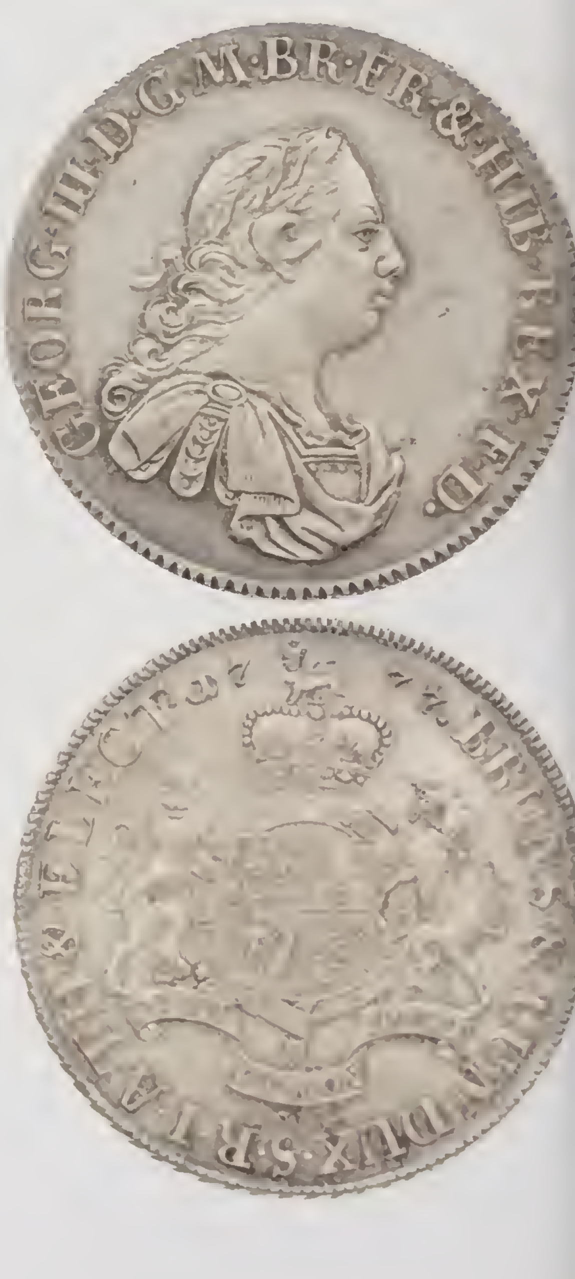
Rare Portrait 1777 Taler

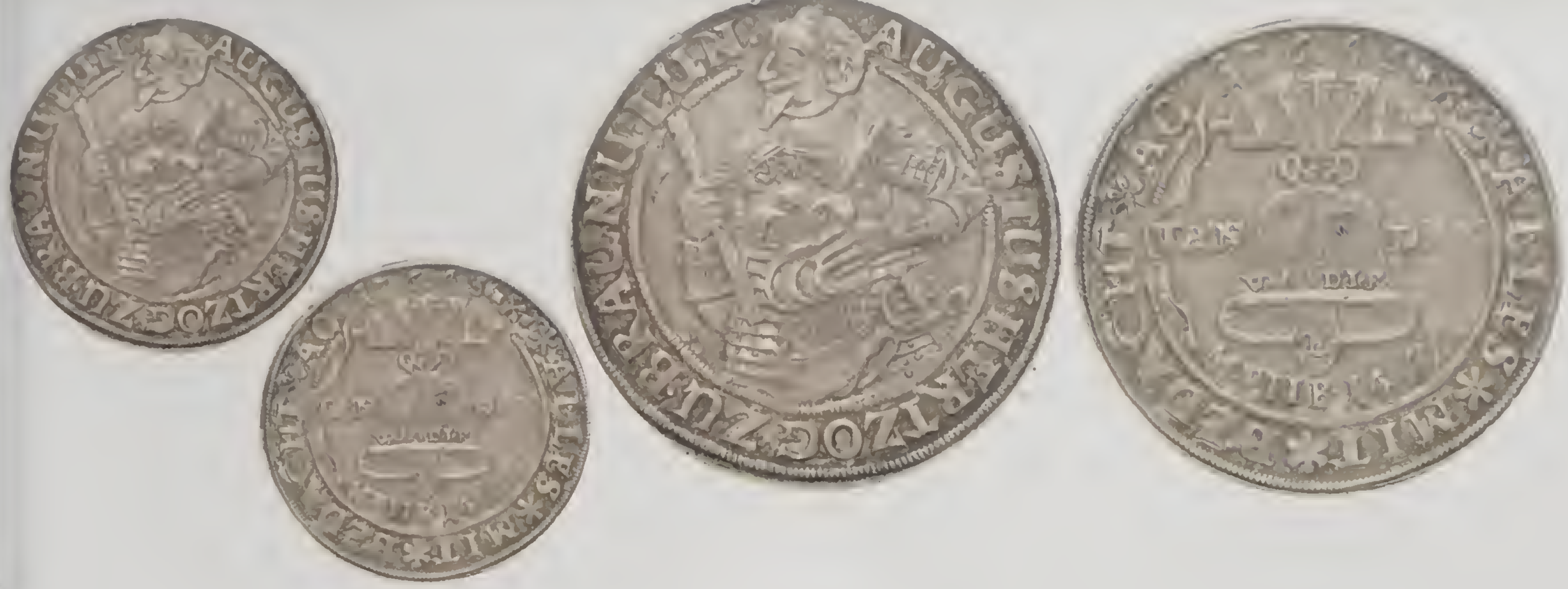
584

German States — Brunswick-Lüneburg-Calenberg-Hanov. Taler, 1777-IWS. Dav-2107; Welter-2801; Fiala-4752; KM-372. George III of Great Britain. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned and supported arms with motto below and divided date. Reflective surfaces with lovely, light iridescent toning. Rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

George III, as King of England, continued simultaneously as ruler of his hereditary holdings of Brunswick-Lüneburg-Calenberg-Hanover in Germany. From this intimate connection with his homeland, George sought advantage to press his campaign against the rebellious Thirteen Colonies of North America. Fighting at such long distance, George simply did not have enough soldiers in his own army to supply the needs of his commanders in America. Thus he sought aid from a number of the German principalities. By far the greatest source of men came from Hesse-Cassel. The loss of the Colonies was an economic blow the British government could not tolerate painlessly, and apparently sensing their need the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, Frederick II, struck a particularly advantageous deal for himself with George (perhaps because of ties of marriage under George II). He sold the services of 12,000 of his Hessians to the English at seven pounds sterling, seven shillings a head (the total probably tens of millions of dollars in today's purchasing power). Some of these talers are known as Blood Talers, while others served the same purpose but remain today anonymous, unless their story is understood.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

*Ex Irving Goodman Collection; Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 117.*

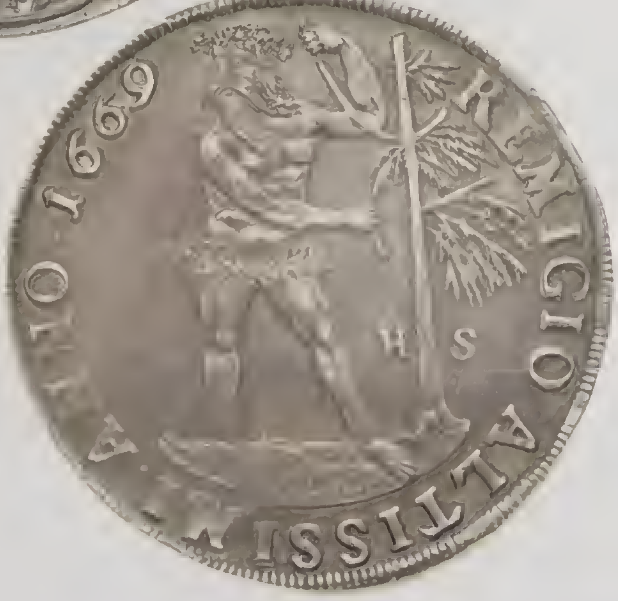




585
German States — Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Sixth Bell Taler, 1643. Dav-6374B; Welter-815; Kni-631; KM-428. August The Younger. Half figure bust left. Reverse: Sixth bell. Attractively toned, rare in this grade. **NGC graded AU-55.**

During the Thirty Years War (1618-1648), one Protestant prince, Christian of Brunswick, was an aggressive advocate and military leader. Early in the conflict, he issued interesting thalers at Paderborn, struck supposedly from the abbey's melted plate, with the legend GOTTES FREUNDT DER PFAFFEN FEINDT — "God's friend, the priest's foe." Twenty years later, the Bell Thalers (glockenthaler) of his kinsman, August the Younger, seem to echo a different, more rueful and war-weary sentiment — and were a series of seven differ-ng issues struck to celebrate the departure of the Hapsburg imperial armies from his domains in 1643. On this one, the fifth, appears he legend ALLES MIT BEDACHT — "Everything with thought."
Estimated Value .... $700 - 800

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

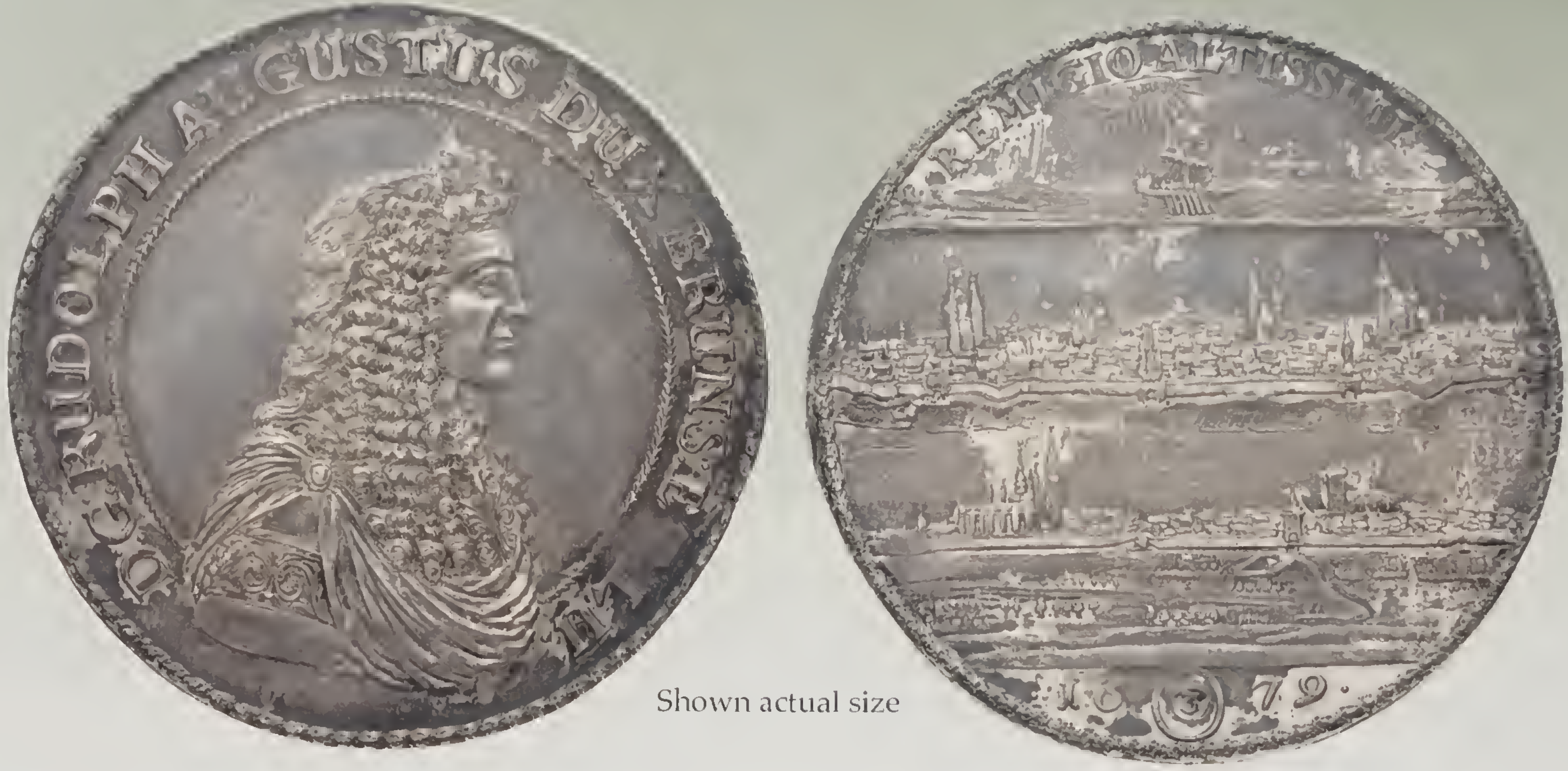


586
German States — Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Wildman Taler, 1669-HS. Dav-6379; KM-502. Rudolph August, 1666-1685. Helmeted arms. Reverse: Wildman with tree on his left. Toned steel gray with lilac hues, nicely centered and well struck for issue. **NGC graded AU-53.**

The source of the Wildman theme seems to be a mythological character of the Harz Mountains during the Middle Ages. Sir Walter Scott, in his Antiquary of 1816, recalls the account of a charcoal burner of the area who encountered this "tutelar demon" of the Harz — a wild man huge of stature, rainbow-haloed, his head and waist wreathed with oak leaves — exactly as portrayed on the present coin. The reclusive giant haunted the crags of the mountains carrying a pine tree torn up by the roots. This is but one story in a repertoire of fabulous and demonic creatures of the German mountains that have accumulated over the centuries.
Estimated Value .... $300 - 400

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Loser 3 Taler of 1679

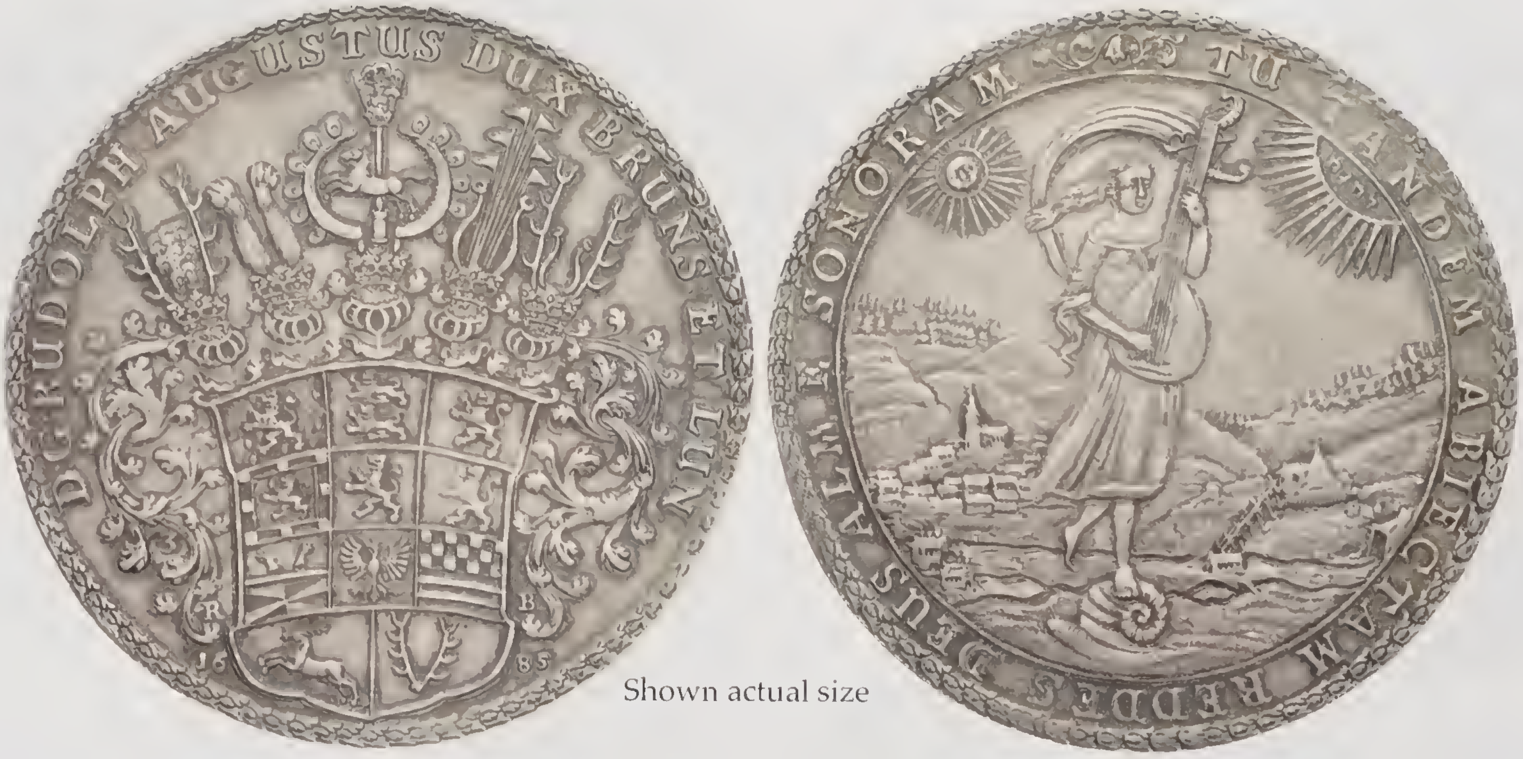


Shown actual size

587

German States — Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. Loser 3-Taler, 1679 (Zellerfeld). Dav/Sond-101; Wel-1832. 87.26 grams, 79mm.Rudolf August, 1666-1704. Draped and cuirassed bust right, titles around. Reverse: multiple scenes, divided into four registers: galley at sea, beneath sun with Hebrew inscription; aerial view of city of Brunswick; aerial view of city of Wolfenbuttel; date, with value within circle. Beautiful old, rich blue toning. An extraordinary example, fully and evenly struck. Very rare as a type, and more so in this grade. A classic of the multiple-taler series! **NGC graded MS-63, too large for holder.**

Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 17,500



Shown actual size

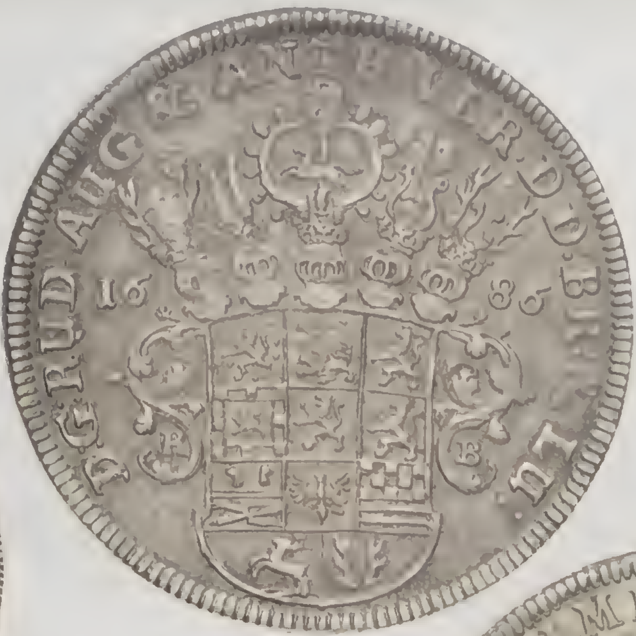
588

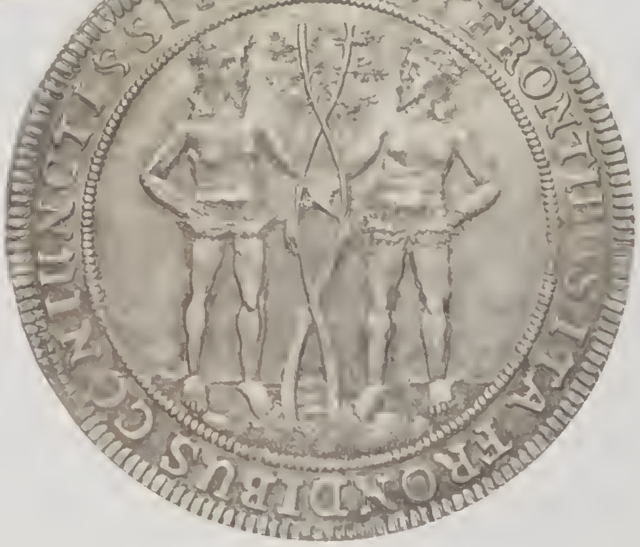
German States — Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. Loser 3-Talers, 1685 (Zellerfeld). Dav/Sond-110a; Wel-1834; Museler-10.3.3. 78.43 grams, 77mm. Rudolf August, 1666-1704. "Luck of the Lauthenthal Mines." Divided shield of arms, surmounted by five ducal helmets with elaborate crests. Reverse: Female lute player standing atop large snail; scene of mining works in the background. Elaborate engrailed rims. Again, an extraordinary example with an even, sharp strike (especially notable on the five ducal crests) on a lovely broad flan, with essentially problem-free surfaces and appealing old-cabinet toning, tending to multi-colored russets, greens or steel blues in the legends. Rare, especially in this wonderful state of preservation. **NGC graded AU-58.**

It must be understood how dangerously unpredictable mining was at this time. The Harz Mountains contained many silver mines, and the prosperity of Brunswick was closely tied to the mines' production. In this specimen we see a variety of myths brought to life on metal, the theme being the productivity of the mines blessed by good fortune.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

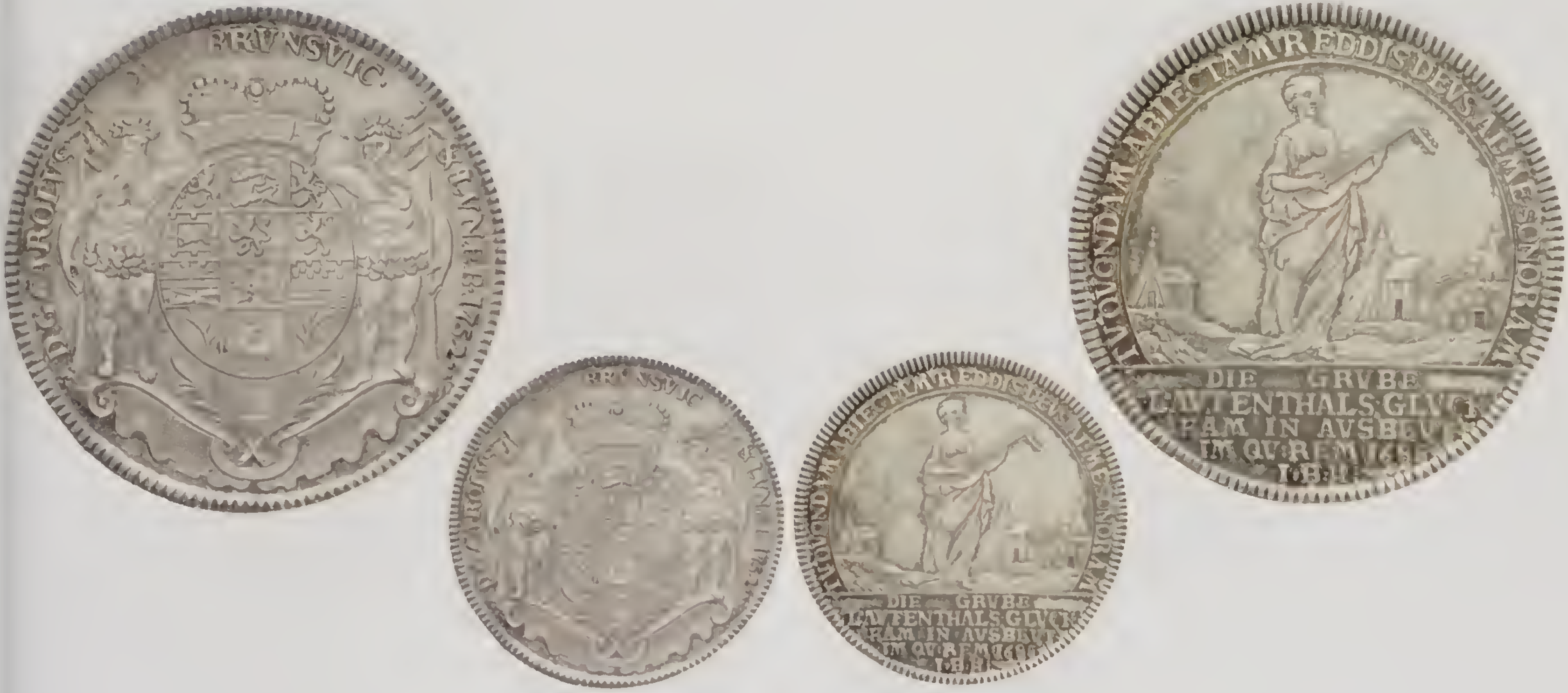
*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 101.*





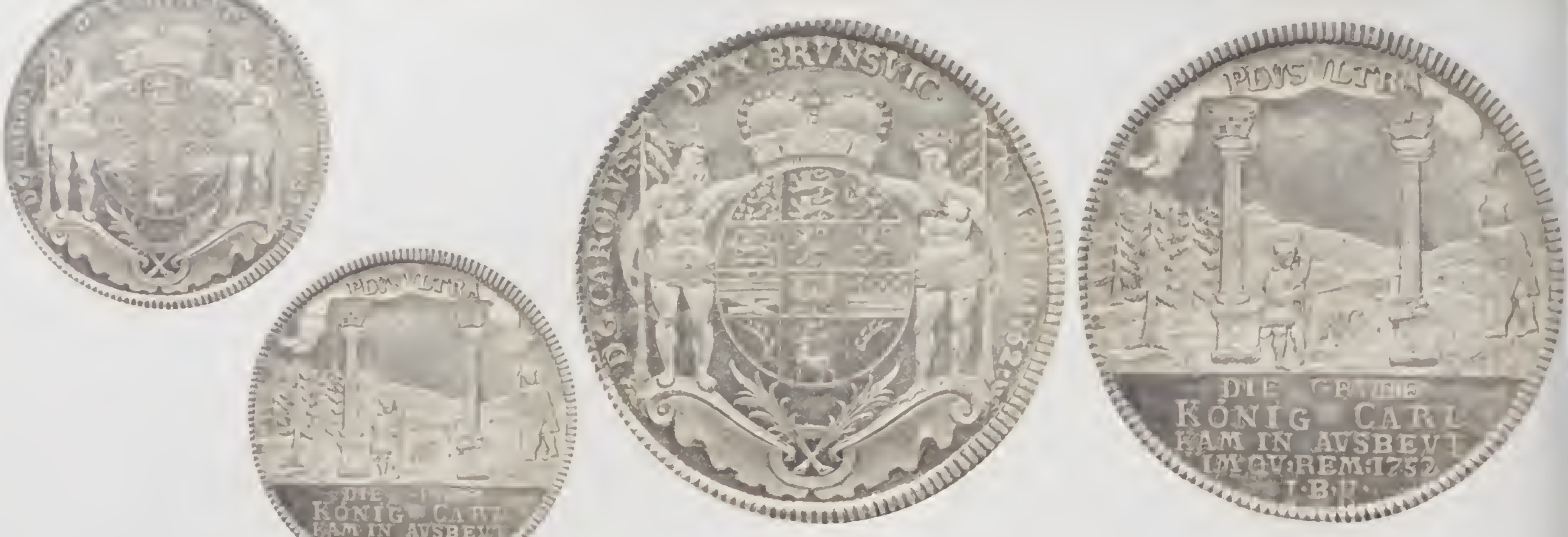
589
German States — Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Wildmen Taler, 1686-RB. Dav-6393; Wel-2068. Rudolph August and Anton Ulrich. Helmeted arms. Reverse: Two wildmen flank a pair of intertwined saplings. A premium specimen, toned in elegant multi-hued shares of gray, on a broad blan with full rims, and well struck especially on the crests and shield. Unusually fine! **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



590
German States — Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Mining, 1752. Dav-2162; Welter-2727. **Lautenthal's Luck Mining taler.** Fully struck, prooflike and mint state with beautiful iridescent gold toning of many hues. A common piece, but this quality level is generally unobtainable. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

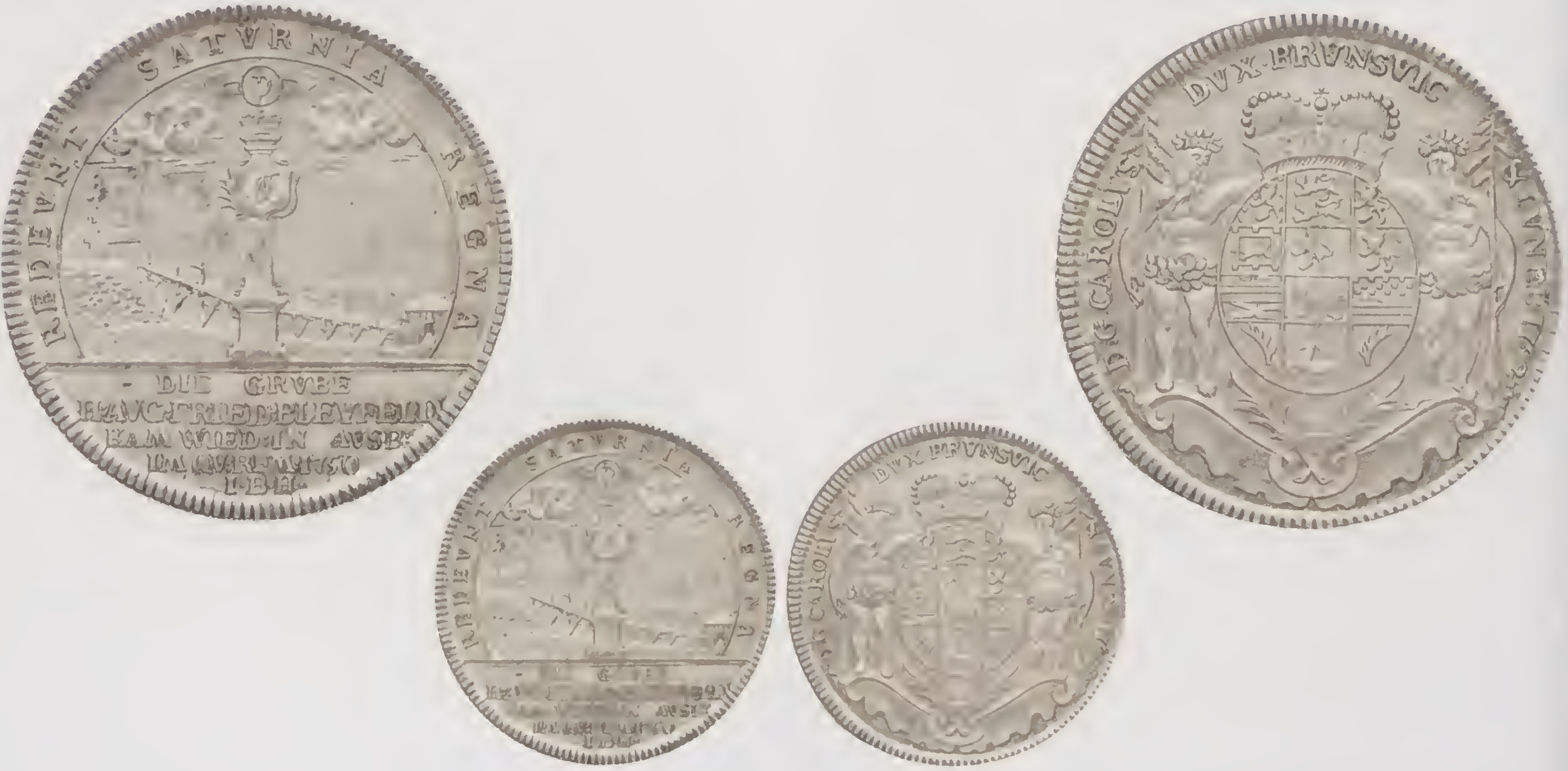

DUX BRUNSVIC
D G CAROLUS
1752
PLUS ULTRA
DIE GRUBE
KÖNIG CARL
KAM IN AUSBEUT
1MO QU:REM:1752
I.B.H.

591

German States — Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Mining Taler, 1752 (Zellerfeld). Dav-2168; Welter-2726; Fiala-2589; Kni-1465; Knyph-1216; KM-946. Karl, 1735-1780. Crowned oval shield supported by two wildmen. Reverse: Two crowned columns in mining scene, "K C" on a stone between, five-line inscription below. Brilliant prooflike fields with contrasting "frosted" scene, silvery toning with a hint of iridescence. An exquisite coin! **NGC graded MS-65 Prooflike.**

The wealth of precious metal that emanated from the region that straddles the Harz Mountains is amply evidenced in the varied and prolific thaler issues struck by the Duchies of Brunswick-Lüneburg-Calenberg-Wolfenbüttel, one of the most prolific coiners in the German series, with denominations reaching up to an extraordinary 16-thaler size — over 12 ounces of silver! Here is a marvelous example of their symbolic coinage.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

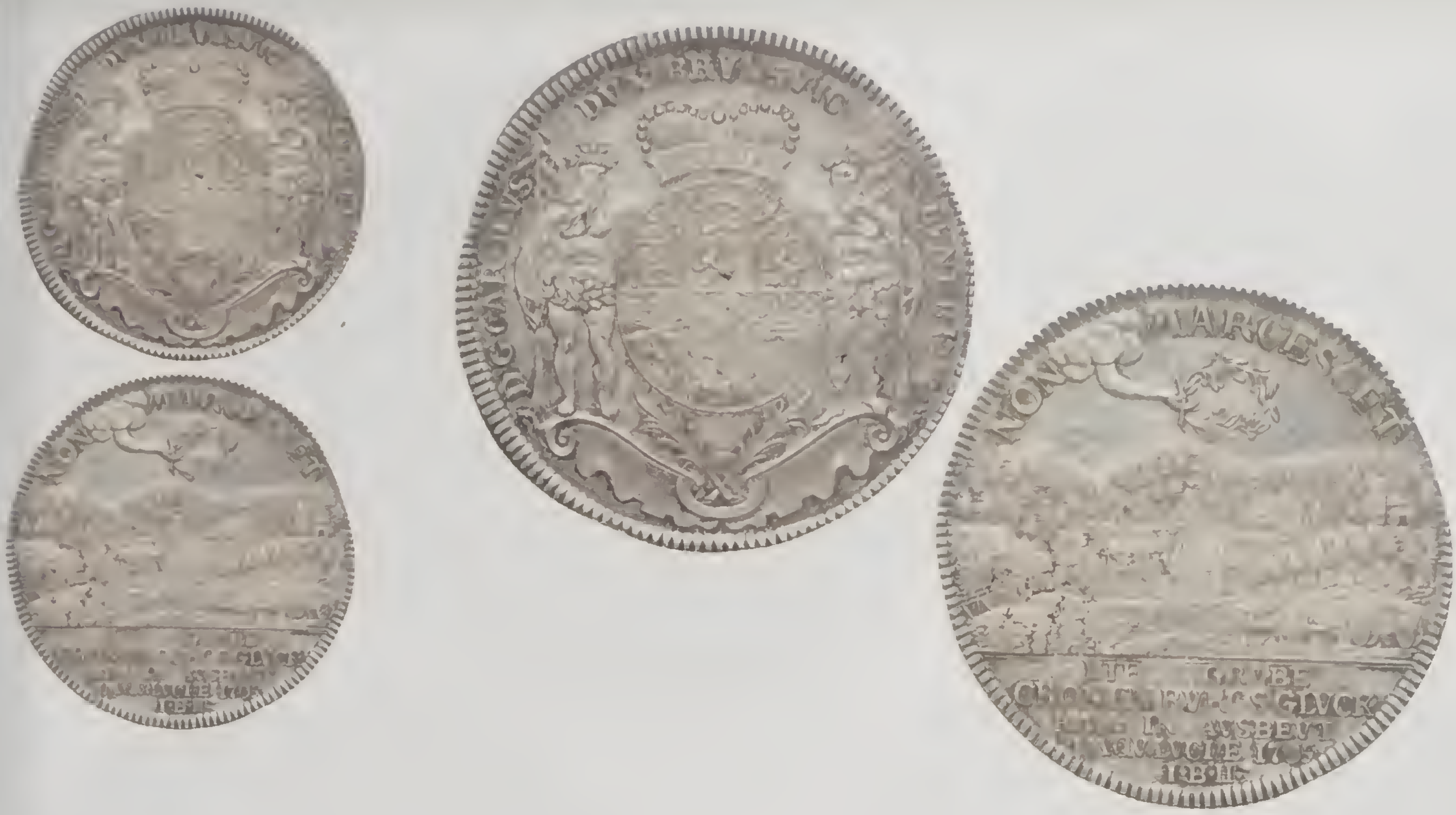
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.


REDEUNT SATURNIA REGNA
DIE GRUBE
DUX BRUNSVIC
D G CAROLUS

592

German States — Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Bleifeld Mining Taler, 1752-IBH. Dav-2167; KM-945. Karl. Mining scene. Reverse: Crowned arms supported by two wildmen. Well struck with lovely old toning. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

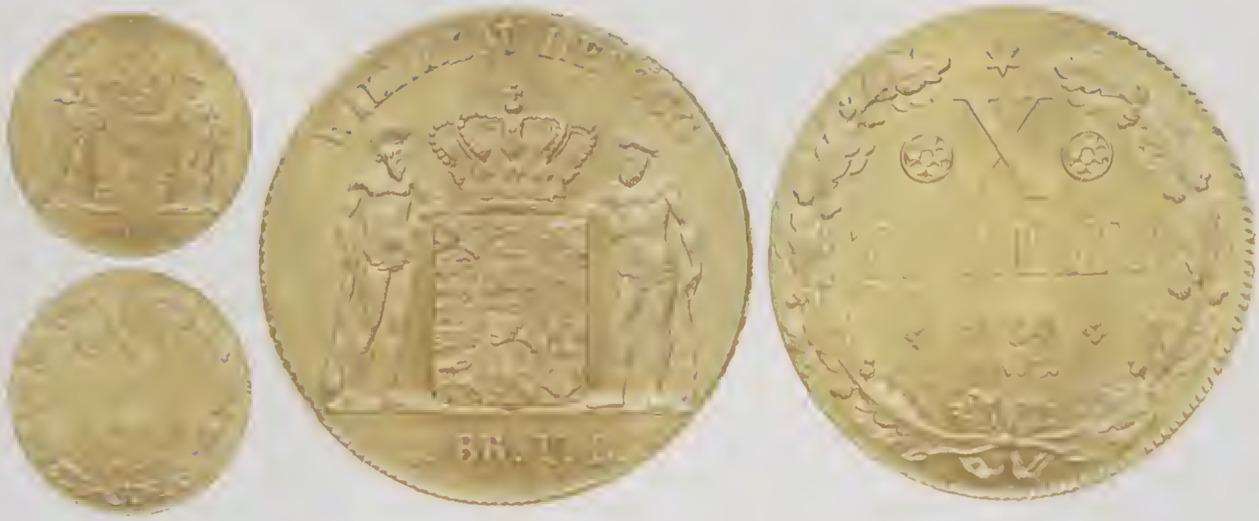


593

German States — Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Mining Taler, 1752. Dav-2160; Welter-2723; KM-941. Karl, 1735-1780. Crowned shield supported by two wildmen. Reverse: View of **Cronenburg's Luck Mine**. Small natural edge clip. Fully lustrous with lovely toning. **NGC graded MS-62.**

German mines at the time of this coin's origin were probably the finest and most advanced in the world as steam engines replaced horsepower, and gunpowder was first used for blasting while drilling and refining techniques both improved. Most of this progress in mining technology took place in central Europe, in the Harz mountains, and in the Erzgebirge region of Saxony and Bohemia.
Estimated Value .... $1,750 - 2,000

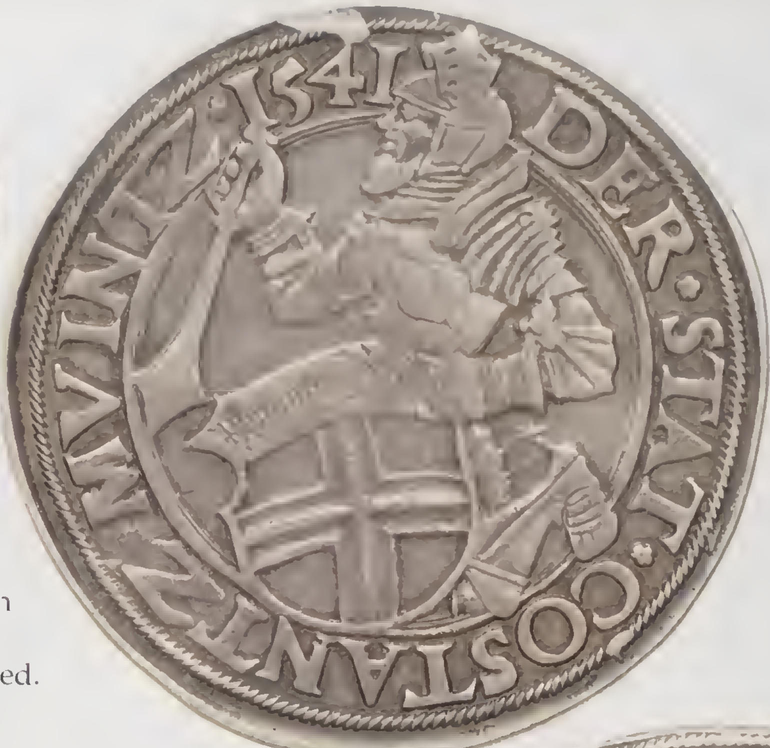
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



594

German States — Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. Gold Ten Talers, 1834-C.v.C. Fr-745; Schl.-212; KM-1122. Wilhem, 1831-1884. Crowned arms supported by flanking wildmen. Reverse: Value within wreath. Crisp strike with satiny luster on a beautiful flan. The engraving quality here is especially fine. **NGC graded MS-63.**

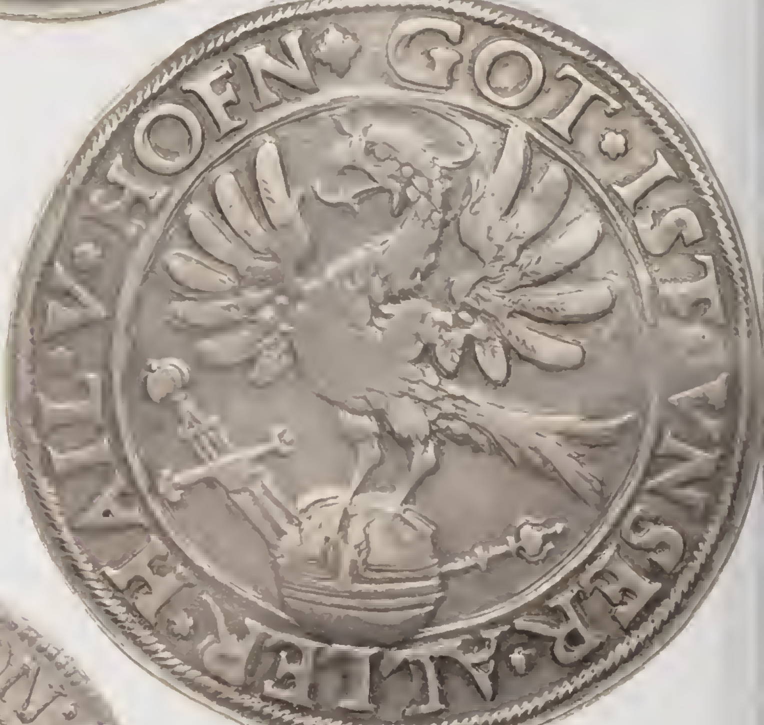
The Ten Talers remained the largest gold coin of the realm, replaced only in the 1870s by the smaller size but larger denomination 20 Mark gold piece of the German Reich.
Estimated Value .... $1,750 - 2,000

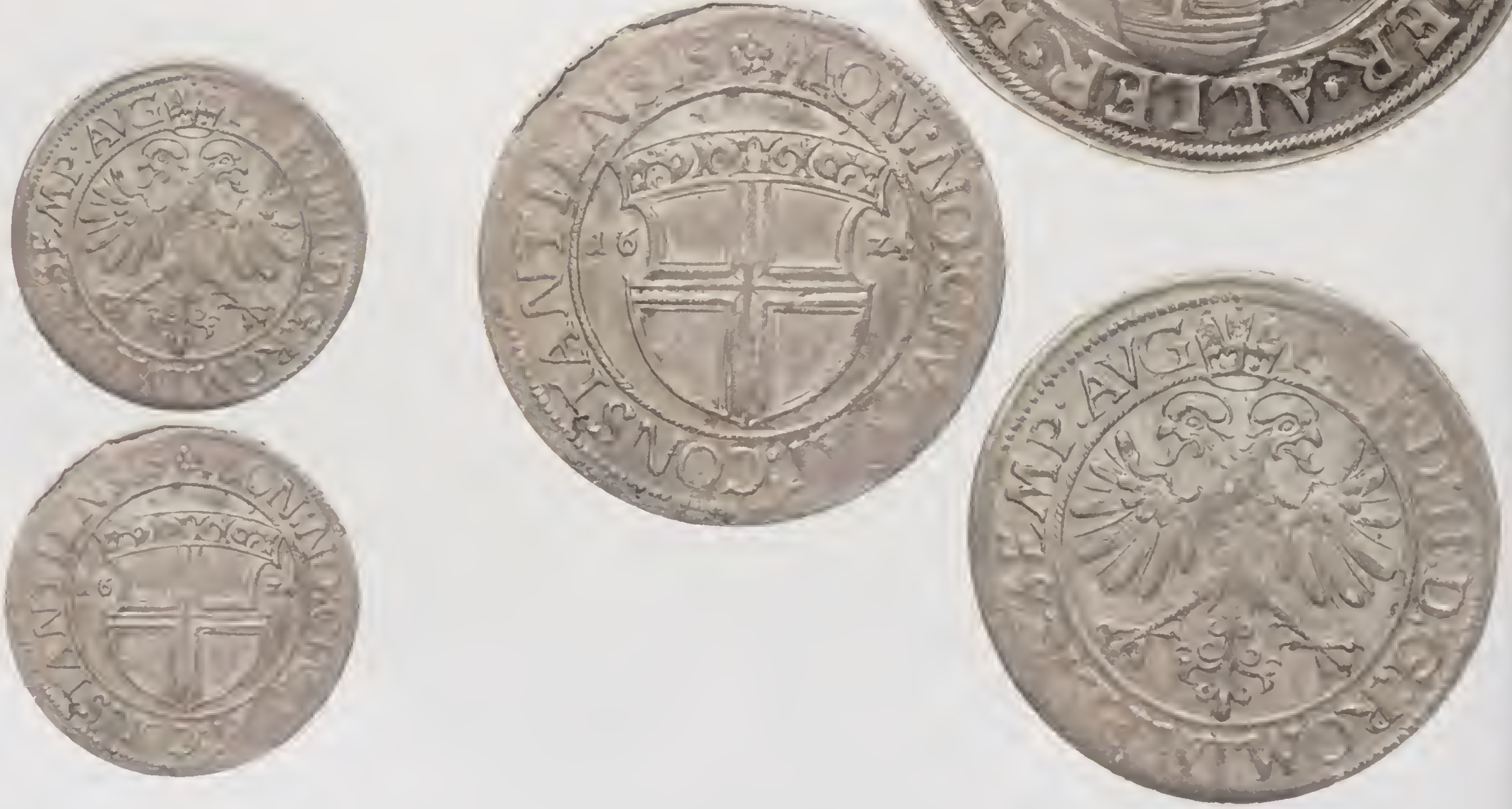


595

German States — Constance. Taler, 1541. Dav-9160. Kneeling, armored and bearded knight left, holding mace, hand resting on shield. Reverse: Nimbate eagle, wings raised, on orb left, with sword and scepter behind. Finely made, the obverse especially crisp in both strike and engraving quality, with smooth, gentle wear. Lovely old toning, somewhat iridescent and multi-colored. Rare. **NGC graded EF-45.**

Constance was a free imperial city located at the Swiss-German border. From the sixth century it was a Bishopric, but was one of the first Germanic areas to embrace Protestantism. Therefore, this coin has no mention of a bishop. Seven years later, in 1548, under pressure from the Habsburgs, Constance became a Catholic city again.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500



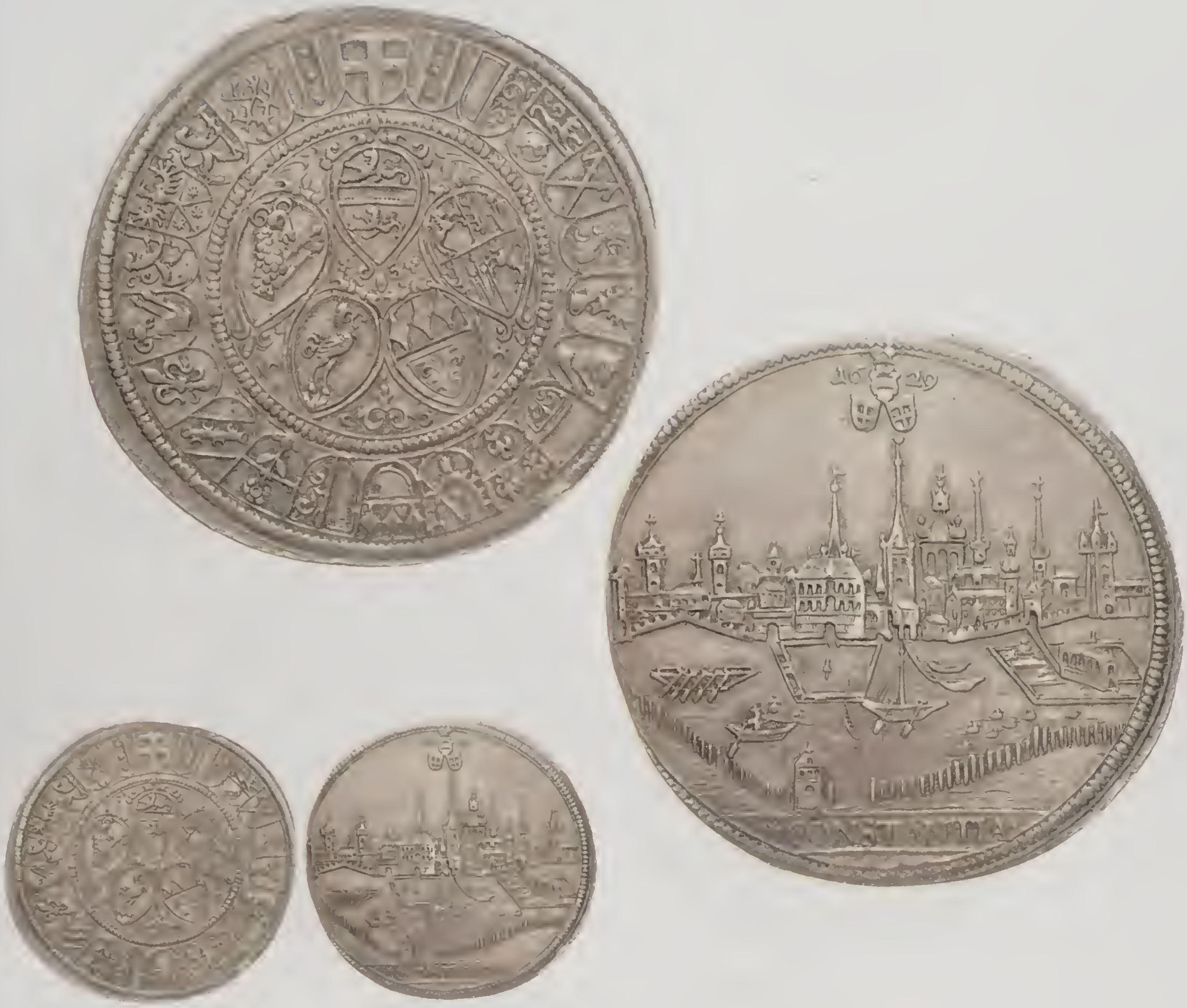


596

German States — Constance. Taler, 1624. Dav-5177; Nau-184; KM-125.1. Shield separating date. Reverse: Crowned double eagle. Beneath lovely iridescent toning is considerable mint luster. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare Regimenstaler of 1629



597

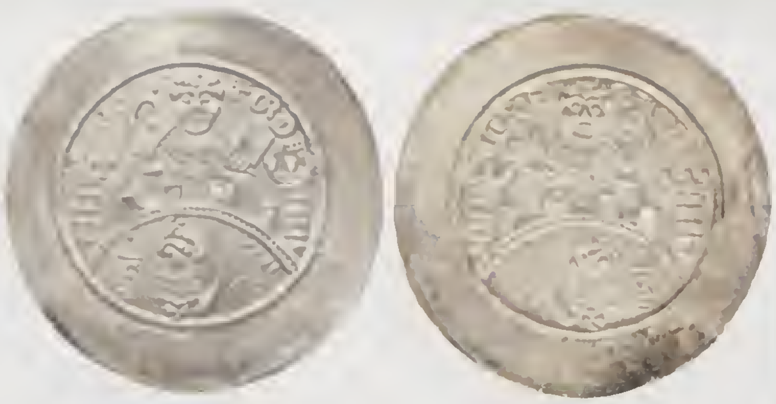
German States — Constance. Regimenstaler, 1629. Dav-5179; Nau-294; Berst-449; KM-142. Shields separating date at top over city view with CONSTANTIA below. Reverse: Five shields in center surrounded by 22 arms. Considerable luster beneath a lovely natural iridescent toning. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**

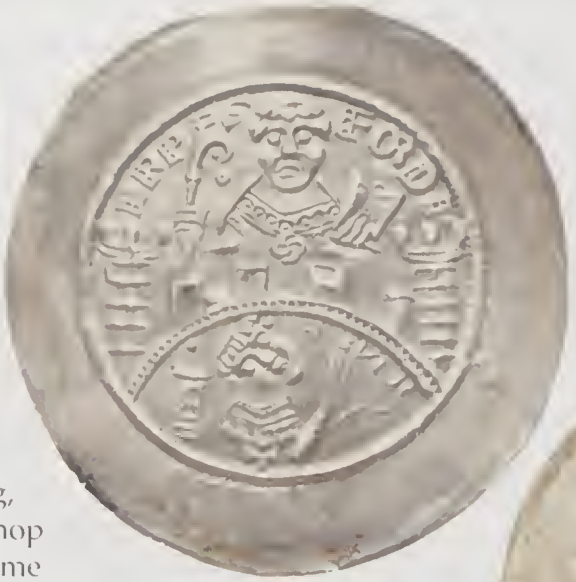
In a way, one can consider German coinage to be remarkably similar to ancient Greek coinage. Like the ancient Greeks, the Germans had a sense of mutual ethnic identity, based on common language, race and history of similar traditions, yet for all their shared commonalities, also like the Greeks, they lacked a distinct political sense of themselves — an absence not so much of nationalism as of a whole, single entity. The myriad Germanic principalities, at their most basic, were not unlike the Greek city-state.

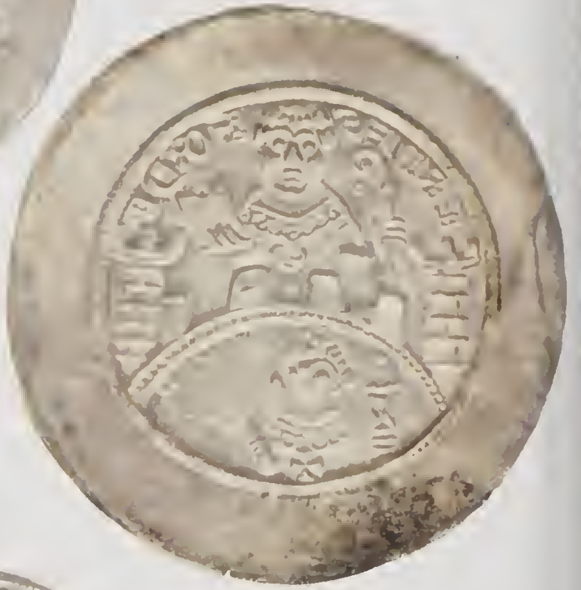
Thus the coins of the principalities and their cities, particularly during the 16th through 18th centuries, could essentially be viewed as a means of identity that displayed uniqueness of the issuer — what it might be that set them apart from their neighbors. Whether informative and factual, such as portraits and coats of arms, whether allegorical, to display qualities or attributes that made them admirable or morally superior, or whether one of the popular and often repeated city "views," one can observe in the German coins of the realm traits and means already utilized nearly two thousand years earlier.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.





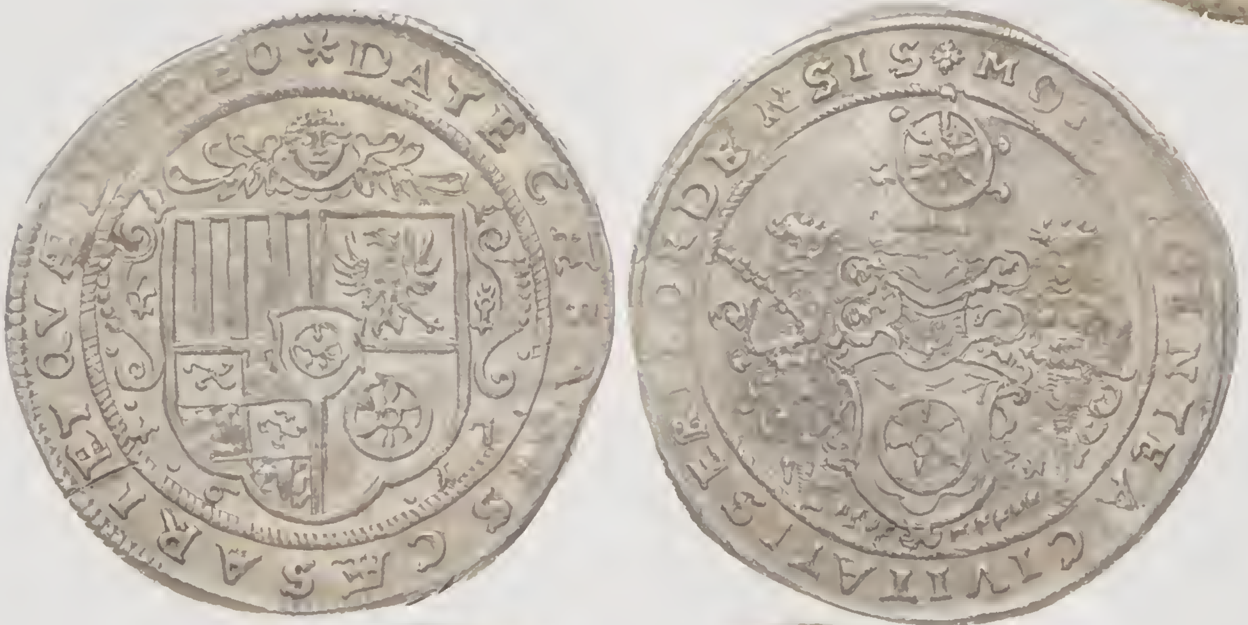


598

German States — Erfurt. Bracteate, ND. Cf. Peus Bonhoff Sale 293, no. 1085. 0.83 grams. Henry I of Harbourg, 1142-1153. Issued by the Archbishop of Mainz. Archbishop with crozier and gospels between towers of city, city name above; churchman below. Reverse: Incuse of obverse. Excellent strike. Very minor edge crinkle, otherwise pristine, and as struck. Toned, tending to golds and russets in the recesses, with light multi-colored iridescence elsewhere. A very eye-catching example of this distinctive money form peculiar to medieval Europe. **NGC graded Uncirculated, with NGC photo insert.**

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 71.*



599

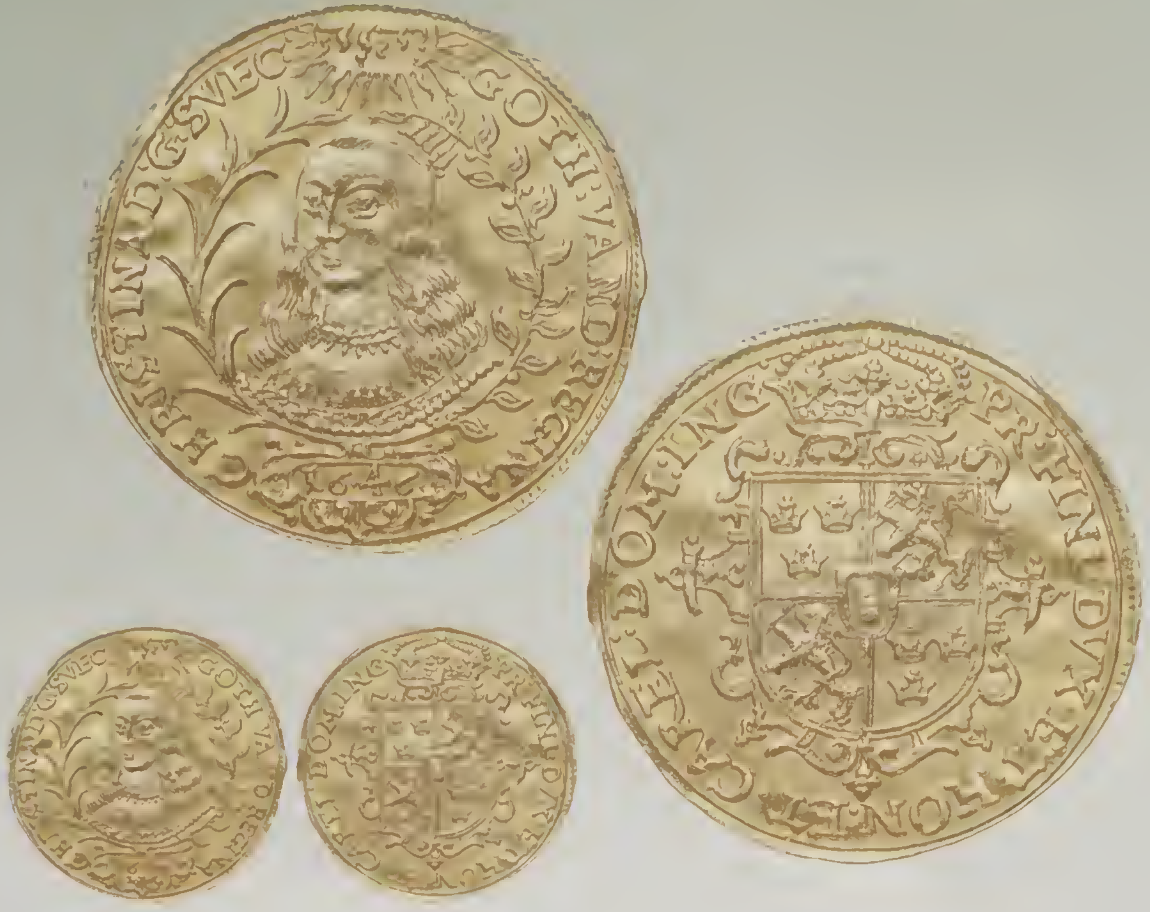
German States — Erfurt. Taler, 1617. Dav-5259; Leitzm-483; KM-16.3. Supported arms. Reverse: Arms with symbols before and after date. Deeply toned with multi colors and traces of luster. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Located on the Gera river in central Germany, Erfurt is one of the older cities of Germany. The missionary bishop Boniface founded a bishopric there in 742, while Charlemagne later made it a center for trade with the Slavs. Since antiquity this settlement has been at the crossroads of important trade and military routes. The ancient Via Regia, running from west to east (from Paris to Novgorod), was the road that Charlemagne benefited from. Meanwhile, the Nuremberg Geleitstrasse ran from north to the south, connecting Northern Germany with Italy (a route that was used often over the centuries by German troops marching into Italy). Erfurt thus developed into an important commercial and university town, eventually becoming a free imperial city and a member of the Hanseatic League.

Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

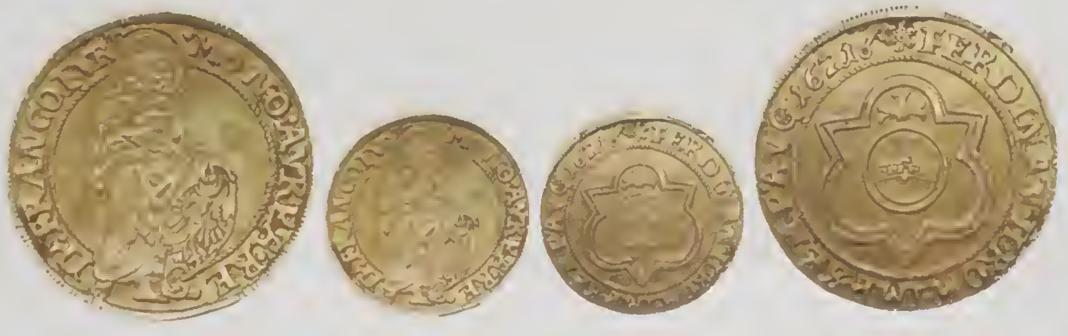
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare Erfurt 1646 2 Ducats



600
German States — Erfurt. Swedish Occupation; Gold 2 Ducats, 1646. Fr-928; Ahlstrom / Almer / Jonsson-34a. 6.76 grams. Christina Vasa, 1632-1654. Bust, three-quarters frontal, within wreath; shining sun above, Hebrew letters within. Reverse: Crowned and garnished square-topped shield. Finely made with a sharp strike on a broad flan. Excellent centering, and lustrous. Very rare! **NGC graded MS-62.**

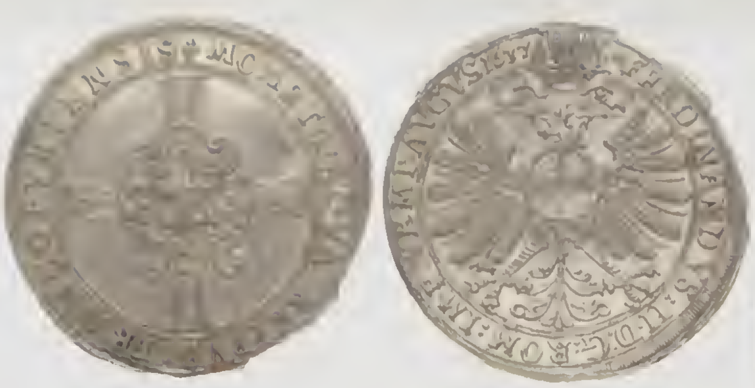
Christina was one of the most unusual women of her era, brought up as a prince under her father's orders and technically titled king, not queen, of Sweden. She pursued many "manly" interests, such as science and mathematics, and behaved and spoke more as a vulgar male than a refined female. Her behavior shocked polite society from Stockholm to Paris. She abdicated in 1654 and stunned Europe once more.
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

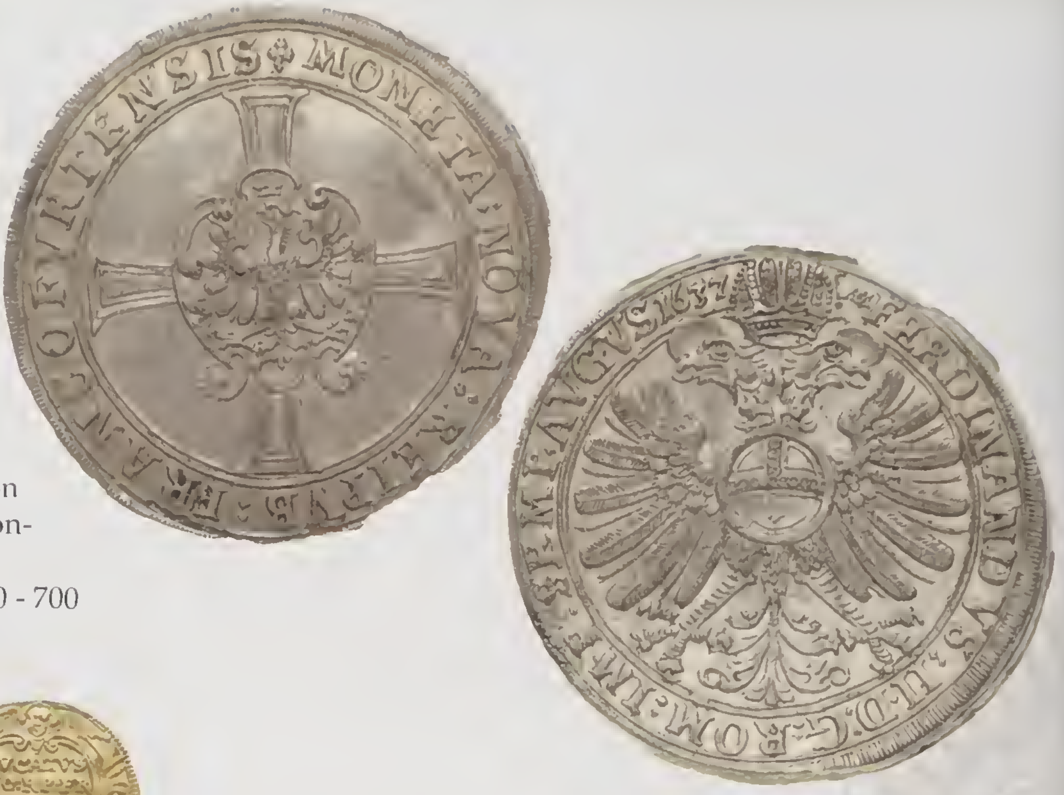


601
German States — Frankfurt am Main. Goldgulden, 1621. Fr-970a. 3.14 grams. 22.76 mm. Haloed St. John standing facing right with lamb in right arm and left hand on Frankfurt shield breaking legend. Leg. *MO*NO*AVREA*RE - IP* FRANCOFVRT Reverse Orb. Leg: *FERDINAN*II*ROM*IMP*SEMP*AVG:1621133. **NGC graded AU-50.**

Frankfurt was the site of the election of the Emperors and the meeting place of the German Diets. This placed it as one of the most important medieval cities of Europe. Later Frankfurt accepted the Reformation, and therefore lost some of its luster, but continued to hold the elections.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

(*).

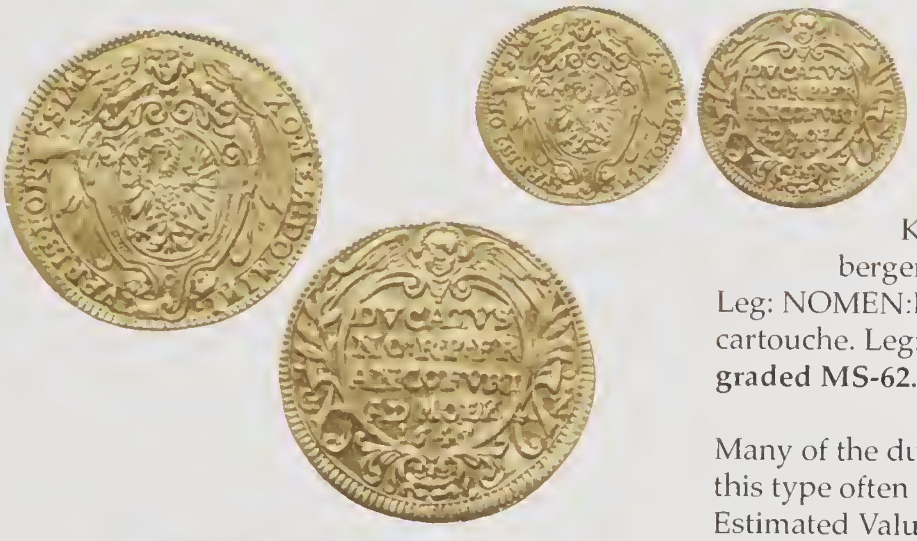




602

German States — Frankfurt am Main. Taler, 1637. Dav-5293; FR-443/444; KM-65.5. Cross with arms. Reverse: Crowned eagle. Slightly irregular striking on edge. Otherwise sharply struck with attractive old toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $600 - 700

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

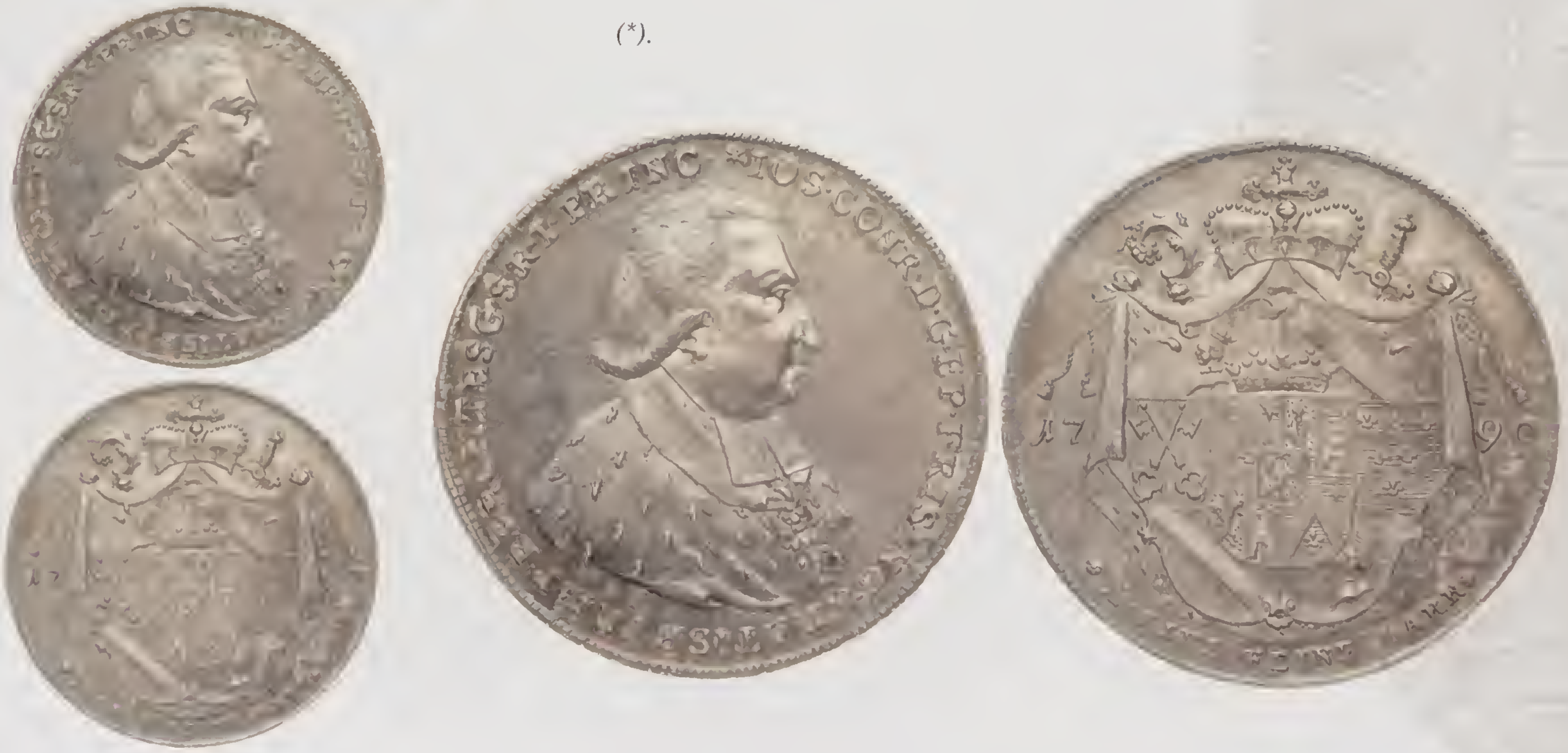


603

German States — Frankfurt am Main. Ducat, 1645. Fr-975; KM-96.2. 3.45 grams. 21.82 mm. Mintmaster, GN (George Numberger der Jungere, 1644-1645). Obv: Angel holding shield and arms. Leg: NOMEN:DOMINI.TVRRIS.FORTSISMA. Reverse Angel above ornated cartouche. Leg: DVCATVS/NO:R.P:FR/ ANCOFVRT/ AD MOEN/1645. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Many of the ducats of Frankfurt are quite common, but not this type. In addition, this type often comes bent or damaged.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

(*).

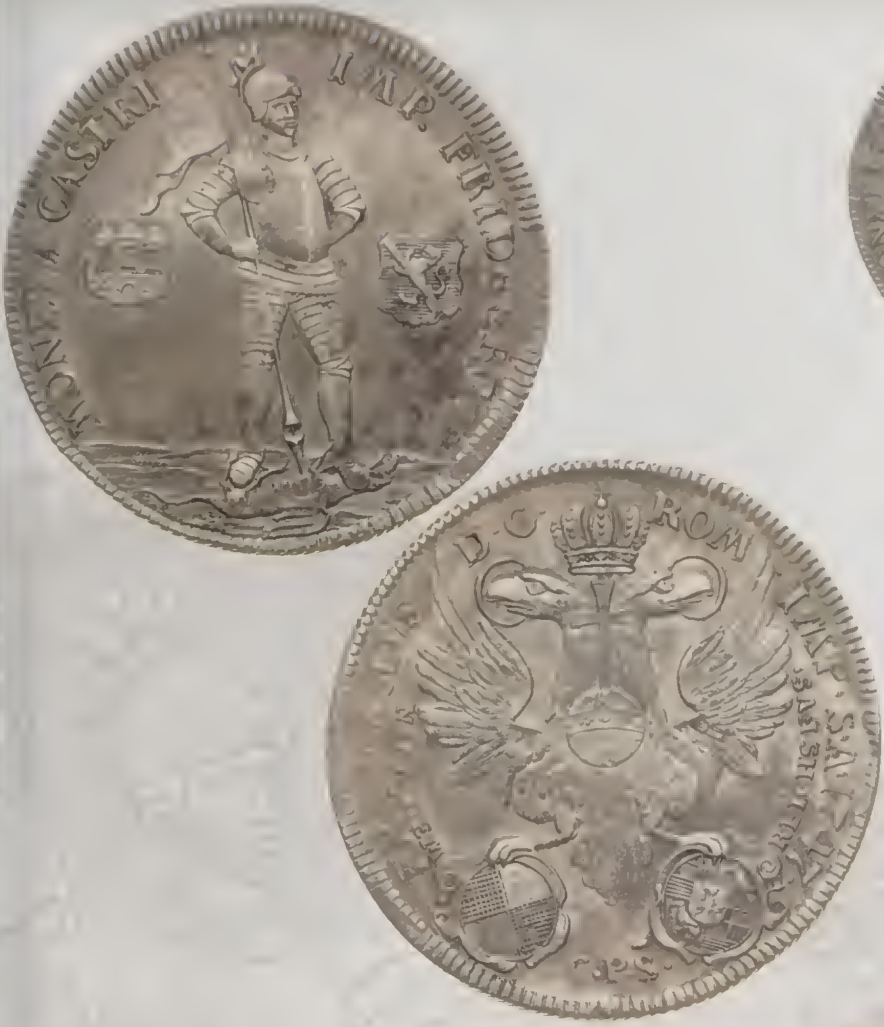


604

German States — Freising. Taler, 1790. Dav-2248; Sellier-95; KM-32. Joseph Conrad von Schroffenberg, 1790-1803. Mintmaster, Johann Nikolaus Kornlein. Bust right. Reverse: Mantled arms separating date. Beautiful multi-colored toning. A marvelous specimen! **NGC graded MS-65.**

Freising was in 1790 a small Bishopric just north of Munich, in Bavaria. By the 18th century its influence and wealth had diminshed and few coins were minted. Thus, its coins are scarce. Freising is credited with having the world's first brewery, although some dispute this claim. Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



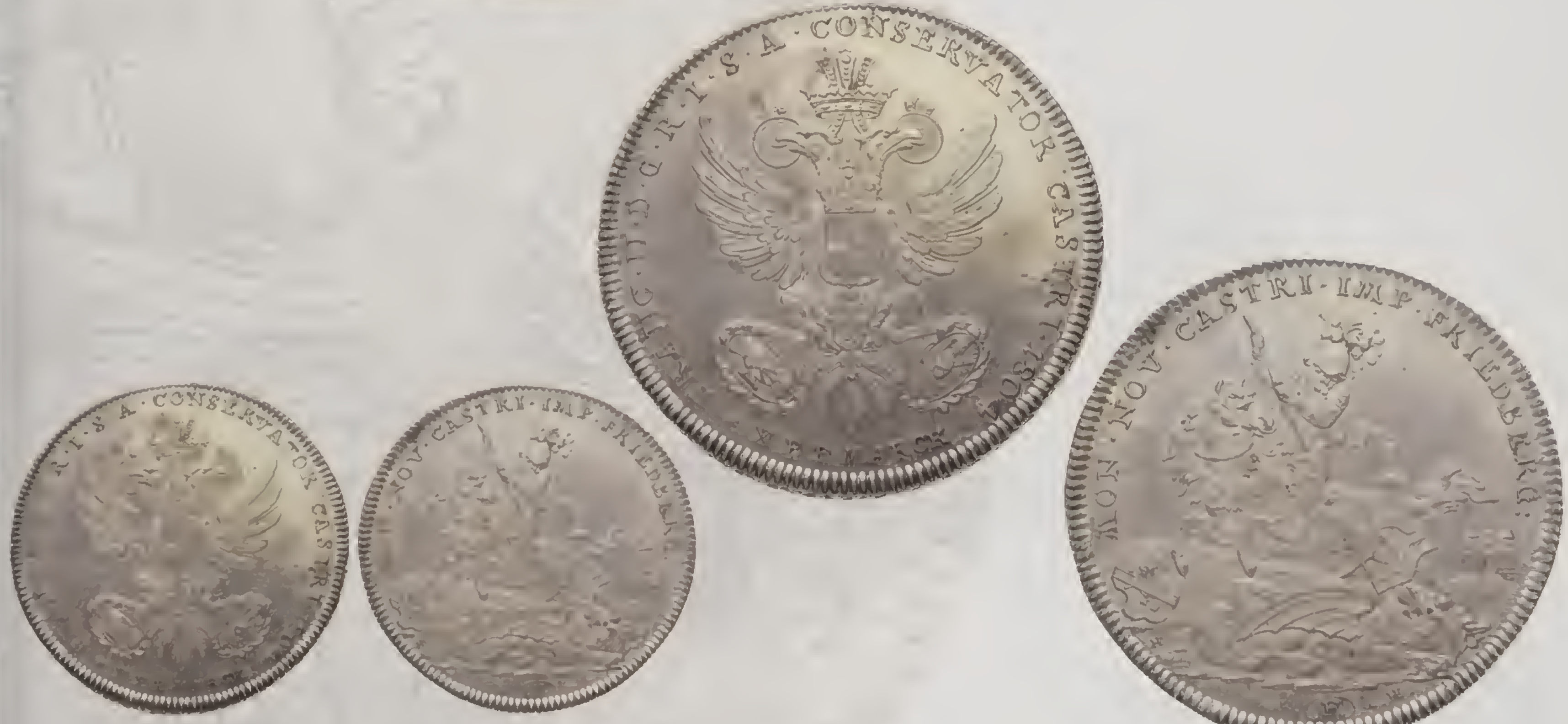
605

German States — Friedberg. Taler, 1747-CPS. Dav-2250; KM-66. St George standing on dragon with a shield on each side. Reverse: Crowned, double-headed eagle with a coat of arms in each claw. In the titles of Francis I. A pleasing example. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Friedberg is a small city located a bit north of Frankfurt. Granted the title of a free imperial city in 1211, it produced a small number of coins. All of its Talers are rare. Friedberg is also a United States military base where Elvis Presley was stationed. There is an Elvis Presley Platz located in the downtown area of the city.

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



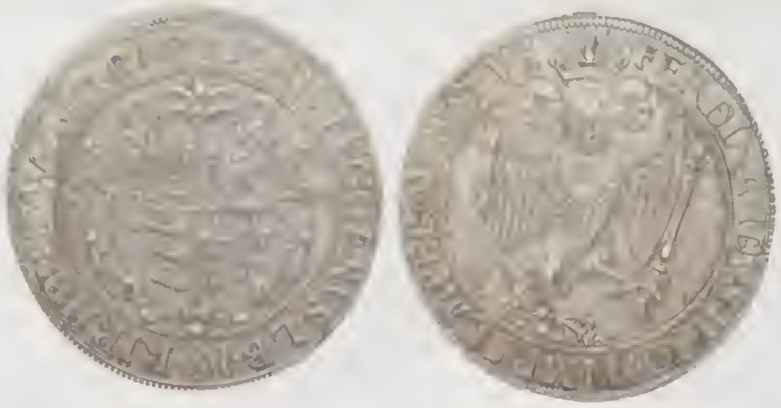
606

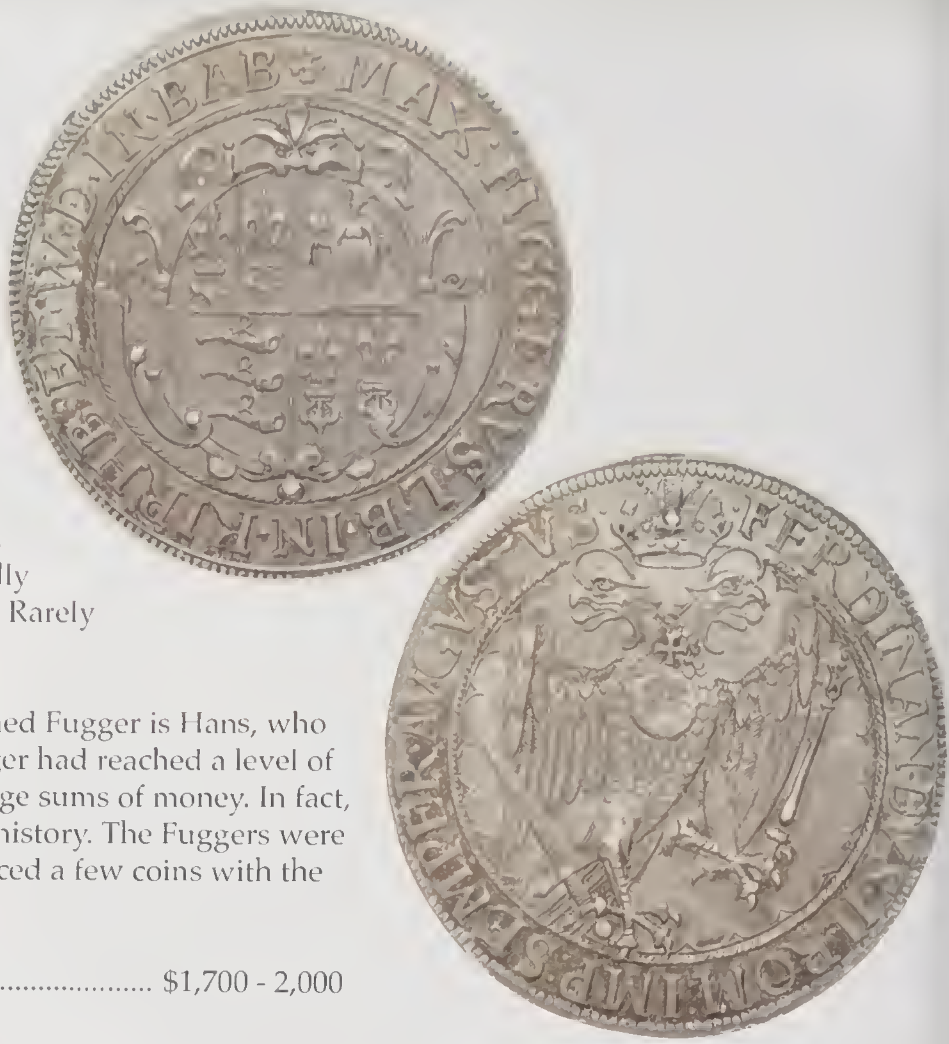
German States — Friedberg. Taler, 1804. Dav-655; Th.-148; KM-75. Burgrave Johann Maria Rudolph, Count of Waldbott-Bassenheim, 1777-1805. Crowned, double-headed eagle with shields. Reverse: Knight on horseback killing dragon, castle in background. Below dragon "G.B." for George Bunsen, "F" and "G.H." for George Hille in Frankfurt. Lovely blue and violet iridescent toning. **NGC graded MS-65.**

Friedberg would have exerted more influence than it did if the city and its castle would have been less at odds with each other. The city and the castle were politically independent of each other, and had such a bitter rivalry that the citizens of the town once ransacked the castle! Considering that the castle was built to protect the citizens, this is an amazing development. In 1806 the city passed to Hessen Darmstadt, so the piece offered here is the last Friedberg Taler.

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.





D·IN·BAB·MAX·FVGGERVS·L·B·IN·KIRCHBERG
FERDINAN·II·ROM·IMP·SEMPER·AVGVS

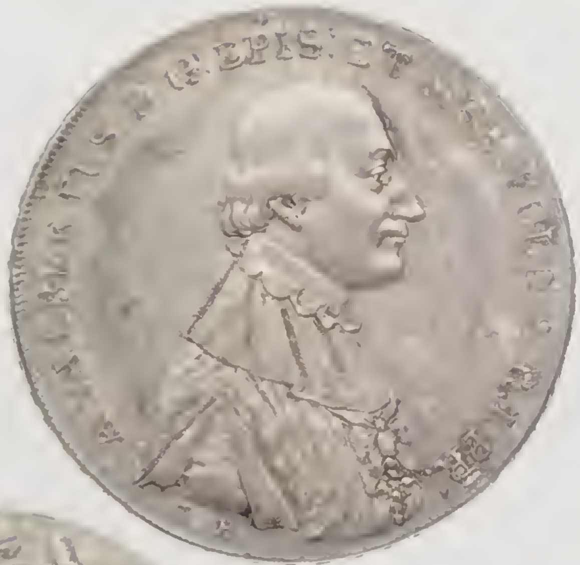
607

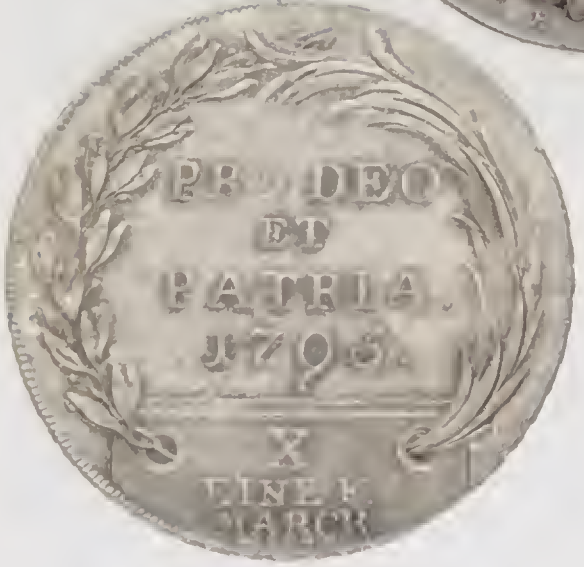
German States — Fugger-Babenhausen. Taler, 1621. Dav-6673; Kull-98a; KM-17. Maximilian of Babenhausen-Wellenburg, 1598-1629. Oval arms in frame dividing date. Reverse: Crowned, double eagle with orb on breast holding sword and scepter. Boldly struck with original mint luster and lovely old iridescent toning. Rarely seen type in superb condition. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The Fugger family is a true medieval success story. The first named Fugger is Hans, who was a menber of the weaver's guild in 1357. By 1511, Jakob Fugger had reached a level of prominence so great that he was lending the rulers of Europe huge sums of money. In fact, many consider Jakob Fugger the welthiest private individual in history. The Fuggers were given the city of Babenhausen by a grateful Emperor, and produced a few coins with the title of the Emperor Ferdinand II. All are rare.

Estimated Value .... $1,700 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



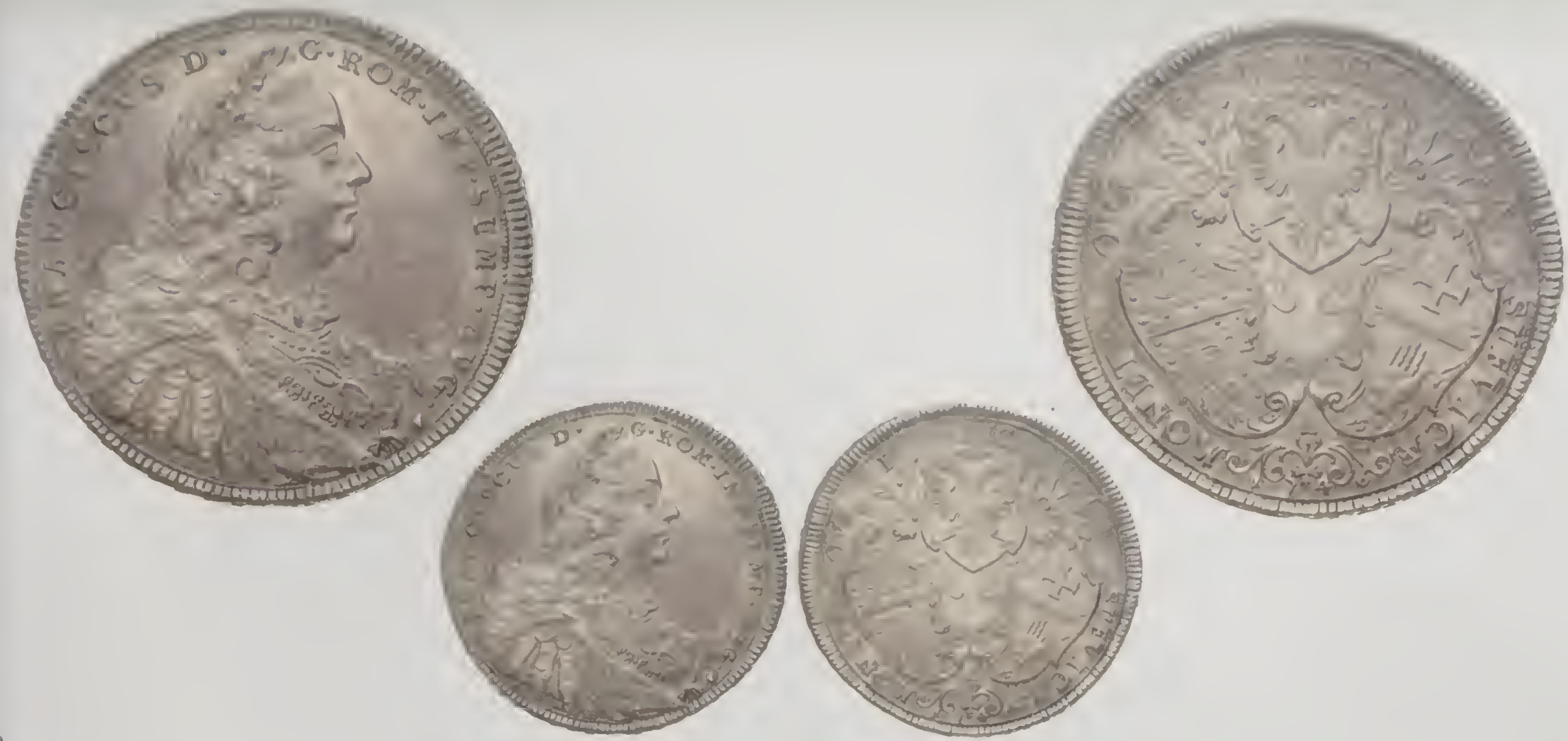


608

German States — Fulda. Taler, 1795. Dav-2266; VG-491; KM-152. Adalbert III, von Harstall, 1788-1802. Bust right. Reverse: Legend, date and value within wreath. Lovely tones of blue and gold. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Fulda had long been a center of learning throughout the middle ages, and its school was renowned as the leading theological center in the German Empire. Its rulers were titled prince-abbots, later to become prince-bishops. Fulda is located right near what was the division between East and West Germany. U.S. intelligence believed this area to be the logical invasion point of the Russian troops, so this "Fulda Gap" was very heavily defended.
Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

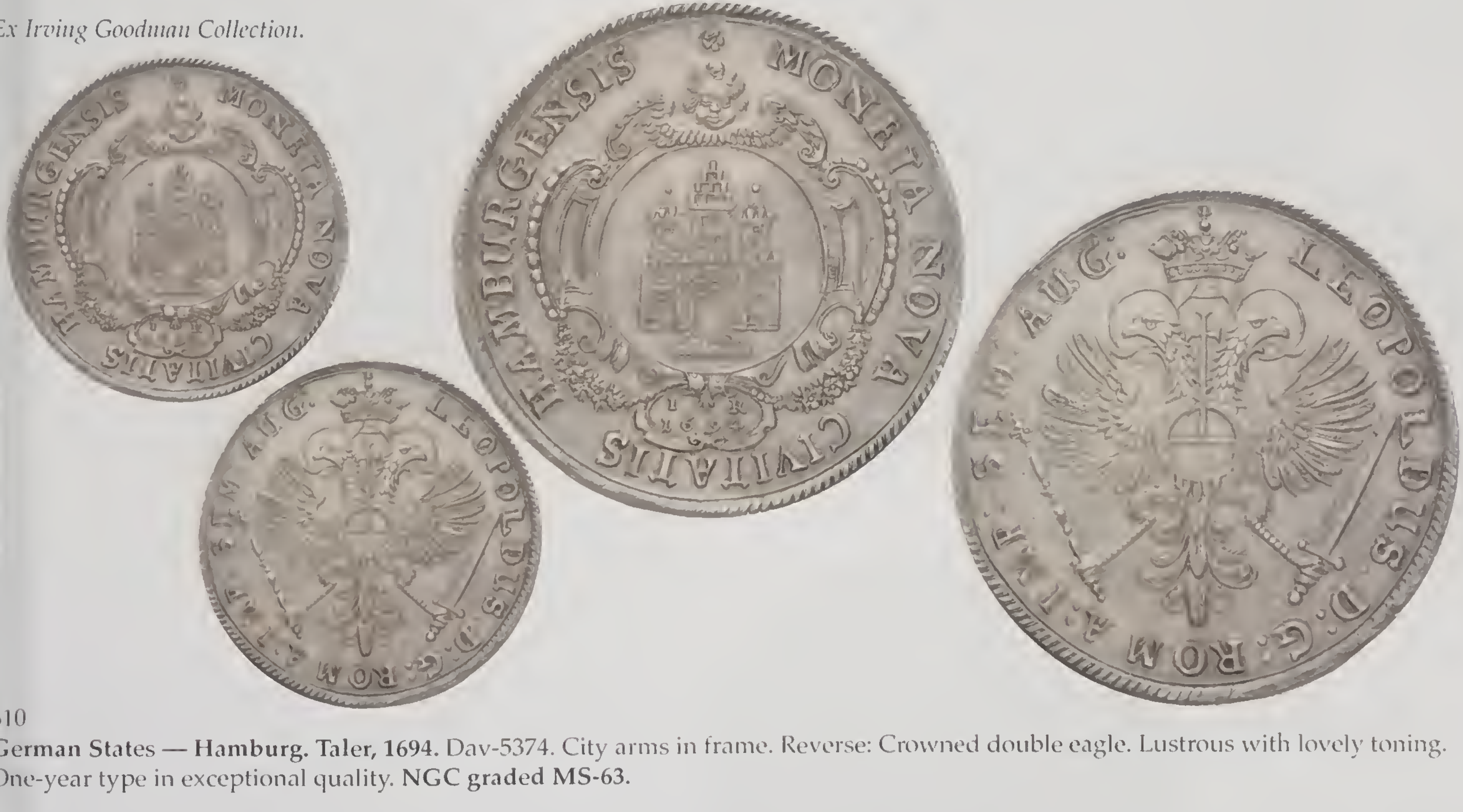


609

German States — Hall in Swabia. Taler, 1746. Dav-2279; Wurster-1801; KM-32. Nurnberg mint. Mintmasters, Karl Gottlieb Lauffer and Peter Paul Werner. Three shields with sprays, "C.G.L." in center and date below. Reverse: Bust of Francis I Right. Beautiful iridescent toning. Rare. **NGC graded MS-65.**

A commercial and trade center, the town is located along a deep valley on the Kocher River. Swabia, comprised of lands in what is now southwestern Germany, formed a significant commercial and political entity in the 15th and 16th centuries, called the Swabian League. Owing its importance to its strategic position between the upper reaches of two of Europe's most significant rivers, the Danube and the Rhine, Swabia suffered considerable economic and property harm during the Thirty Years War.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

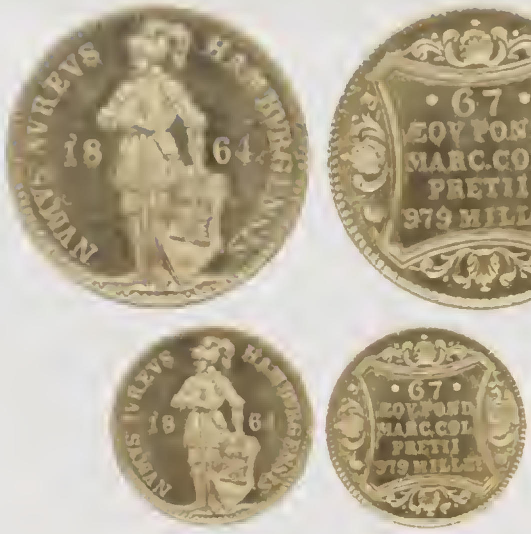

MONETA NOVA CIVITATIS HAMBURGENSIS
LEOPOLDUS D:G:ROM:IMP:SEM:AUG:

610

German States — Hamburg. Taler, 1694. Dav-5374. City arms in frame. Reverse: Crowned double eagle. Lustrous with lovely toning. One-year type in exceptional quality. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Hamburg was founded in 825 A.D. when a large castle with a moat was built, offering protection to the surrounding citizens. The name translates as "Ham" for the riverbank and "burg" for castle. The castle's location on the Elbe River bank allowed a lively commercial center to grow up around it. Hamburg's extensive and varied coinage is almost continuous from around the mid-13th century up to World War I.
Estimated Value .... $600 - 700

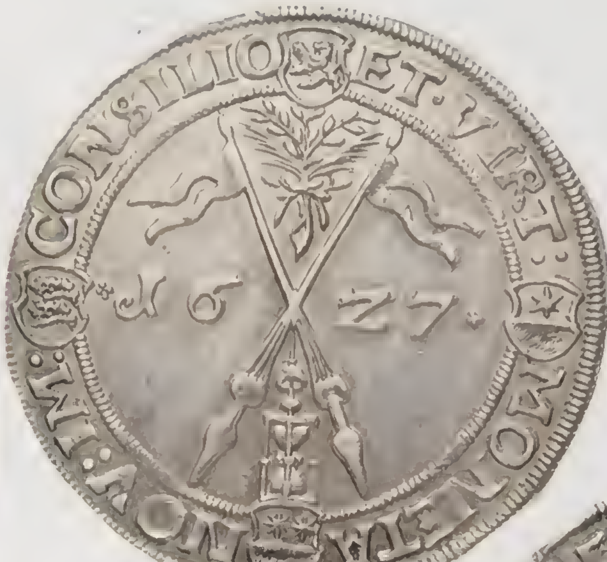
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

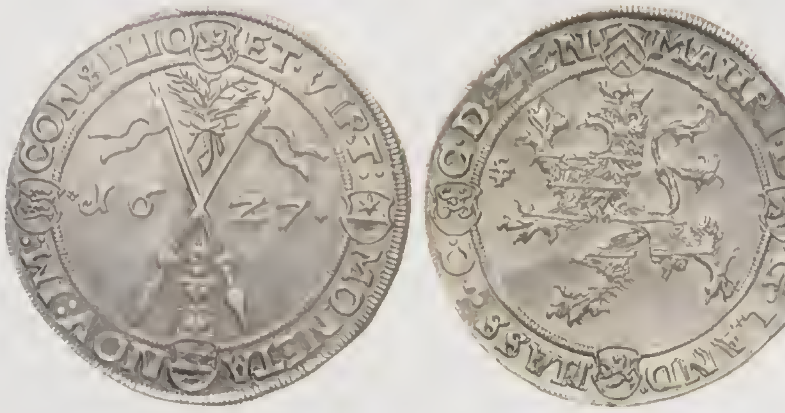


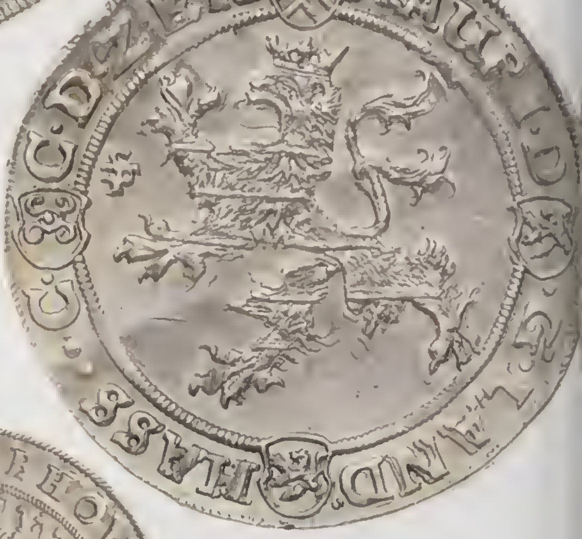
611

German States — Hamburg. Gold Ducat, 1864. Fr-1142; KM-274. Knight standing. Reverse: Tablet. Prooflike surfaces with frosted devices, a beautiful coin. **NGC graded MS-65 Prooflike.**

Located on the North Sea, Hamburg is the largest seaport on the continent of Europe, was a leading member of the Hanseatic League, and became very prosperous as a free imperial city with its own imperial mint.
Estimated Value .... $400 - 500



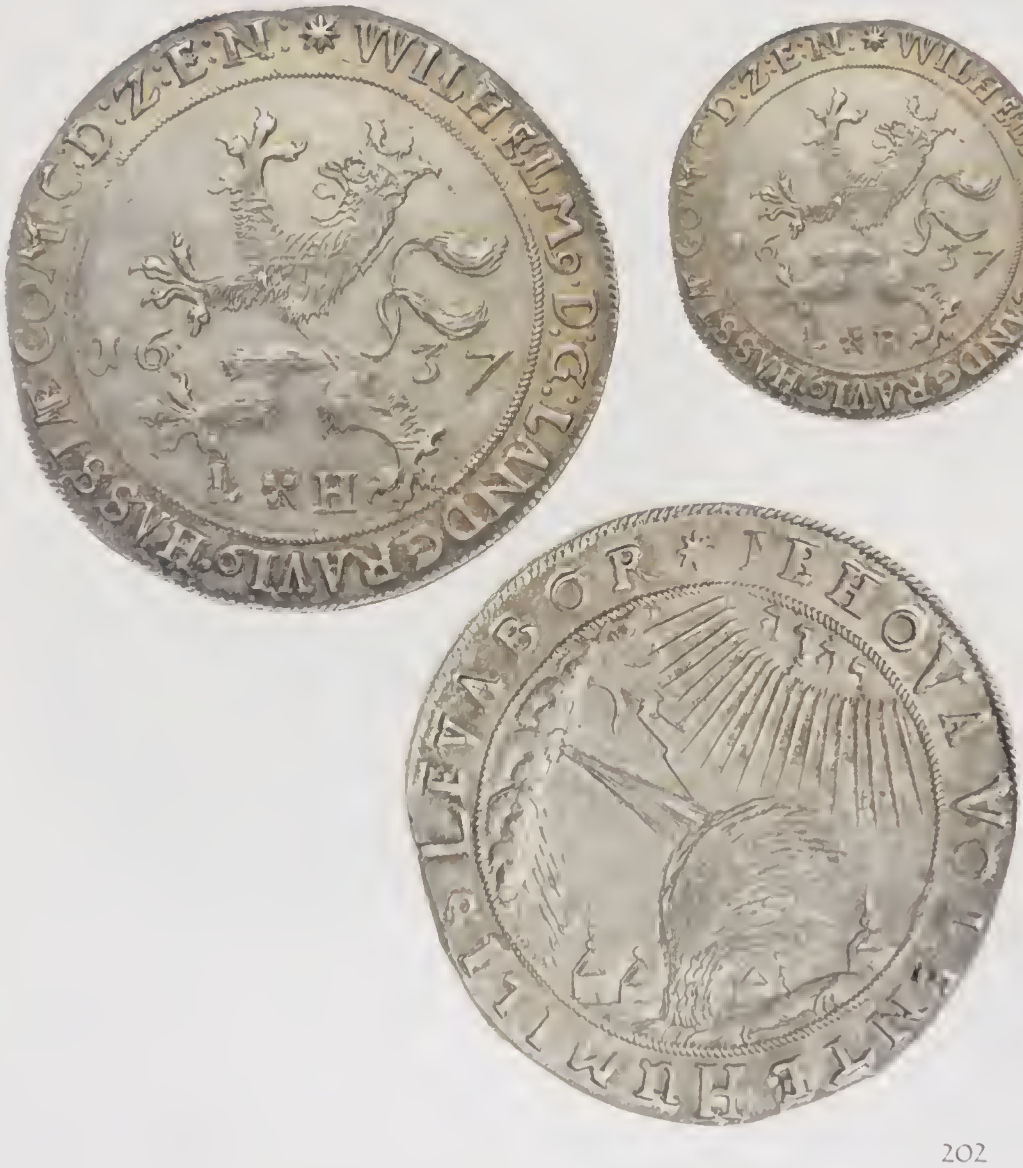


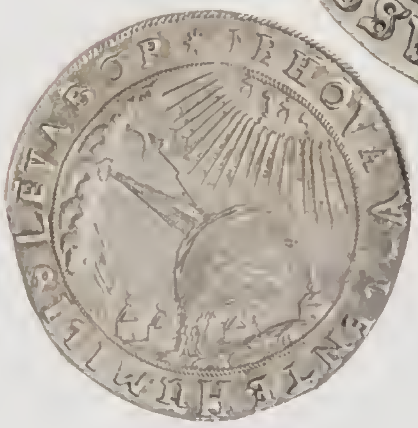


612

German States — Hesse-Kassel. Taler, 1627. Dav-6723; Hoffm-763 var. Moritz, 1592-1627. Crowned lion. Reverse: Arms, crossed banners separating date, palms above, sundial below. A choice example with premium toning. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $700 - 800

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.





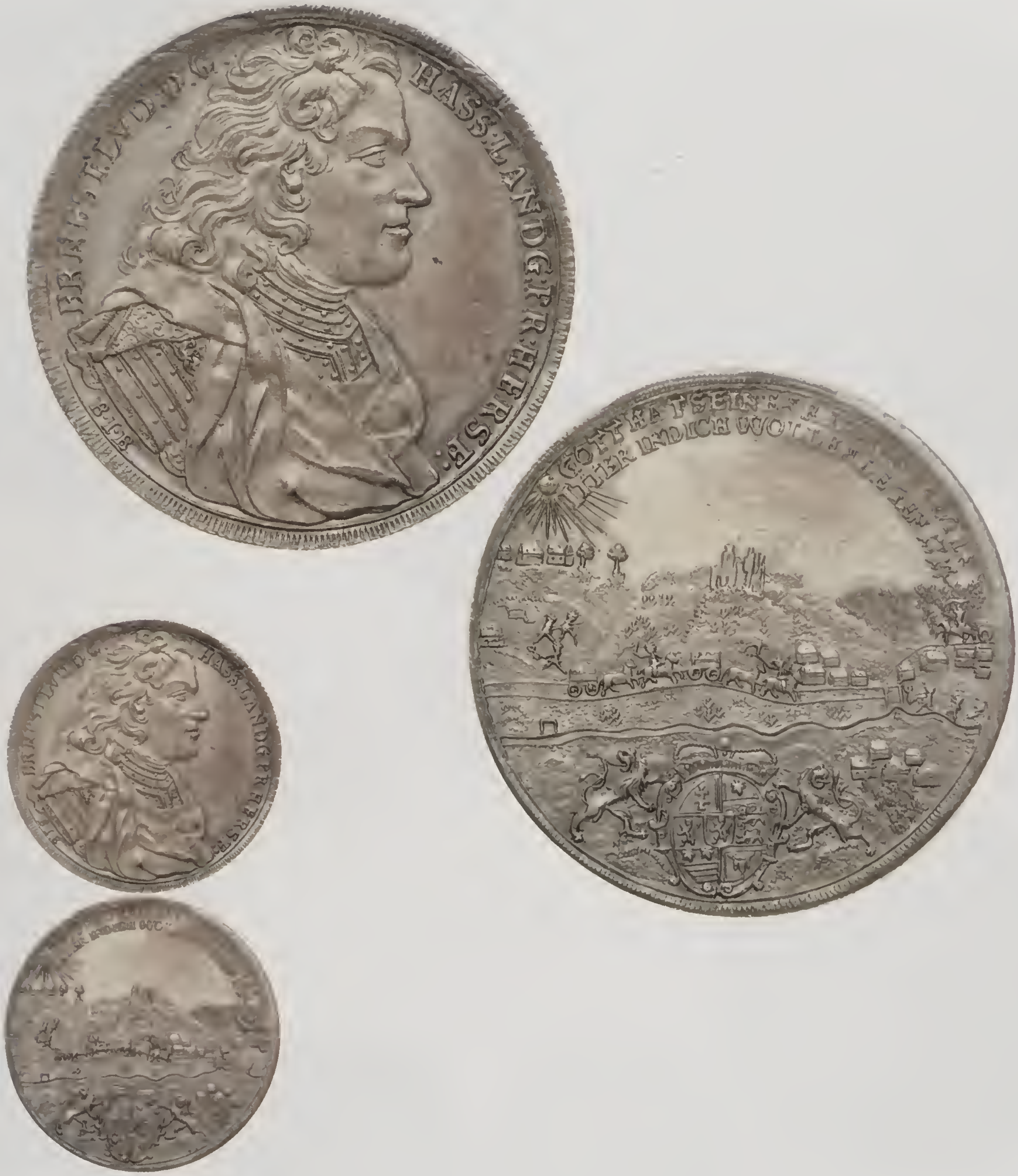
613

German States — Hesse-Kassel. Taler, 1637-LH. Dav-6762; KM-162.5. Wilhelm V, 1627-1637. Crowned lion. Reverse: Tree in storm. Well struck, lustrous and beautifully toned. Rare this nice. **NGC graded MS-63.**

On the coin's reverse, the fascinating scene of a willow tree sharply bent over by a powerful storm is one of a number of distinctive designs reflecting the adversities of war that so marked German history. This coin's reverse was employed by Wilhelm V over a number of years to proclaim his steadfast support of Protestant forces. His staunch devotion earned him the nickname of "the Constant," and his beliefs are inscribed in his coin's legend: "By God's will, shall I, though lowly, be exalted." This piece was struck in the year of Wilhelm's death.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare Hesse-Darmstadt 1714 Mining Taler



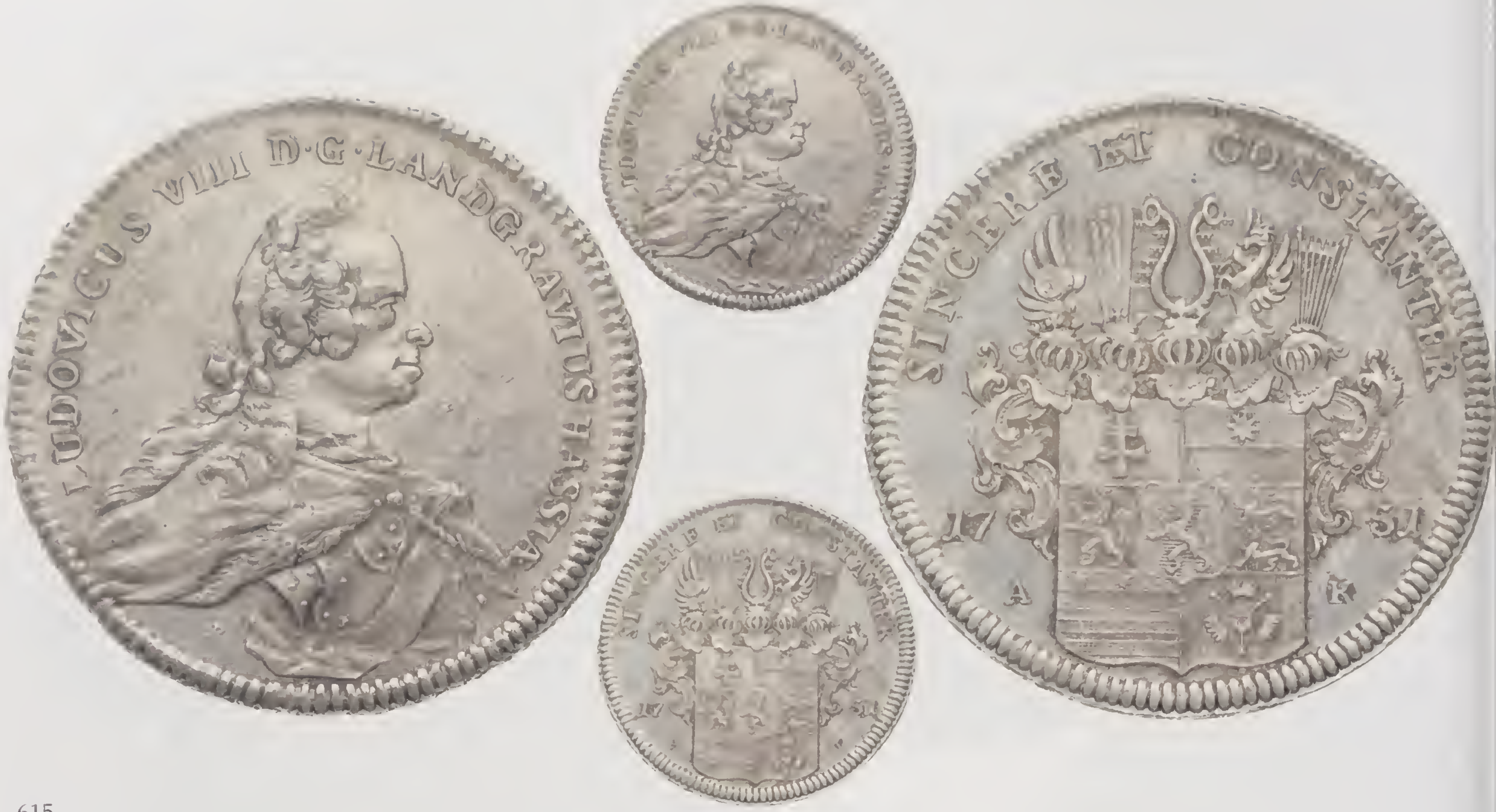
614

German States — Hesse-Darmstadt. Mining Taler, 1714. Dav-2315; Hoffm-3577; KM-125. Ernst Ludwig, 1678-1739. Bust right, below "B.I.B" (Balthasar Johann Bethmann). Reverse: Mining scene, crowned and supported arms below. Reflective and natural surfaces with lovely old toning. Incredible artistic work on this beautiful taler. Rare. **NGC graded MS-65.**

In an attempt to imitate the Court of Louis XIV of France, Ernst Ludwig plunged his estates into debt. His mining Thalers were an attempt to impress his contemporaries with his wealth, yet few were produced.
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Rare 1751 Taler

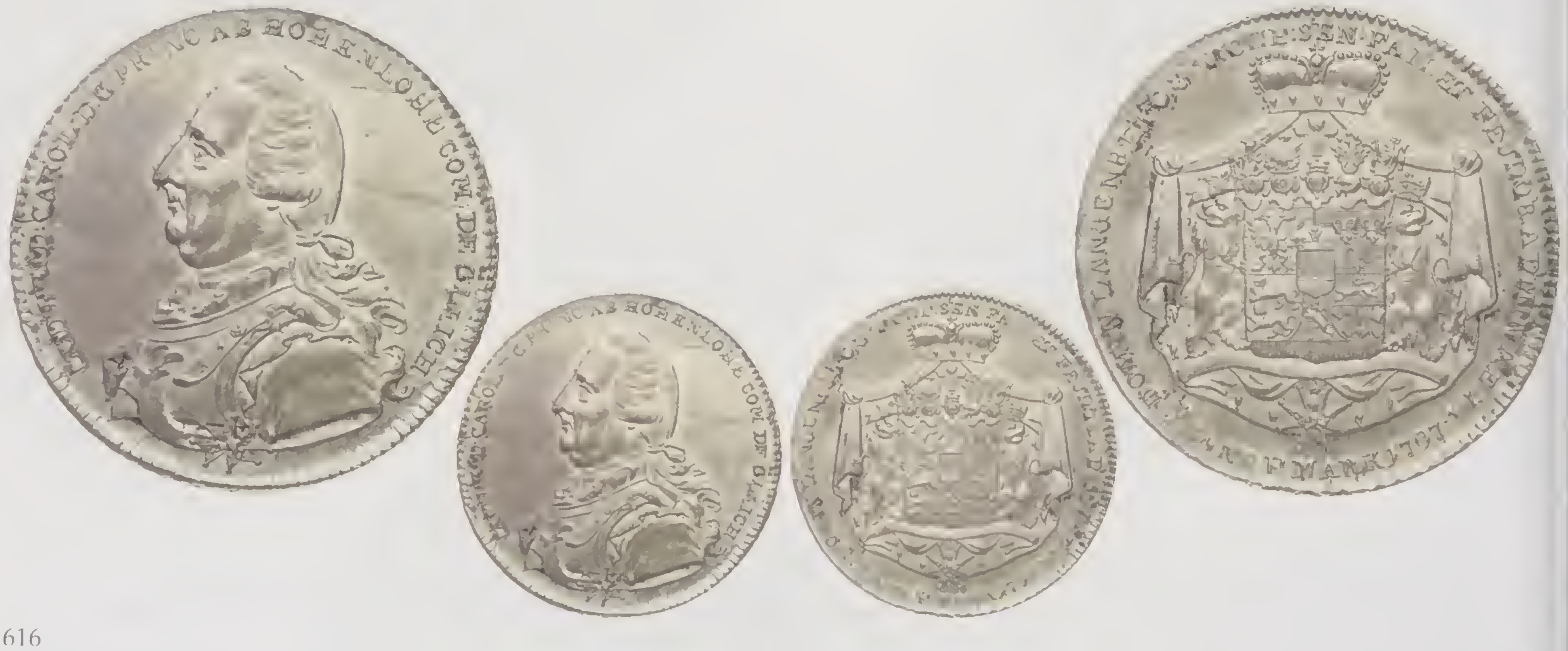


615

German States — Hesse-Darmstadt. Taler, 1751. Dav-2322; Hoffm-3757; Madai-3762; KM-190. Ludwig VIII, 1739-1768. Bust right, below "R" (for J.A. Roth). Reverse: Helmeted arms separating date. Light handling marks in the obverse field. Reflective fields with lovely iridescent toning. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



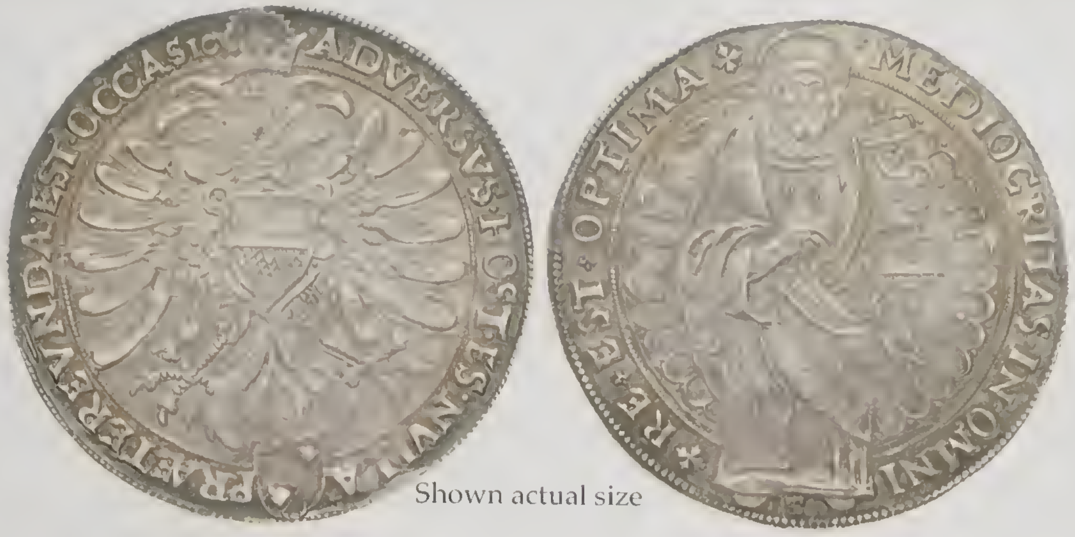
616

German States — Hohenlohe-Neuenstein-Oehringen. Taler, 1797. Dav-2354; Albr-181; KM-65. Ludwig Friedrich Karl, 1765-1805. Bust left. Reverse: Crowned, mantled and supported ornate arms. Diebreak transects top of portrait to rim. Lovely olive-green, blue and violet toning. **NGC graded MS-64.**

This princely family in northern Wurttemberg had many sub-divisions, each of which issued its own coins mainly for the purpose of establishing its importance. Few circulated, so most are of relatively high grade, yet all are rare.

Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



Shown actual size

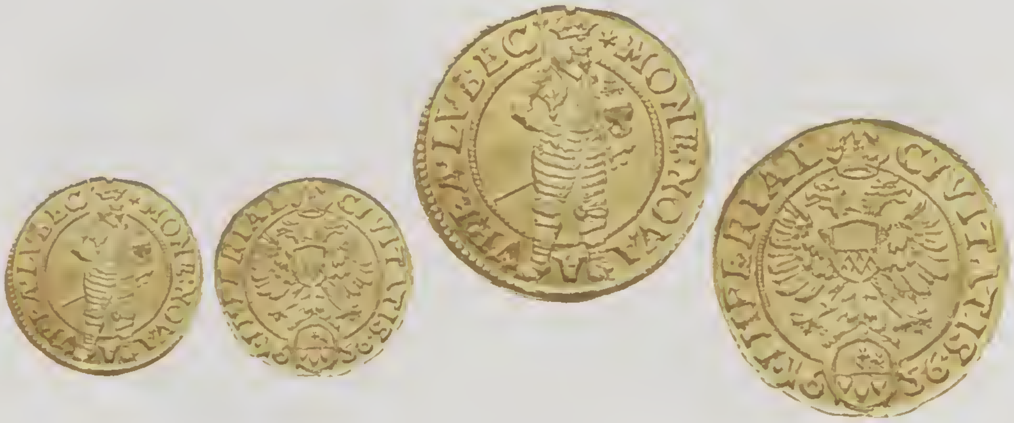
617

German States — Lübeck. Broad Taler, ND (1603-1609). Son-331; Behrens-136. 29.07 grams, 59mm. Crowned, double-headed eagle with arms on breast and crest at feet. Reverse: haloed St John the Baptist holding miniature lamb, within scalloped border. Well struck overall, only slight weakness at a couple of spots, on a braod flan, with lovely silvery golden gray toning. Extremely rare. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Known as the queen of the Hanseatic League, during the late middle ages the city of Lubeck was Germany's major trading port. Ironically, it was the discovery of the New World that initiated the city's decline, for trade moved westward and Lubeck was geographically out of position to benefit from the wealth discovered across the Atlantic Ocean.

Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



618

German States - Lübeck (City). Ducat, 1656. Fr-1486-KM-36. 3.40 grams 22.15 mm. Mintmark, Star (Hans Wilms, 1645-1660). Obv. Armored royal figure standing with scepter in right hand and orb and cross in left hand. Leg: *MONE:NOVA -A- VREA.LVBEC Reverse Crowned double eagle with city arms on its breast and the arms of the Mayor underneath, date at sides. Leg: CIVITATIS. — IMPERIAL Sharply struck with lovely original mint luster. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Few city ducats of Lubeck are available today. Lubeck was the leader of the Hanseatic League in the 16th century and was a very wealthy port city. By the middle of the 17th century, when this coin was struck, the city was in decline.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

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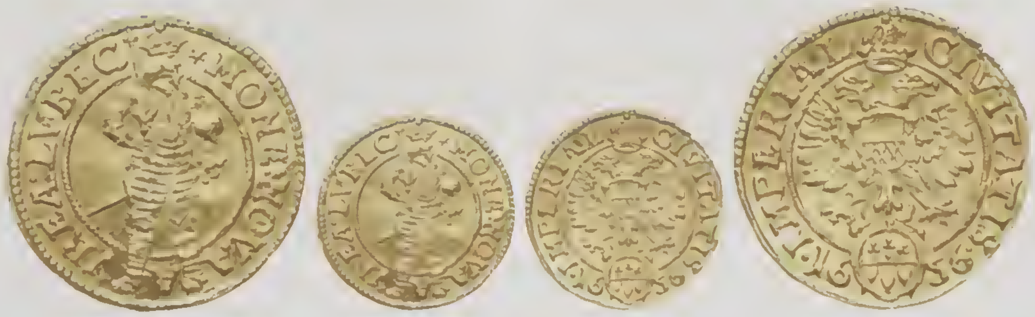
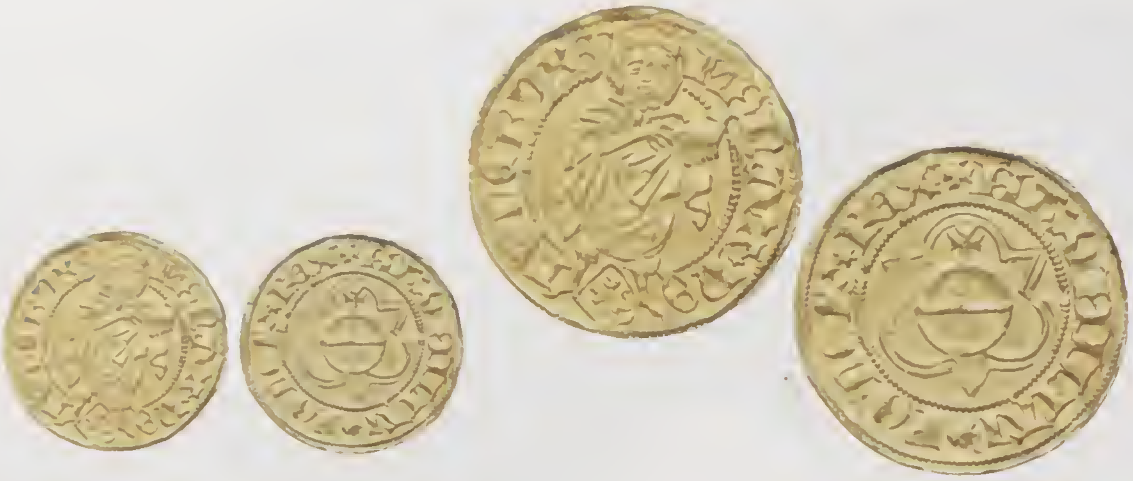


619

German States - Lübeck (City). Ducat, 1656. Fr-1486-KM-36. 3.40 grams 22.15 mm. Mintmark, Star (Hans Wilms, 1645-1660). Obv. Armored royal figure standing with scepter in right hand and orb and cross in left hand. Leg: *MONE:NOVA -A- VREA.LVBEC Reverse Crowned double eagle with city arms on its breast and the arms of the Mayor underneath, date at sides. Leg: CIVITATIS. — IMPERIAL. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

(*).

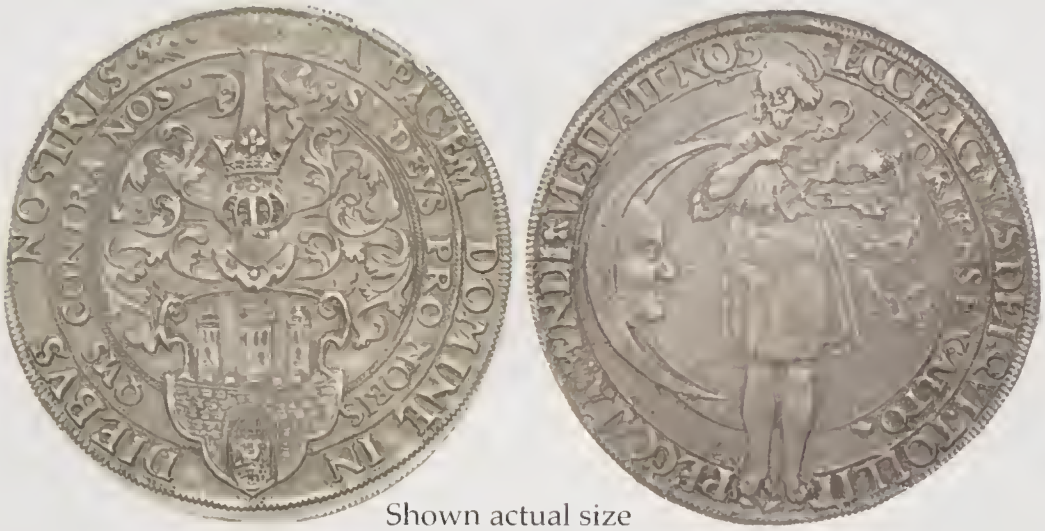


620

German States - Lüneburg. Goldgulden, ND. Fr-1513.; Jesse-type 546. 3.29 grams. 23.12 mm. Minted during reign of Maximilian I, 1493-1508. Luneburg was the second German city to be awarded gold minting privileges in 1434 -Lubeck in 1340 was first. Obv. St. John standing holding lamb in left arm, shield between legs, within two piece beaded circle. Leg: MONETA*NO- LVNEBVRG. Reverse Orb within beaded circle. *+MAXIMILAI *RO NOR *REX. **NGC graded AU-53.**

Luneburg, just 50 miles from Hamburg, was a very important German city and Hanseatic trading center. Its power was limited, because it was one of the main centers of the duchy of Brunswick, and the dukes exerted much influence. Its coins are often crude, so this example should be truly appreciated.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

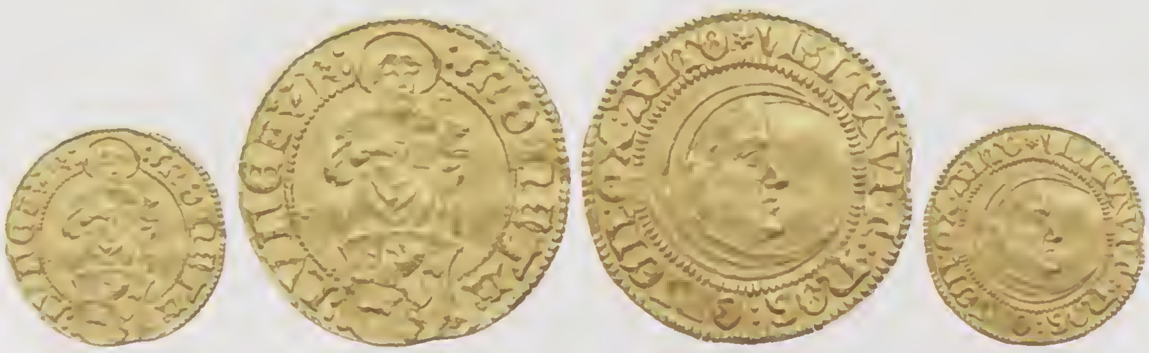
(*).



Shown actual size

621

German States — Lüneburg. Double Reichstaler, ND (c 1612). 53mm, Dav-342a; Schnee-34. Mintmaster Jonas Georgens. Plumed helmet over city arms, fortress below with portcullis gate. Reverse: St John the Baptist pointing to Christ as a recumbent lamb, upon the Gospels; at left, "man in the moon" watching over all. Finely struck on a full flan, elegant "old collection" lavender and gray toning. Very rare. **NGC graded EF-45.**
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

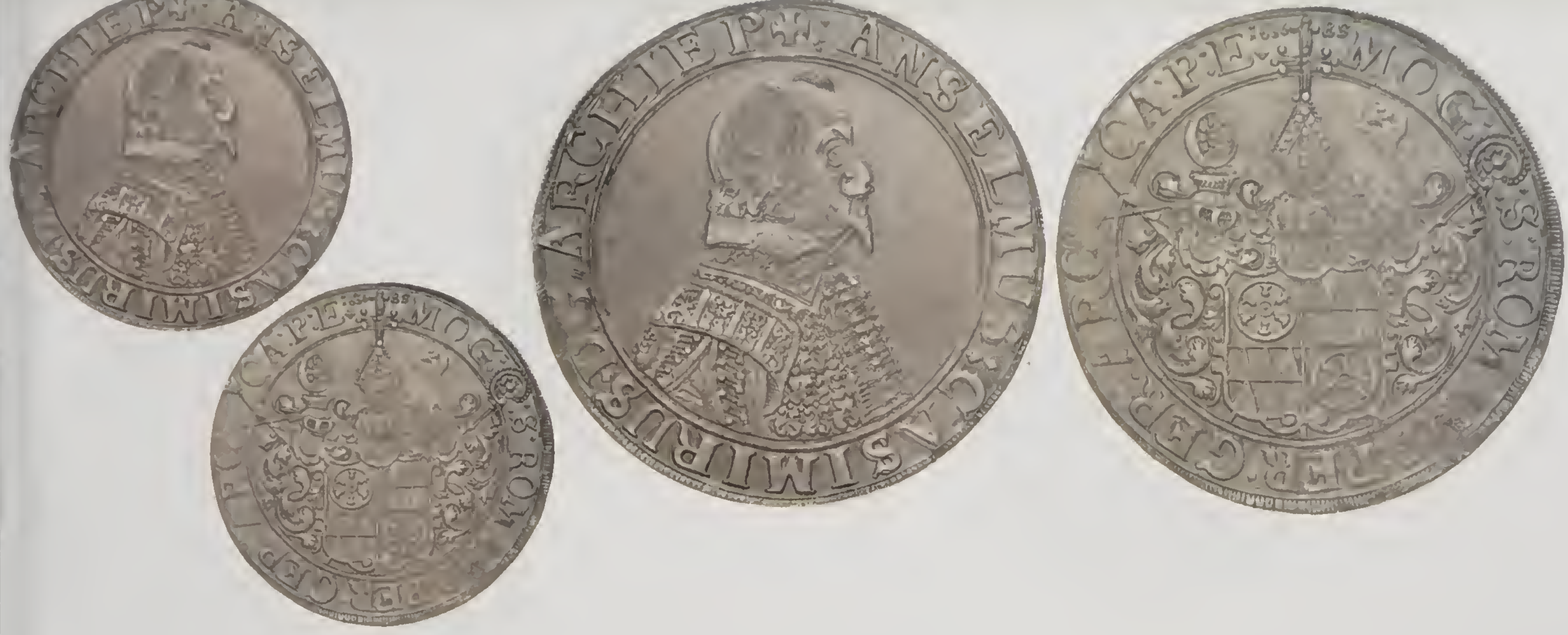


622

German States - Lüneburg. Goldgulden, ND (1650). Fr-1527; KM-39. 3.42 grams. 22.67 mm. No ruler name. Obv: St. John standing, holding lamb, rampant lion in shield at feet. Leg: :MONETA: — LVNEBEVR: Reverse Crescent moon with profile face right within beaded circle. Leg: *VISITAVIT:ROS:ORIEN:EX:ALTO: **NGC graded AU-55.**

Luneburg, translated, means city of the moon. Hence, the crescent moon design. Few of this type were minted, and even less survived. A great opportunity.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

(*).

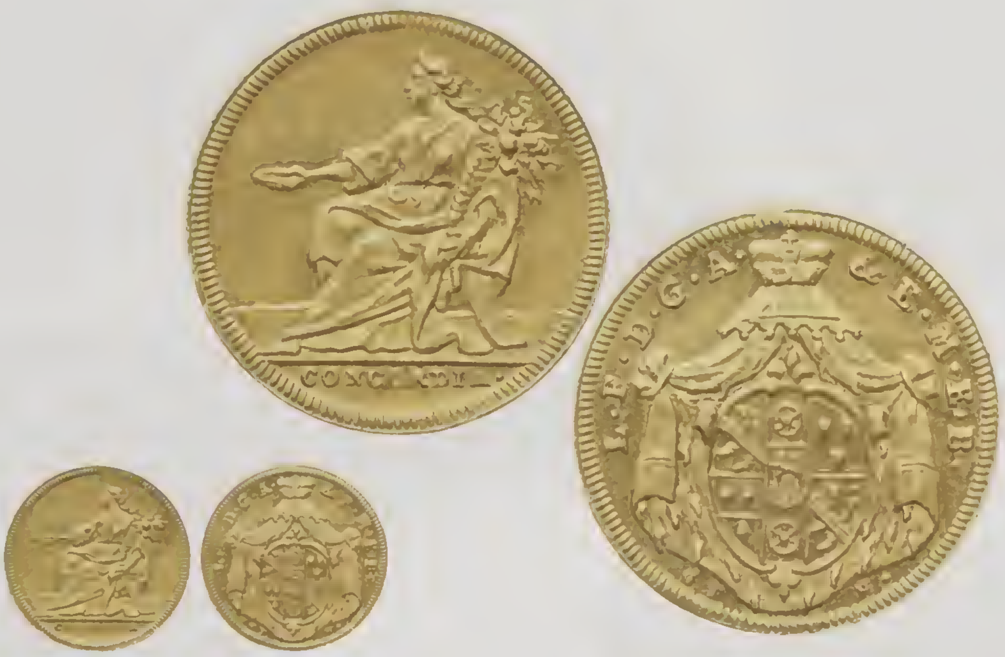


623

German States — Mainz. Taler, 1636. Dav-5548. Anselm Casimir von Umstadt, 1629-1647. Bust right with pointed beard, in armor. Reverse: Helmeted arms. Lovely blue-violet toning enhances the eye appeal of this elegant taler, well struck on a broad flan. **NGC graded MS-63.**

An important Roman settlement 2,000 years ago, Mainz's location as a major trading center at the confluence of the Main and Rhine Rivers assured its wealth. The area functioned as a free city of the Empire and as an archbishopric, one of the seven electorates of the Holy Roman Empire. As a trading center, its talers were heavily used, so few survived in better quality. The coin pictured here is a rarity this choice.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



624

German States - Mainz. Ducat, ND (1696). Fr-1666; KM-220. 3.50 grams. 20.76 mm. Mintmaster initials, GFN (Geog Friedrich Nurnberger, in Nuremberg). Lothar Franc, 1695-1729. On the Peace of Ryswick. Concordia seated with corucopia in left arm, crown or wreath of victory in right extened arm. Under figure "CONCORDIA" Reverse Arms under canopy. Leg: L.F.D.G.A - &E.M.E.B. **NGC graded MS-61.**

The Peace of Ryswick was signed as an end to the war of the grand alliance. Essentially, the nations of England, Netherlands, Spain, and The Holy Roman Empire united to oppose the expansionsit aims of France and Louis XIV. In actuality, the war and the peace treaty accomplished little, yet at the time, was thought of as a great event. Notice that the war was not fought on religious graounds, as two of the Catholic countries opposed Catholic France. The times, they are a changing.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

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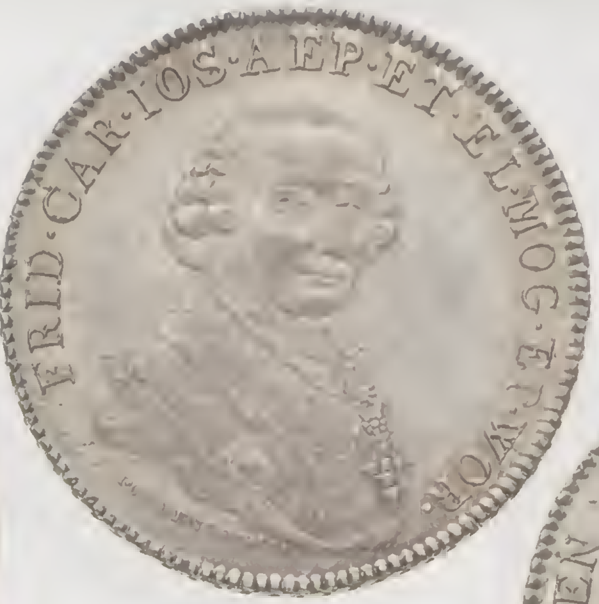
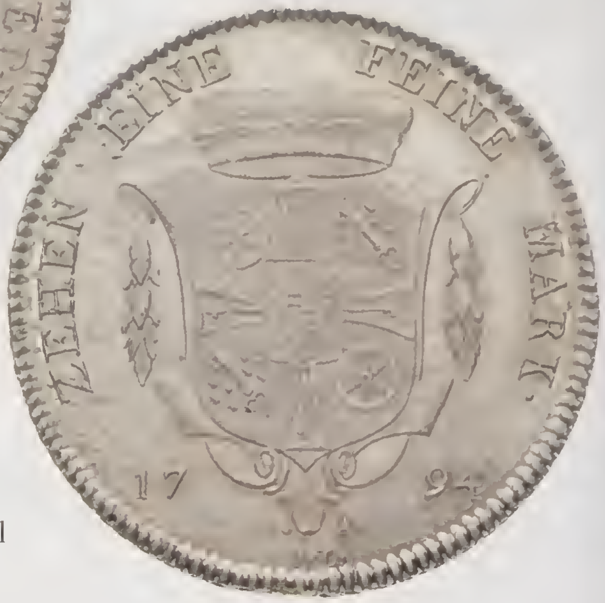
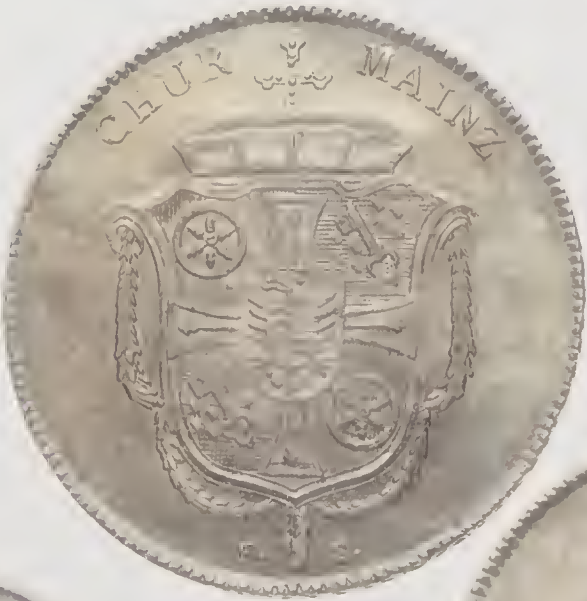



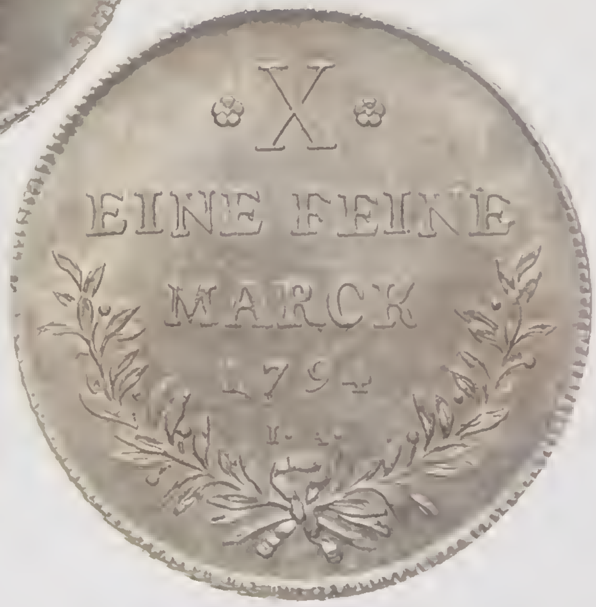
625

German States — Mainz. Taler, 1794. Dav-2430; Cr-99a. Friedrich Karl Joseph von Erthal. Bust three-quarters facing. Reverse: Capped arms. Light golden gray toning with lovely iridescent hues, luster peeking out around letters of the legend; an original and beautiful coin. **NGC graded MS-64.**

During the French Revolution, French troops besieged and captured Mainz, and proclaimed it the Republic of Mainz. It lasted only a short time as the Prussians next besieged the city and captured its defenders. Friedrich Karl Joseph had fled but returned with Prussian support. In 1797, Napoleon retook Mainz, adding to its "multi-national" flavor.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

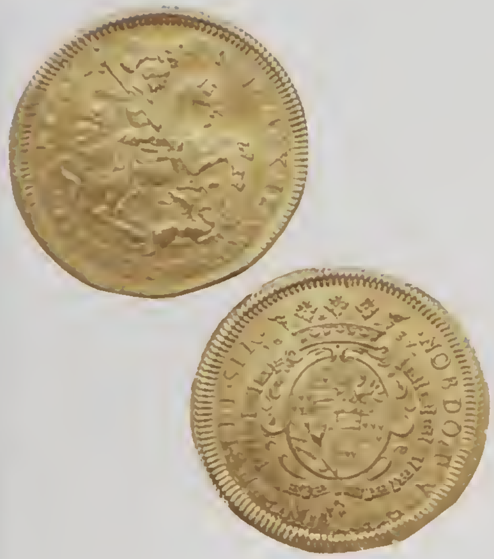




626

German States — Mainz. Taler, 1794. Dav-2432A; Walther-649; KM-101a. Friedrich Karl Joseph von Erthal. Capped arms. Reverse: Value and date within sprays, "F S" under arms. Reflective surfaces with lovely iridescent toning. A handsome piece of understated stylistic elegance. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,200 - 1,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



627

German States - Mansfeld. Ducat, 1687. Fr-1573; KM-135. 3.44 grams. 22.22 mm. Franz Maximilian and Heinrich Franz, 1644-1692. Obv. St. George slaying the dragon. Leg: .FRAZ.MAX. HEINR.FRANZ.COMITIN MANSFELT Reverse Crowned arms within chain of the Golden Fleece. Leg: .NOB.DOM.INHELD — UNGEN.SEB.E.SER. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Mansfeld is an example of how an ancient noble family can be ruined by hereditary divisions. The original Mansfeld, located north of Saxony, stems from the eleventh century. Yet the county was subdivided so many times, that it lost its power and prestige. Located in the Harz Mountains, large deposits of silver produced tremendous numbers of silver coins, but few gold ones. This is a tough coin to find.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

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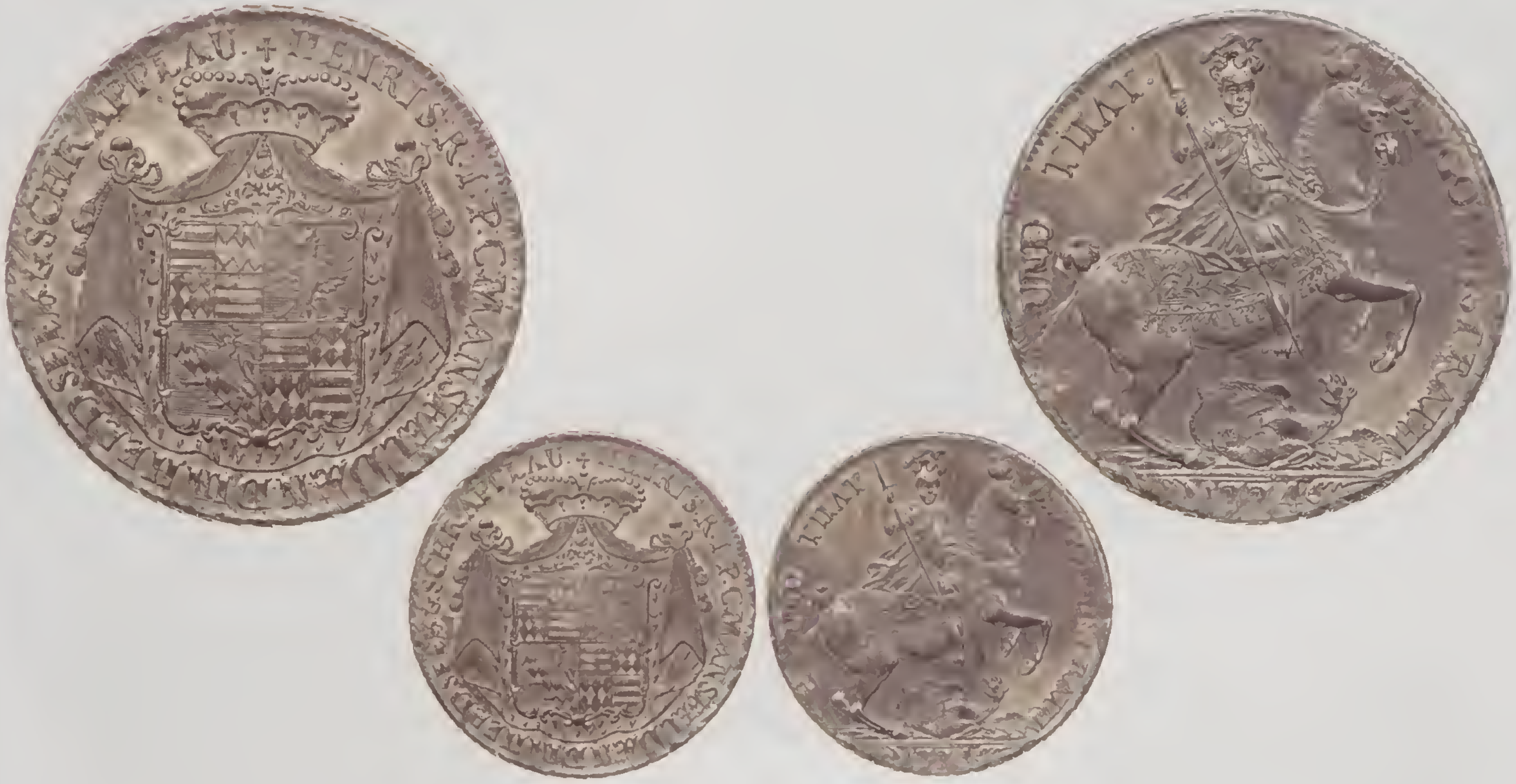
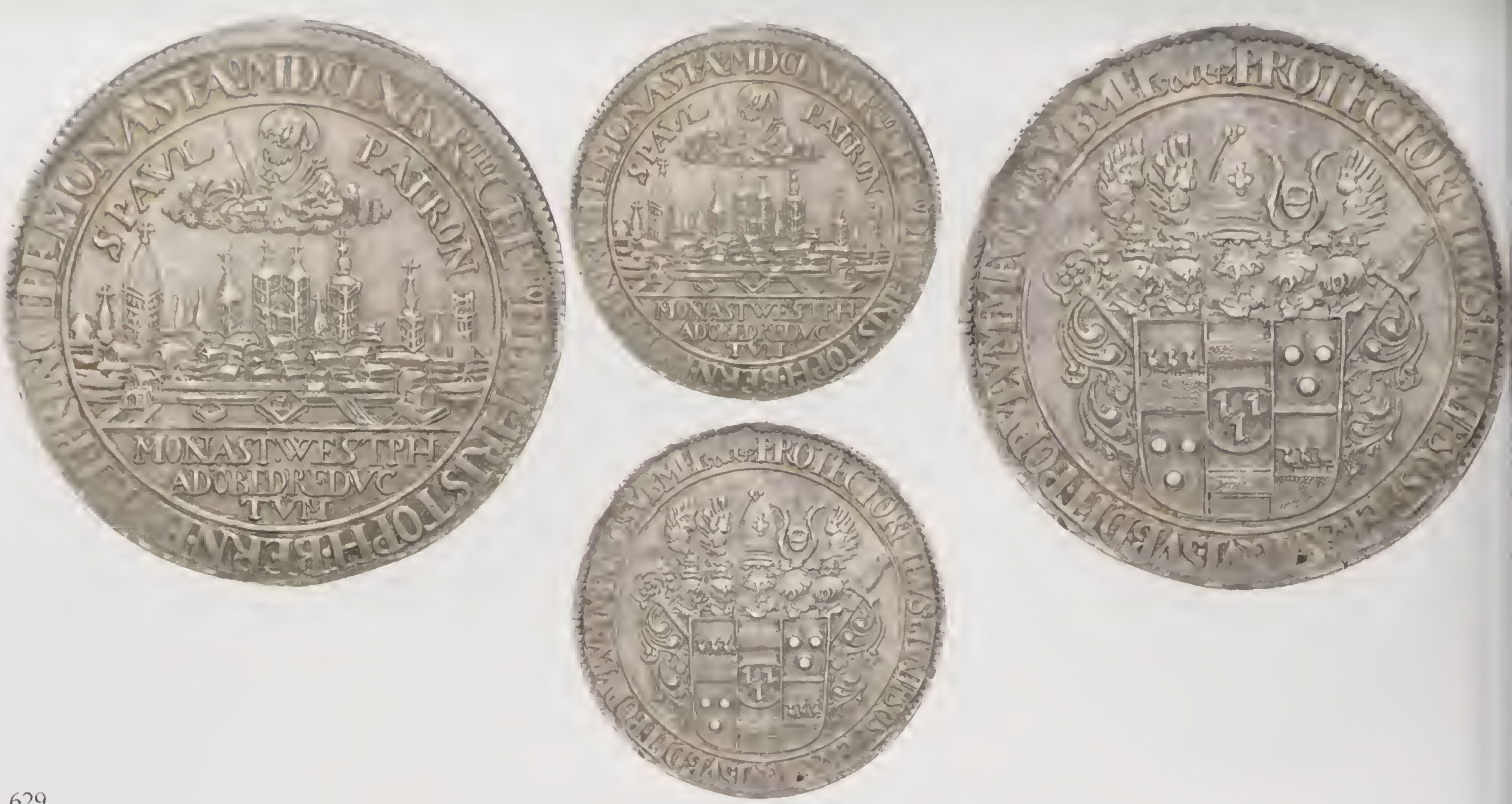


628

German States — Mansfeld. Taler, 1774. Dav-2438; J-2; KM-151. Henry, Prince of Fondi. Crowned and mantled arms. Reverse: mounted St George spearing dragon. Adjustment marks on edge but stuck on a broad flan, with crisp details on the horse and dragon especially. Deeply toned in shades of gray and mauve. A beautiful example of this coinage. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The success of Stephen of Schlick's large silver joachimsthaler prompted a great many of the German princes and cities to follow suit and coin their own large silver talers. Among the first were the counts of Mansfeld, who began issuing in 1521. Their mines were productive, not as spectacularly as those of the Joachimsthal owned by the Schlicks, but far longer lived, and ultimately one of the better producing locations in Germany. Their coinage was distinctive, beautifully styled of fine engraving, but the issues were repetitive as nearly all the talers bear a coat of arms and the motif of St George and the dragon. One- and two-taler denominations predominated, with an occasional three or four talers appearing now and again, plus a trade ducat in gold. All coinage came to an end with the extinction of the line in 1780, just six years after this coin was minted.
Estimated Value .... $700 - 800

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

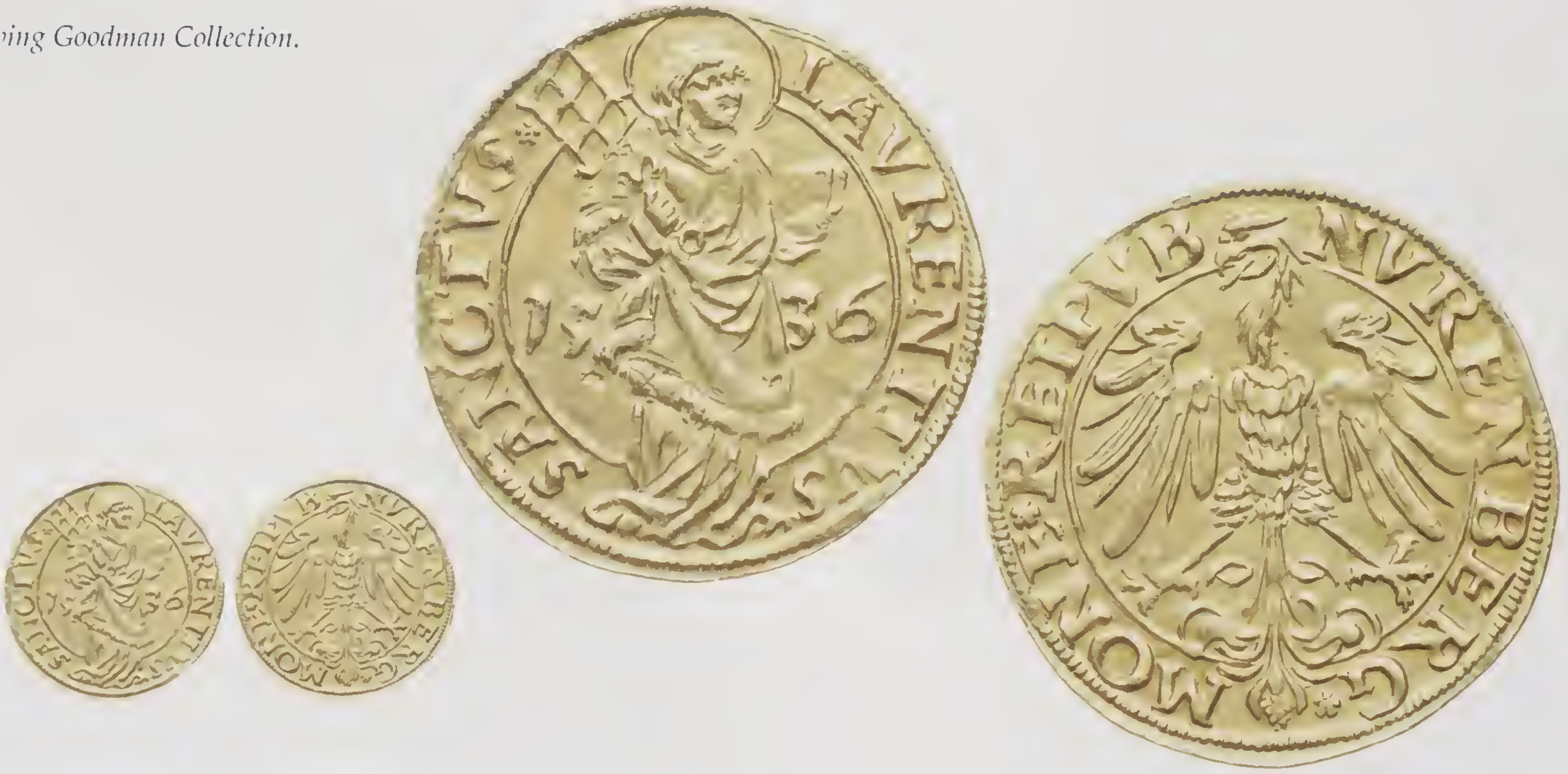


629

German States — Münster. Taler, 1661. Dav-5603; KM-75. Struck on particularly broad flan. Haloed St Paul in clouds over city view. Reverse: Helmeted arms. Beautiful golden and pinkish gray toning. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Bishop von Galen, who issued this coin, took the city by force the year before, for the Catholic Counter Reformation, and re-established the bishopric seat there.
Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



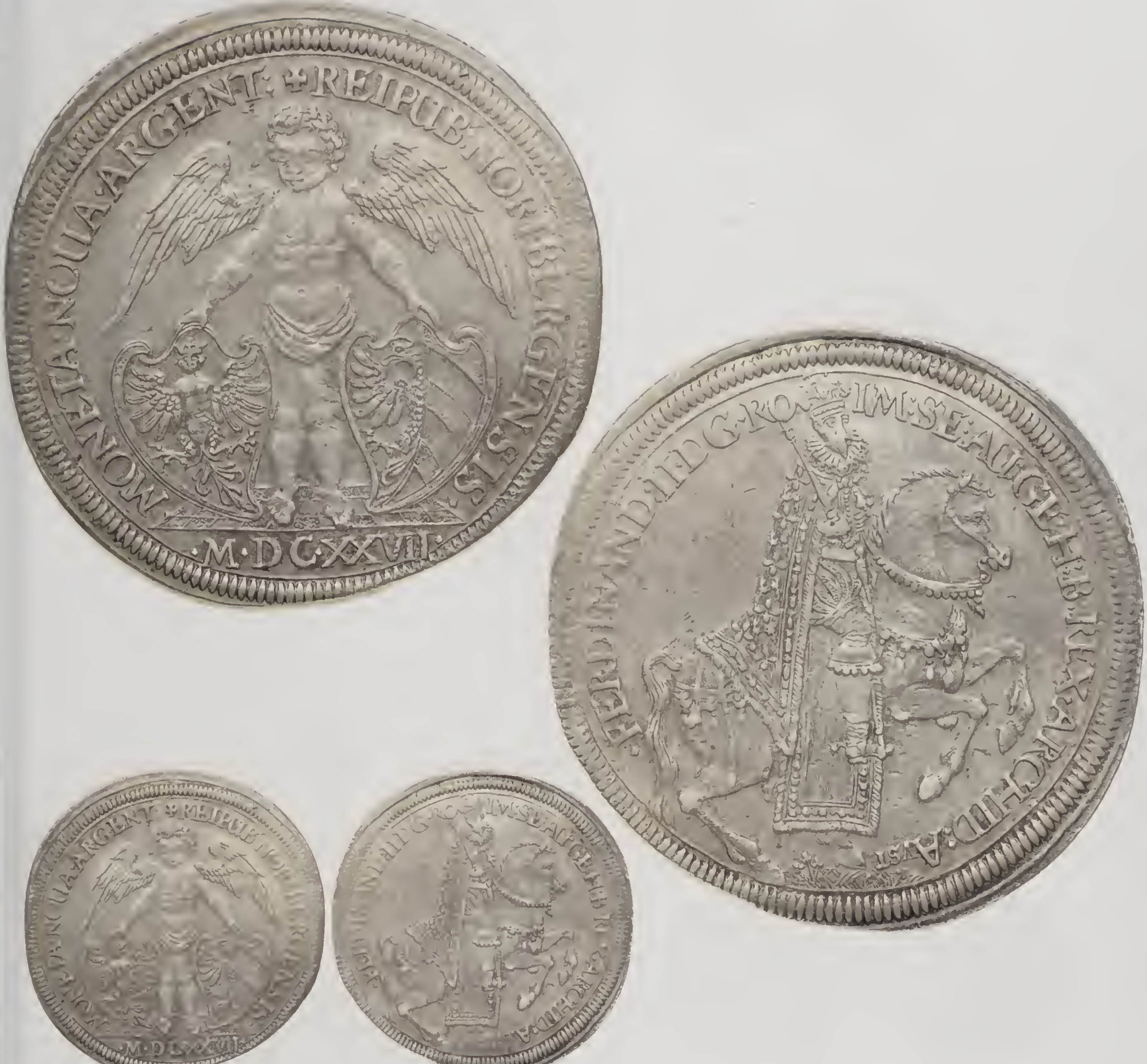
630

German States - Nuremberg. Goldgulden, 1536. Fr-1801; Kellner-12. 3.21 Grams. 24.03 mm. Saint Lawrence with halo, head and feet breaking legend at top and bottom. Book in left and right holding grate over shoulder. Leg: SANCTVS* - LAVRENTIVS -. Date in field on either side of saint. Reverse Eagle left breaking inner circle. Leg: NVRENBERG* - MONE*REIPVB. Boldly struck with considerable mint luster. **NGC graded AU-55.**

This type comes both dated and undated. Dated examples such as this one command significant premiums. St. Lawrence, being the patron saint of the city is prominently displayed.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

(*).

Wonderful Nuremberg 1627 Double Taler

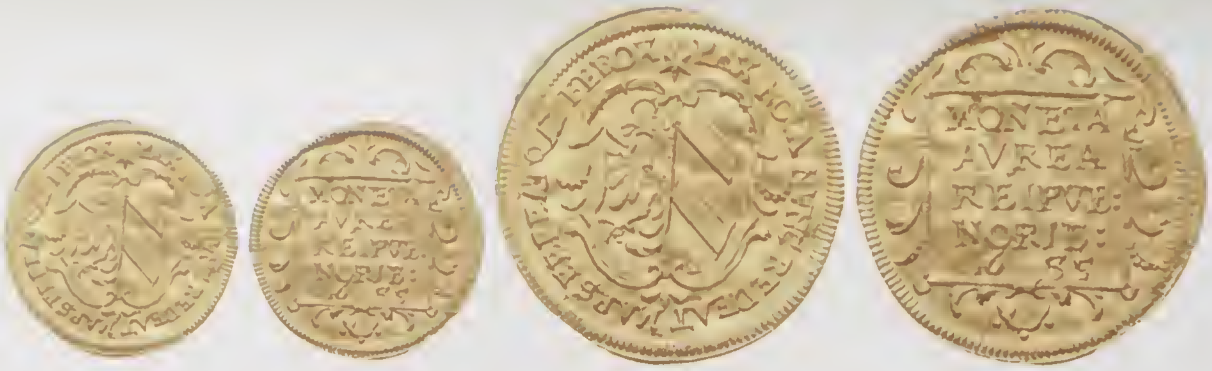

MONETA·NOUA·ARGENT: REIPUB·NORIBERGENSIS
M·DC·XXVII
FERDINAND·II·D·G·RO·IM·SE·AUG·GE·H·BO·REX·ARCHID·AVST

631

German States — Nuremberg. 2 Talers, 1627. Dav-A5640; Kel-224; KM-83. 58.10 grams. Winged cherub holding two shields, date in roman numerals below. Reverse: Ferdinand II, shown as an equestrian figure. Generally well detailed, struck on a large flan with some of the denticle rim off flan. Lovely gray toning with considerable original mint luster. Very rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

More than just a market town, Nuremberg (along with Augsburg) was a magnet for craftsmen and skilled inventors and became renowned as a center of manufacturing of precision scientific instruments, one of which was the astrolabe. In the early days of transoceanic navigation it was not possible to determine longitude at sea, but it was quite easy to determine latitude. To go to a place of known latitude, the ship was sailed to that latitude and then sailed east or west along the latitude line until the destination was reached. However, mariners, if sufficiently skilled in navigation, could use the astrolabe to determine latitude, longitude and time of day, among other calculations. Thus, using an astrolabe on the European voyages of discovery in the 15th century was of utmost significance. The device would remain important until the invention of the sextant in the 18th century.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

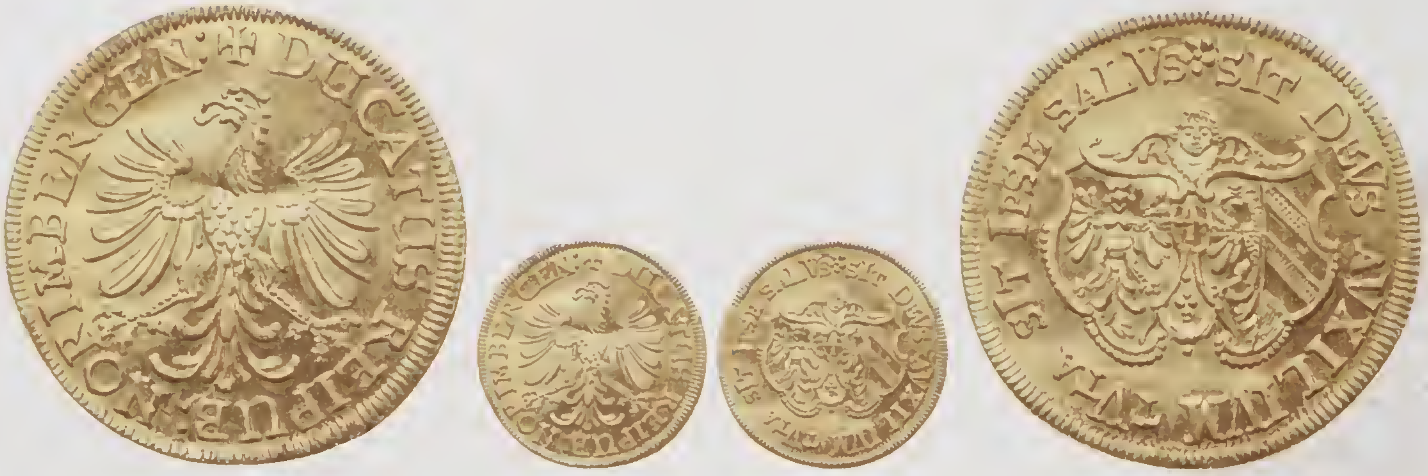
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



632

German States - Nuremberg. Ducat, 1635. Fr-1828; Kellner-54. 3.36 grams. 24.20 mm. City coinage (1635-1645). Mintmaster (star) Hans Christoph Lauer, 1619-1639. Obv: City coat of arms. Leg: PAX.NOVA.NVNS.REDEAT.MARS.PEREATQAE.FEROX. Reverse Decorated Square cartouche within. Leg: MONETA / AVREA / REIPVB: / NORIB / 1635. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Not that rare of a type, but of exceptional quality.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

(*).

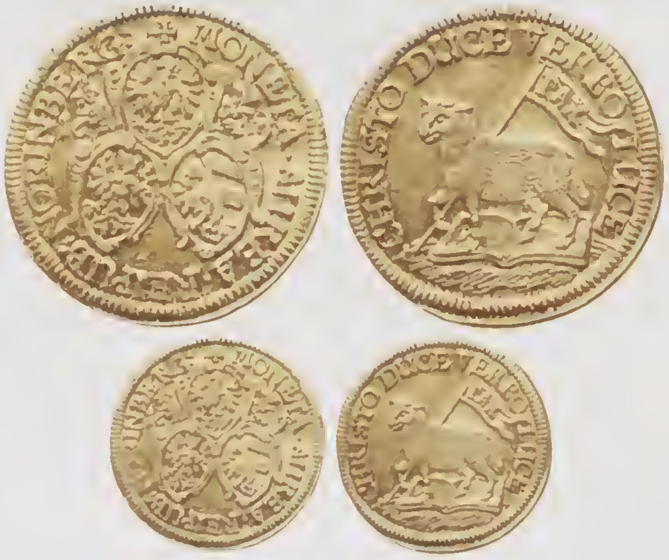


633

German States - Nuremberg. Ducat, 1640. Fr-1826; Kellner-57. 3.47 grams. 22.09 mm. Date in chronogram. Obv. Eagle facing left. Leg: +DUCATUS REIPUB:NORIMBERGEN: Reverse Angel head behind two shields. Leg: sIt DeVs aVXILIVM tVta sIt Ipse saLvs*. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The date being in chronogram means that the larger letters in the legend are all Roman Numerals, and if added together, total 1640. A very clever way of dating coins.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

(*).



634

German States - Nuremberg. Ducat, 1649. Fr-1833; KM-159; Kellner-60. 3.45 grams. 22.31 mm. Obv. Three shields of arms. Leg: +MONETA AUREA. REIPUB. NORINBERG: Reverse Paschal lamb on bible with banner. Leg: CHRISTO DUCE VERBO LUCE. **NGC graded AU-55.**
This is an example of the "Lamb Ducat" coinage of Nuremberg. A great design and a very popular type.
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

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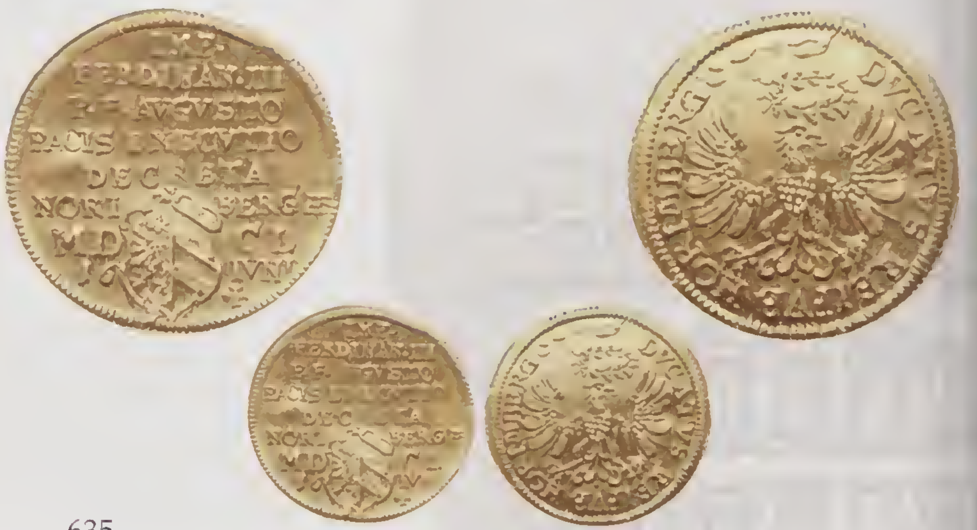
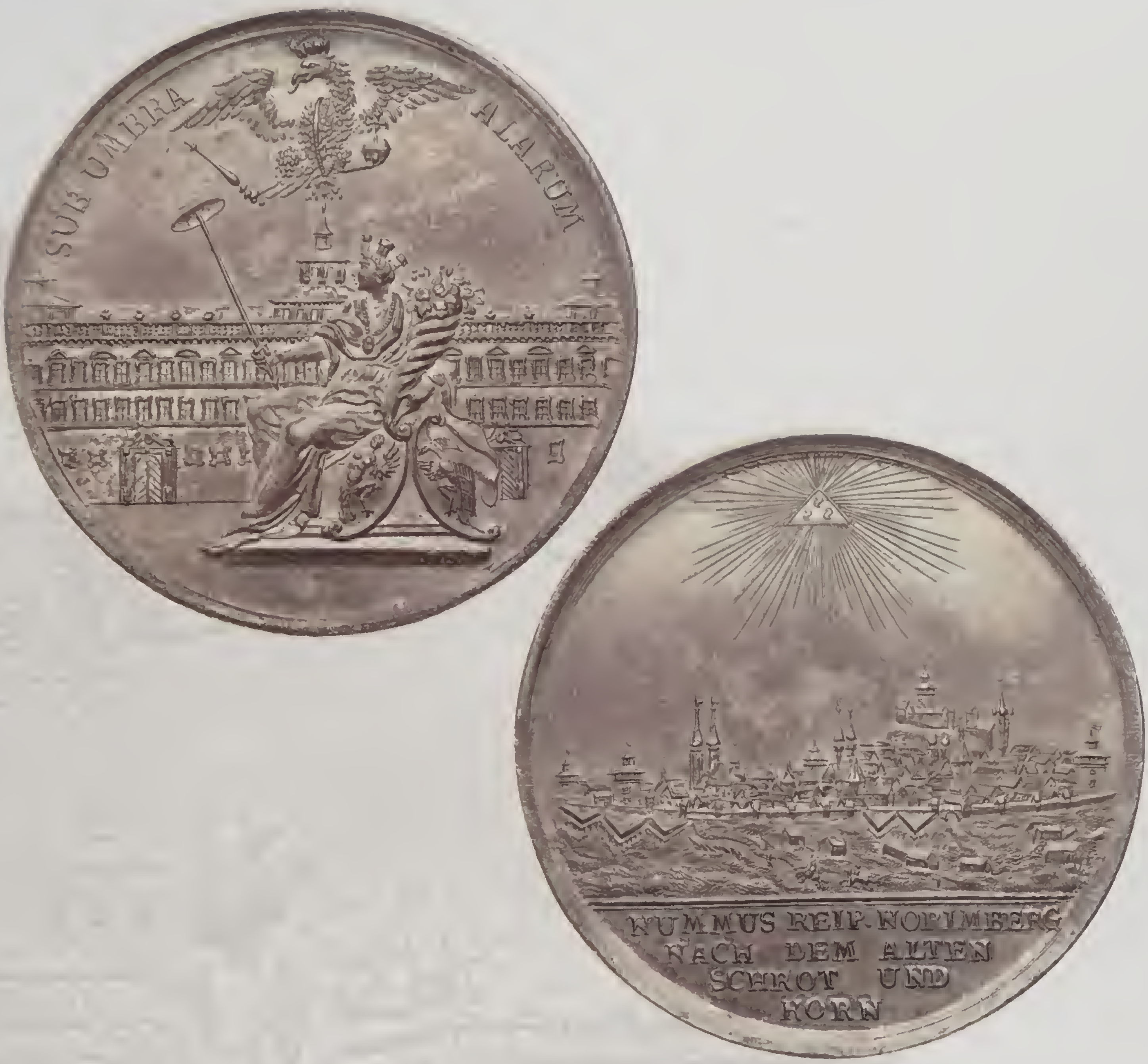


635

German States - Nuremberg. Ducat, 1650. Fr-1839; KM-168; Kellner-62. 3.46 grams. 23.25 mm. On the Peace of Westphalia. Obv. Eagle facing right. Hand from heaven holds wreath over eagles head. Leg: DVCATVS REIPVB NORIMBERG. Reverse Six-line inscription, above arms (shield) divide Roman numeral date at bottom. Leg: IMP. / FERDINAN.III / P.F. AVGVSTO / PACIS EXECVTIO / DECRETA / NORI - BERGAE / MD -CL / 16 - IVNI. Sharply struck with an abundance of original luster. **NGC graded MS-63.**
The Peace of Westphalia ended the Thirty Years War. Nuremberg was especially hard hit from the war, being occupied from Sweden. One must try to understand the incredible relief central Europe felt after thirty years of continuous devestation. Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

(*).

Exquisite Nuremberg City View, City Hall Taler

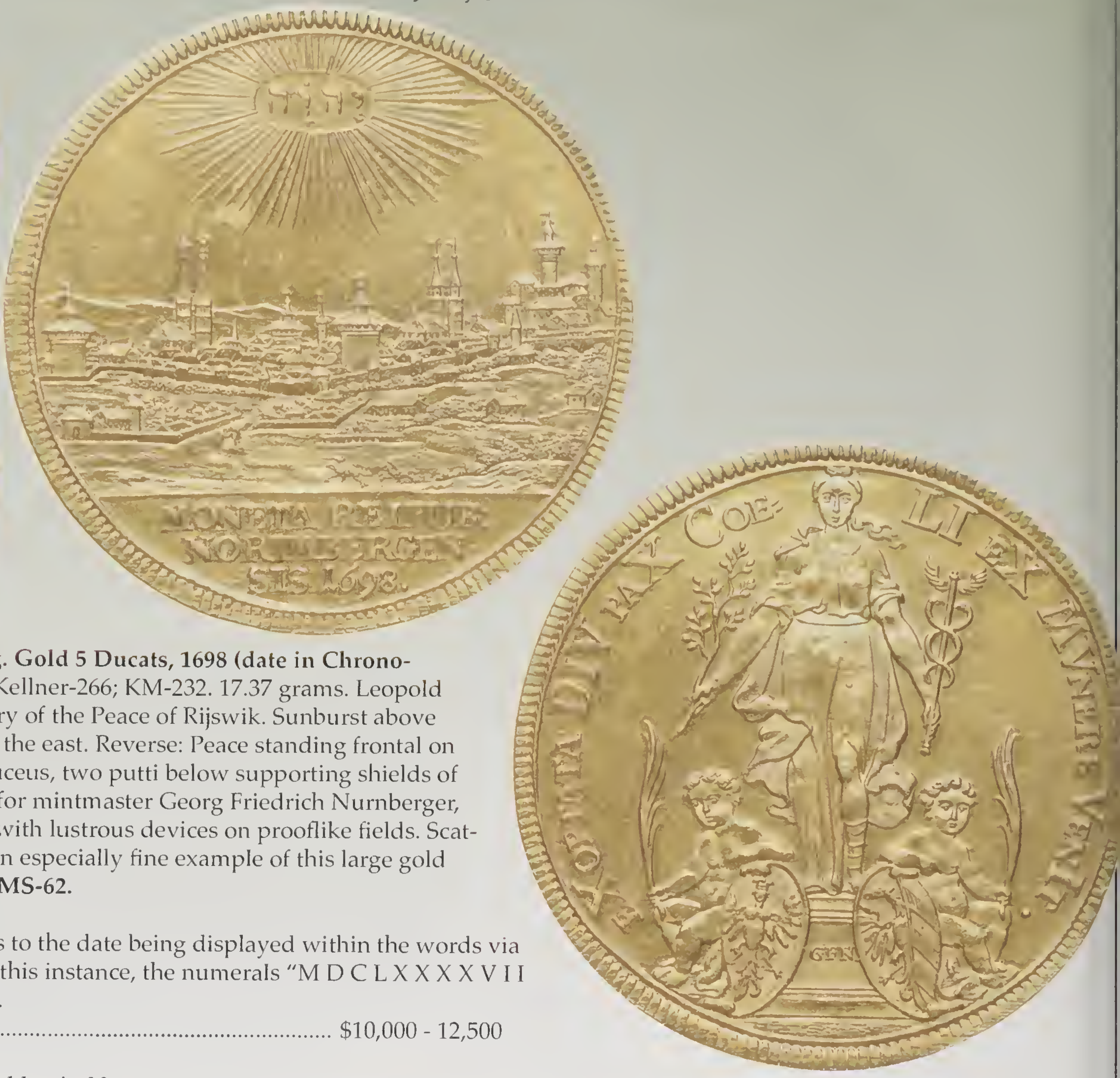


636
German States — Nuremberg. Taler, ND (1688). Dav-5664; Kel-261; KM-204. Mintmaster Daniel Sigmund Dockler. Eagle, city hall, seated figure of Nuremberg. Reverse: City view. Prooflike fields, fully lustrous with lovely steel-gray and iridescent colors. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-64.**

This is known as a Rathaus Taler. Rathaus is the German word for City Hall, and the City Hall of Nuremberg is prominently displayed on this Taler. City views became popular in the 16th century because they were especially well suited to the new, large-format coins.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Sensational 1698, 5 Ducats

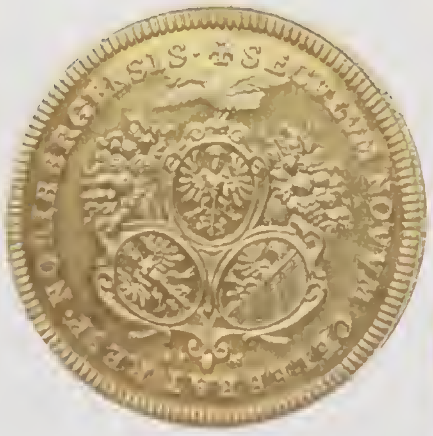


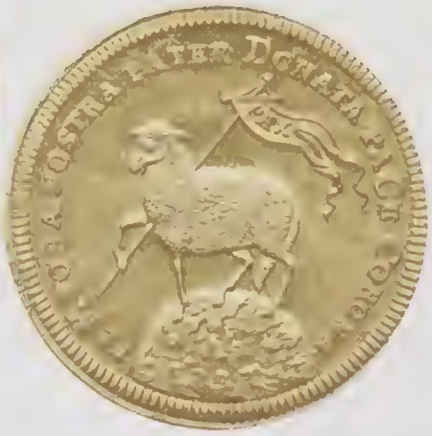
637

German States — Nuremberg. Gold 5 Ducats, 1698 (date in Chronogram). Fr-1873; Erlanger-576; Kellner-266; KM-232. 17.37 grams. Leopold I, 1658-1705. On the anniversary of the Peace of Rijswik. Sunburst above view of Nuremberg seen from the east. Reverse: Peace standing frontal on base, holding branch and caduceus, two putti below supporting shields of arms; initials "GFN" on base (for mintmaster Georg Friedrich Nurnberger, 1677-1716). Exemplary strike, with lustrous devices on prooflike fields. Scattered, generally light marks. An especially fine example of this large gold issue. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

The word "chronogram" refers to the date being displayed within the words via the use of roman numerals. In this instance, the numerals "M D C L X X X X V I I I" are found within the legend.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 98.*



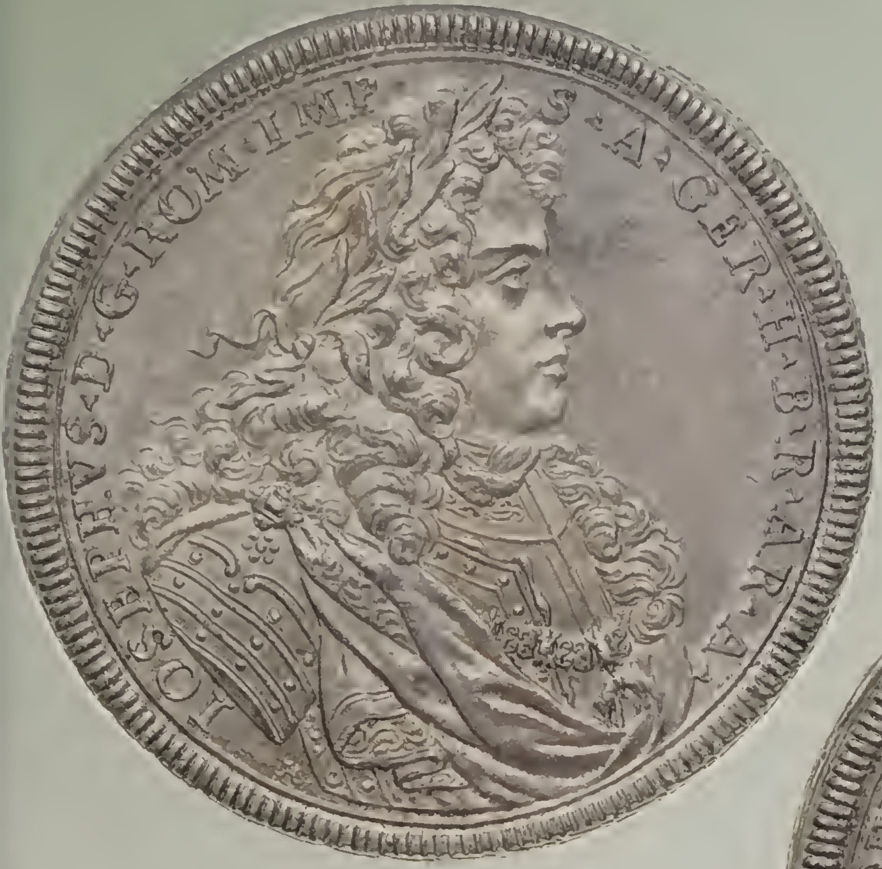


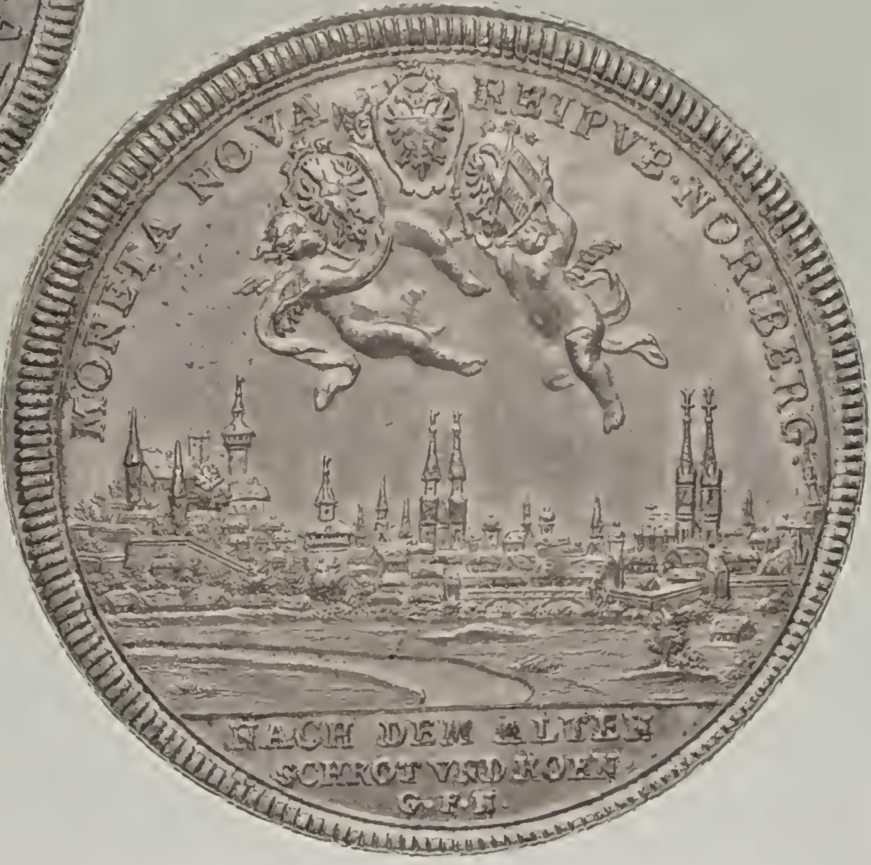
638

German States — Nuremberg. Gold Double Ducat, 1700 (in chronogram). Fr-1882; Kellner-51. 6.96 grams. Floriated ornate cartouche, bearing three shields of arms, eagle above. Reverse: Pascal lamb left, holding banner, atop globe. An especially choice example exhibiting an even, bold strike, on reflective fields. Some faint scattered hairlines, mainly limited to the reverse fields. Obverse with appealing old reddish toning. **NGC graded MS-62.**

The pascal lamb, pictured here, is the lamb which God commanded the Israelites in Egypt to eat in order to avoid the ten plagues. In fact, the blood of the slain lamb was to be smeared on the doorposts of the Israelites to inform the angel of death to pass over their houses in the slaying of the first born. The sacred image was carried forth and became an enduring Christian motif as well.
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

Very Rare (1706) 2 Reichstalers

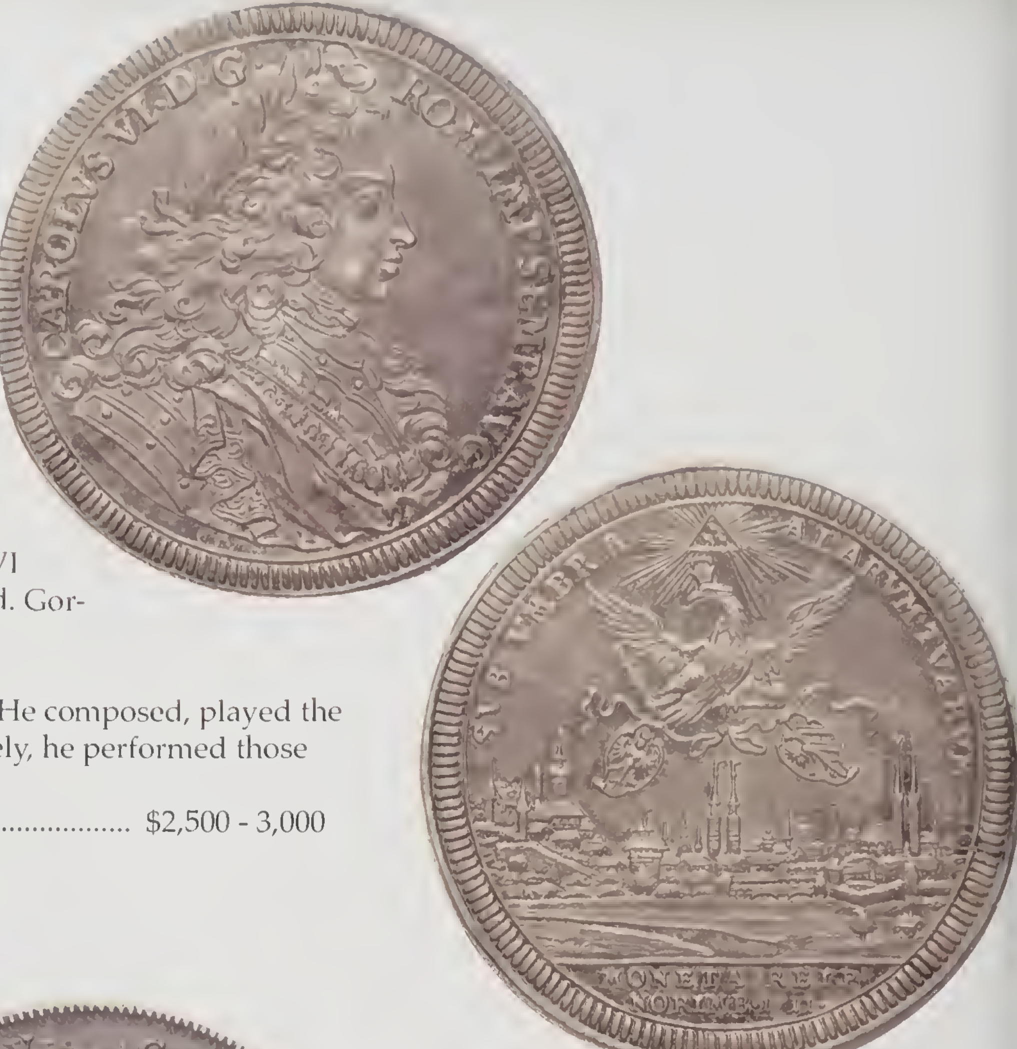




39

German States — Nuremberg. 2 Reichstalers, ND (1706). Dav-2473; Kel-227. 58.38 grams. Emperor Joseph I, 1705-1711. Mintmaster George Friedrich; dies by George Hautsch. Aerial view of city, with three winged cherubs supporting three garnished shields of arms. Reverse: Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Joseph I right. A coin of dramatic eye appeal, the strike sharply detailed, with lustrous devices on prooflike fields, all offset by broad denticles serving to "enfold" the images. Lovely gray toning, iridescent in hues of pink and russet. Very rare, and unusually choice. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Joseph I was one of the most able of the Habsburg Emperors. He won numerous battles against the aggressive Louis XIV of France, abolished many of the arbitrary and harsh edicts of his father, Leopold I, and advanced the study of art and science in his court. His premature death via smallpox in 1711 was a harsh blow to the success of the Habsburgs.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

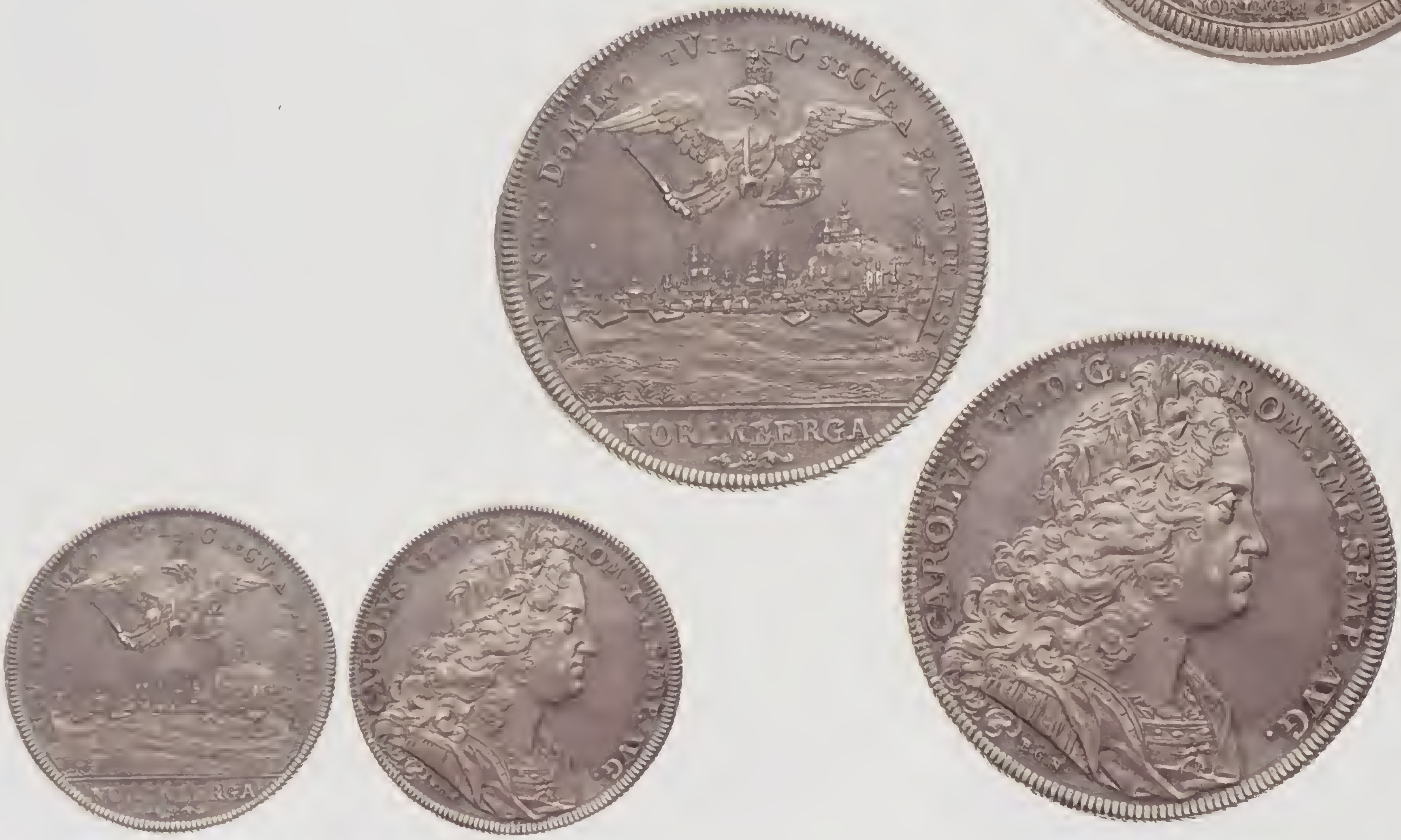


640

German States — Nuremberg. Taler, 1711. Dav-2475; Kellner-268. Georg Friedrich, mintmaster. 29.17 grams. Eagle with shields over city view. Reverse: Bust of Karl VI right with "GFN" below. Boldly struck and well centered. Gorgeous iridescent toning. Rare. **NGC graded MS-65.**

Karl succeeded more as a musician than as a statesman. He composed, played the harpsichord, and conducted the court band. Unfortunately, he performed those functions when he should have been leading the nation.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



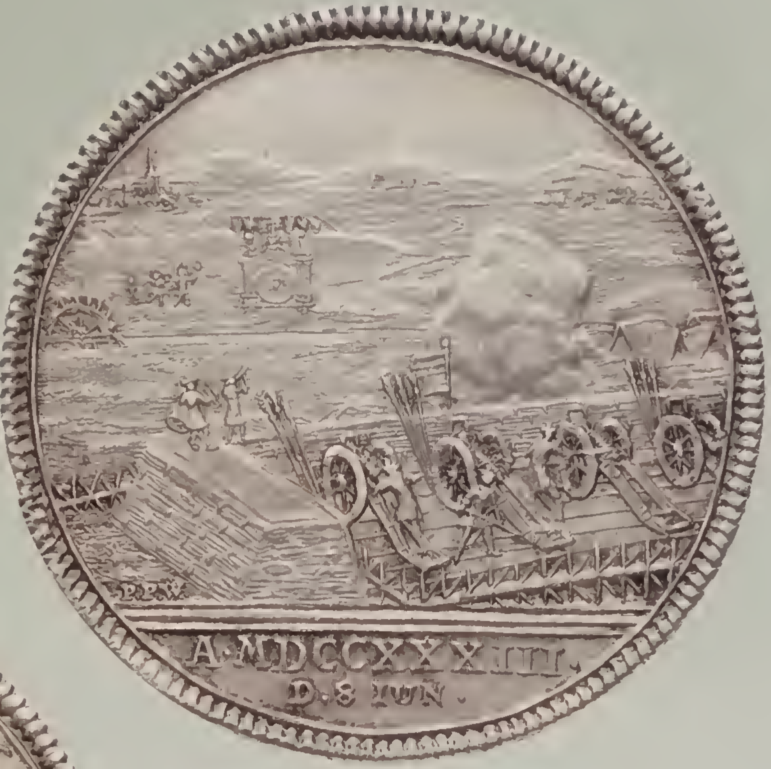
641

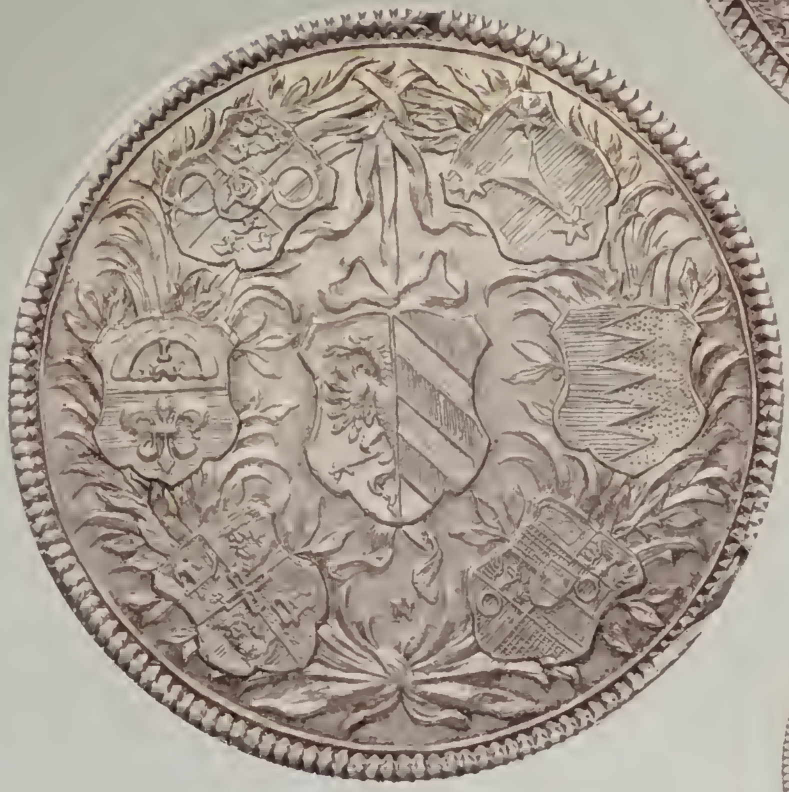
German States — Nuremberg. Taler, 1721. Dav-2476; Kellner-26. Mintmaster, Paul Gottlieb Nurnberger. 29.17 grams. Eagle over city view. Reverse: Bust of Karl VI right. Date in chronogram. Prooflike fields, with beautiful deep iridescent toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**

In 1050 "Nourenberc" was first officially mentioned in documents, the site essentially being a castle and surrounding estates. By the end of the 13th century, it was made a free imperial city. Hosting a steady stream of pilgrims to the grave of the miracle-working Saint Sebald, Nuremberg soon became one of the great trade centers on the route from Italy to northern Europe.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Fascinating 1733 Reichstaler





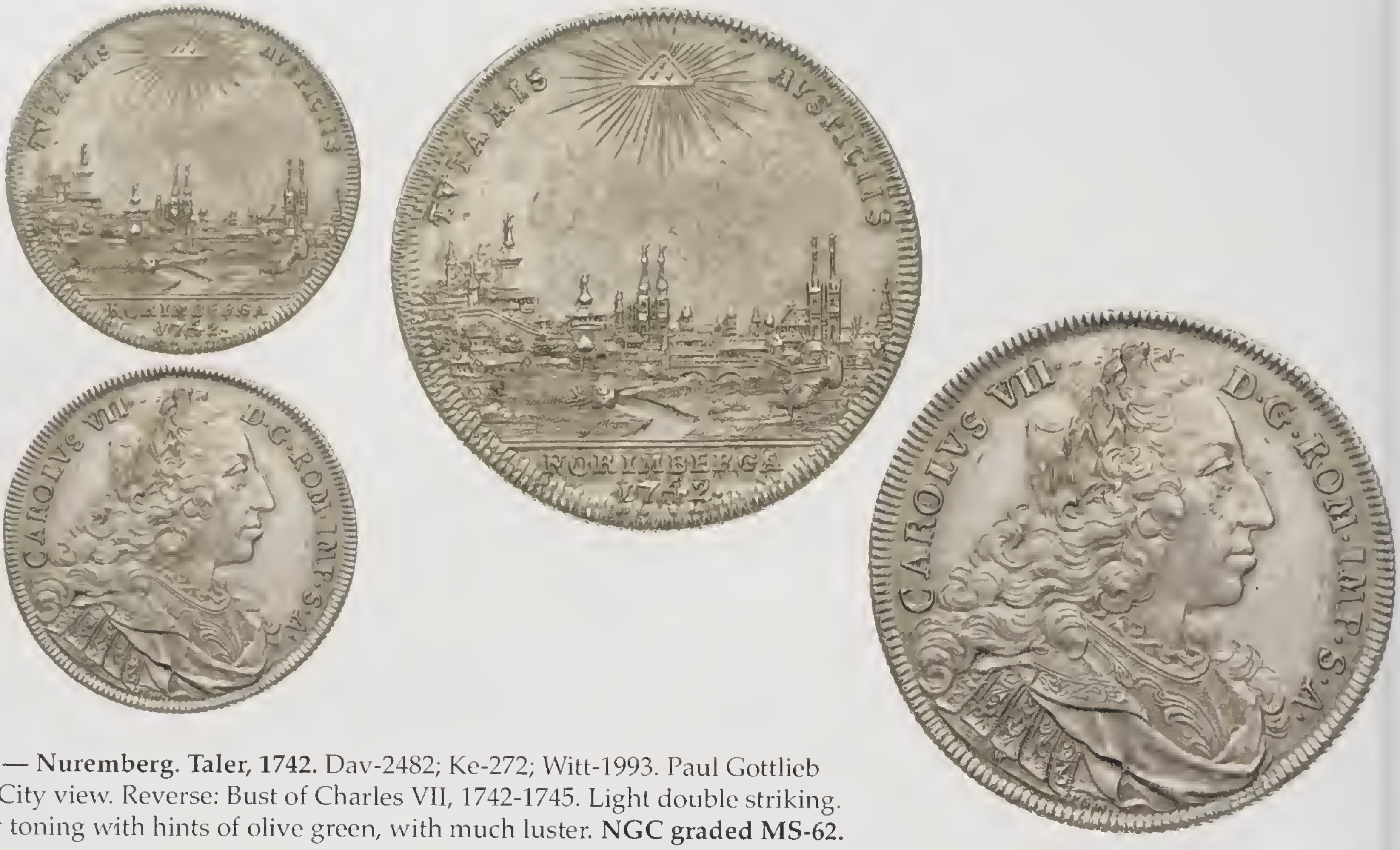
642

German States — Nuremberg. Reichstaler, 1733. Dav-2480; Kellner-270; Erlanger-688. 29.12 grams. Karl VI, 1711-1740. Wreath bearing six shields of arms, with larger seventh shield depending from ribbon at center. Reverse: Battery of four cannons firing at large round target in field; date of June 8, 1733, below. Edge legend: EIN* REICHS* THALER* NACH* ALTEN* SCHROT* UND* KORN. Small edge defect to flan at 12 o'clock, otherwise a superb strike, centered within broad denticles, intricately detailed. Fine engraving seeming to show the artillery animated. Softly lustrous devices on reflective fields, unusually choice. Pleasing light gray toning, colorfully iridescent in some areas. Rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Displayed on this coin is a fascinating scene highlighting the artillery contests conducted in the city in June of that year. The momentum for the War of Polish Succession (1733-1738) was moving forward and the various contestants were gearing up for the conflict. Emperor Karl VI raised, from Nuremberg, the 14th Infantry Regiment in November 1733 for service in the war. It was believed that artillery would play an important role in the conflict. Here we see the soldiers practicing for conflict, a rarely seen motif on coinage of any period.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Auction S. Rosenberg, May 26, 1925, lot 1713; Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 99.*

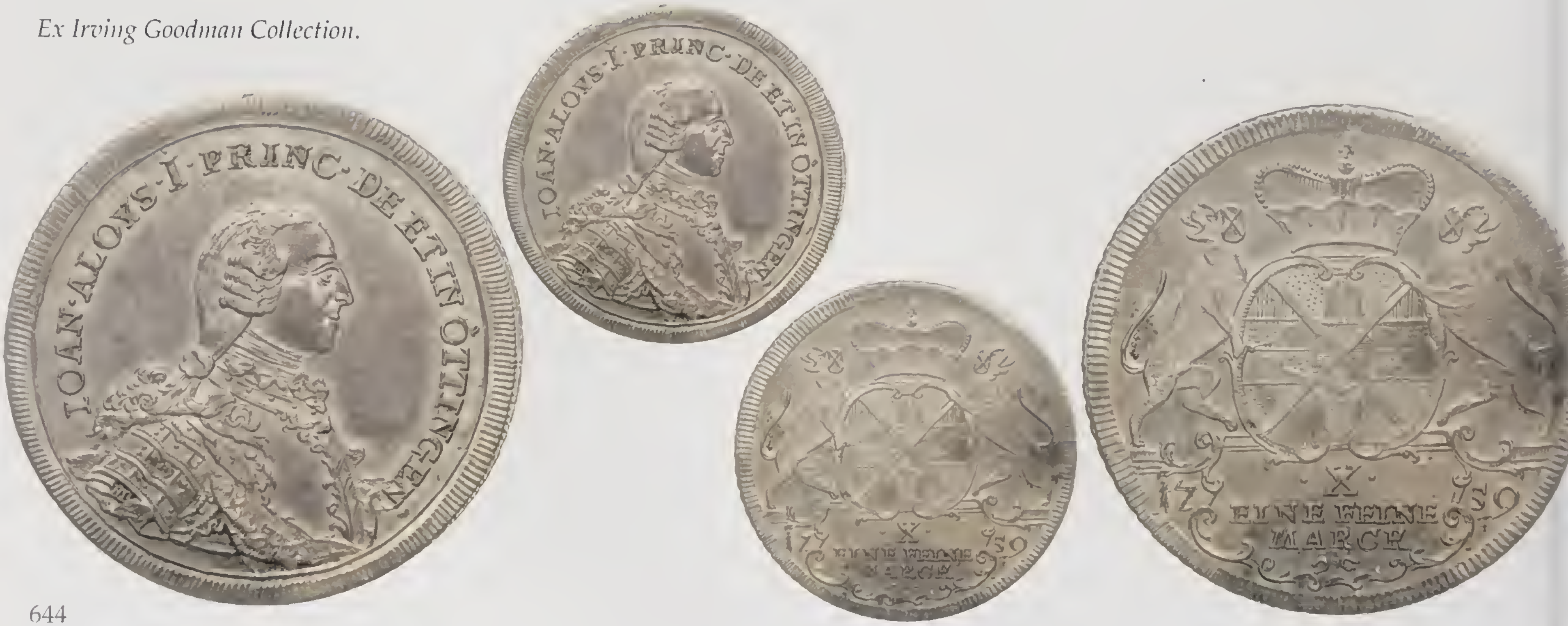


643

German States — Nuremberg. Taler, 1742. Dav-2482; Ke-272; Witt-1993. Paul Gottlieb of Nuremberg. City view. Reverse: Bust of Charles VII, 1742-1745. Light double striking. Lovely old gray toning with hints of olive green, with much luster. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Charles VII, also known as Karl Albrecht, elector of Bavaria, was actually a quasi emperor. Charles VI, through the Pragmatic Sanction, had arranged for his daughter, Maria Theresa, to be named Empress upon his death. Charles VII rejected this arrangement, obtained an army and marched on Vienna. He never conquered Vienna but he did arrange for his coronation as king of the Romans. His armies were defeated and he retreated and soon died. His rule was inconsequential and probably unlawful, but his coins are magnificent, as seen here. He was the only non-Habsburg to be crowned Emperor in 400 years!
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,300

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

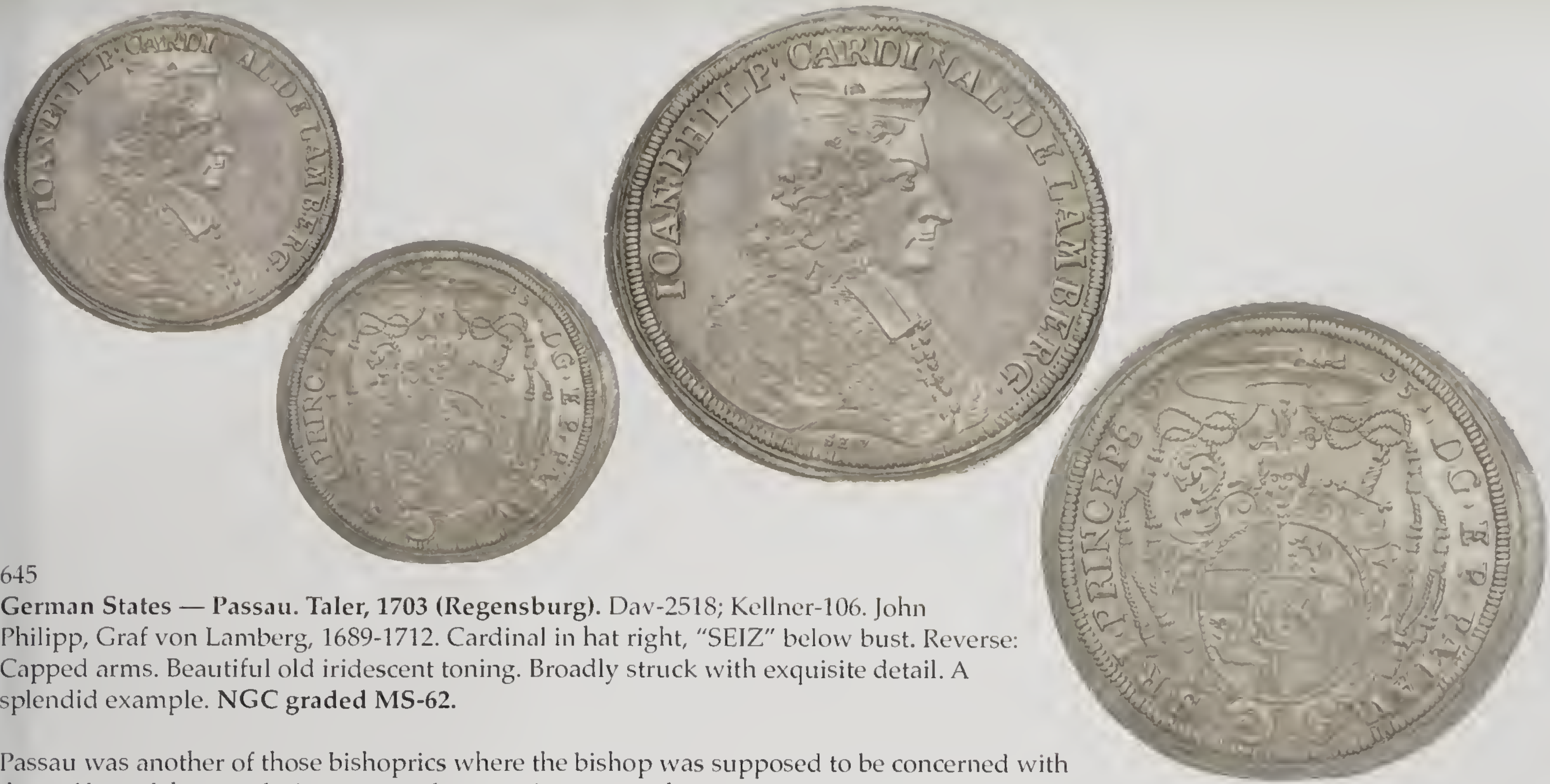


644

German States — Ottingen. Taler, 1759. Dav-2501; Lof-397; KM-18. Johann Aloys I, of Wallenstein-Spielberg, 1737-1780. Christian Ernst Muller, mintmaster. Bust of diminutive but fine style right. Reverse: Large crowned, supported shield with no mantle. Toned in shades of lilac, mauve and greenish gray. Rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Oettingen was a small town with one castle in southern Bavaria. Its main claim to fame was the presence of the "Miraculous Image of Our Lady" in the chapel of the abbey. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims visited annually but very few coins were ever produced there. This is a great rarity.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

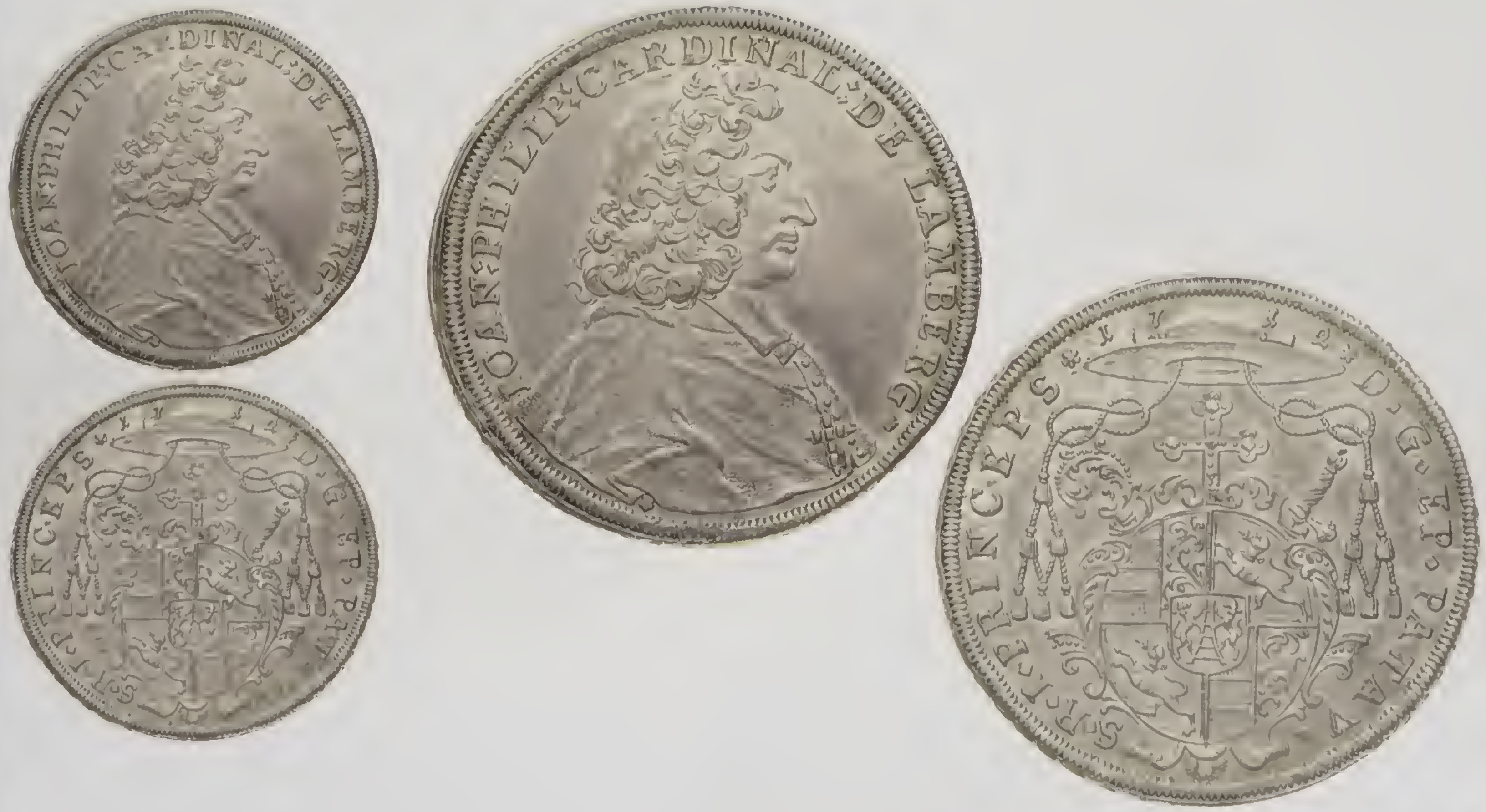


645

German States — Passau. Taler, 1703 (Regensburg). Dav-2518; Kellner-106. John Philipp, Graf von Lamberg, 1689-1712. Cardinal in hat right, "SEIZ" below bust. Reverse: Capped arms. Beautiful old iridescent toning. Broadly struck with exquisite detail. A splendid example. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Passau was another of those bishoprics where the bishop was supposed to be concerned with the welfare of the people, but in actuality mostly ignored them. Numerous conflicts arose between the townspeople and the bishop. Passau was also a great sword and blade manufacturing center. In fact, the blades were stamped with the Passau wolf (seen on the shield of this taler), which many swordsmen believed granted them invulnerability.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

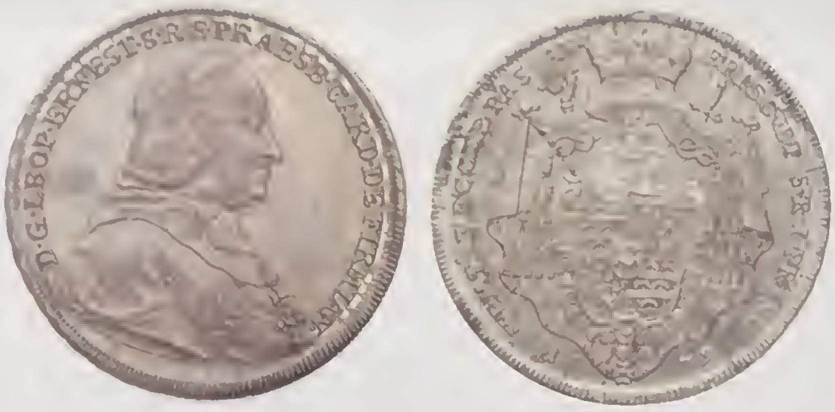
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

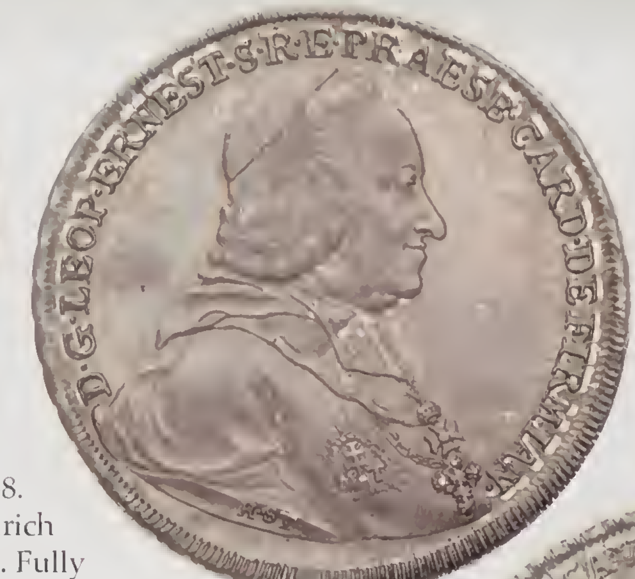


646

German States — Passau. Taler, 1712. Dav-2520; Kel-108. John Philipp, Graf von Lamberg, 1689-1712. Bust of Cardinal right. Reverse: Capped arms. Lovely iridescent toning with reflective surfaces. Rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Again we glimpse images of the famed Passau wolf on this coin's shield.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

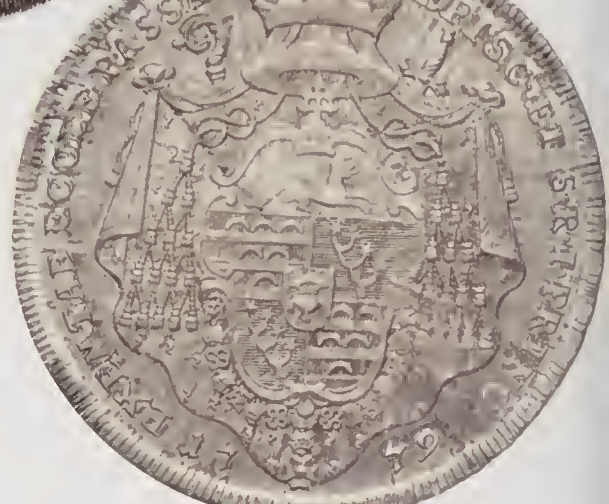
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.





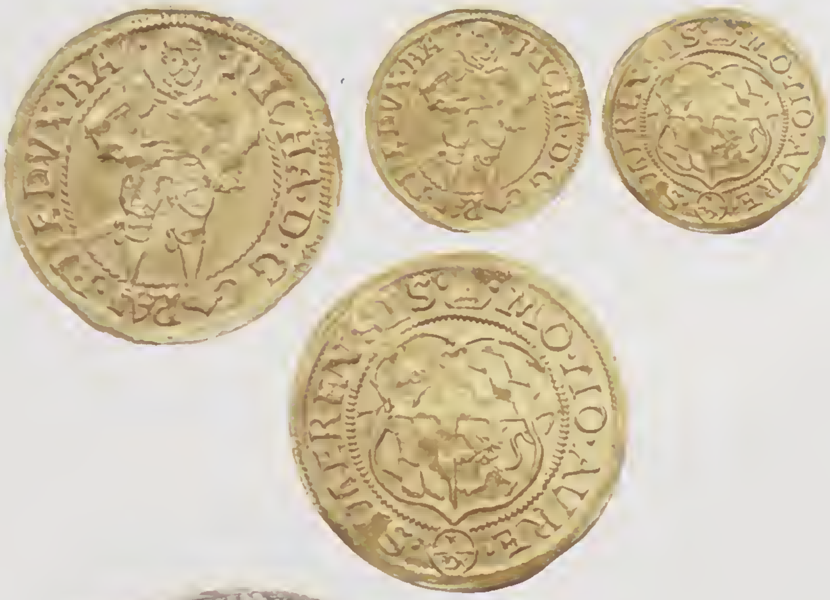
647

German States — Passau. Taler, 1779. Dav-2525; Kel-126; Cr-8. Leopold Ernst, Graf von Firmian, 1763-1783. "H.ST" for Heinrich Straub. Bust of Cardinal right. Reverse: Capped elegant arms. Fully lustrous with gorgeous old iridescent toning. Luster peeks around the letters of the legend, indicative of originality. Rare this nice. **NGC graded MS-65.**



Leopold Ernst did one great thing of note. As advisor to Empress Maria Theresa on matters of education, he established compulsory schooling in the Holy Roman Empire (for males only: women and the poor were of course excluded in that age).
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



648

German States - Pfalz-Simmern. Ducat, 1577. Fr-2051. 3.47 grams. 23.27 mm. Richard, 1569-1598. Obv. Count standing, sword in right hand on right shoulder, left hand on sword hilt. Leg: RICHA.D.G.C. - PA - .RHE. DVX.BA. Reverse Arms, value at bottom and two digit date. Mintmark at top, hat. Leg: MO.NO.AVRE (in circle) (1/Dr) SIMERENSIS. Lovely original mint luster. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Pfalz, located in the Baden Wurttemberg region, was one of the seven Electors of the Holy Roman Empire. In fact, the count held the additional title of steward to the emperor. The Simmern subdivision, was actually the one who inherited the electoral right. This is a scarce and important coin.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

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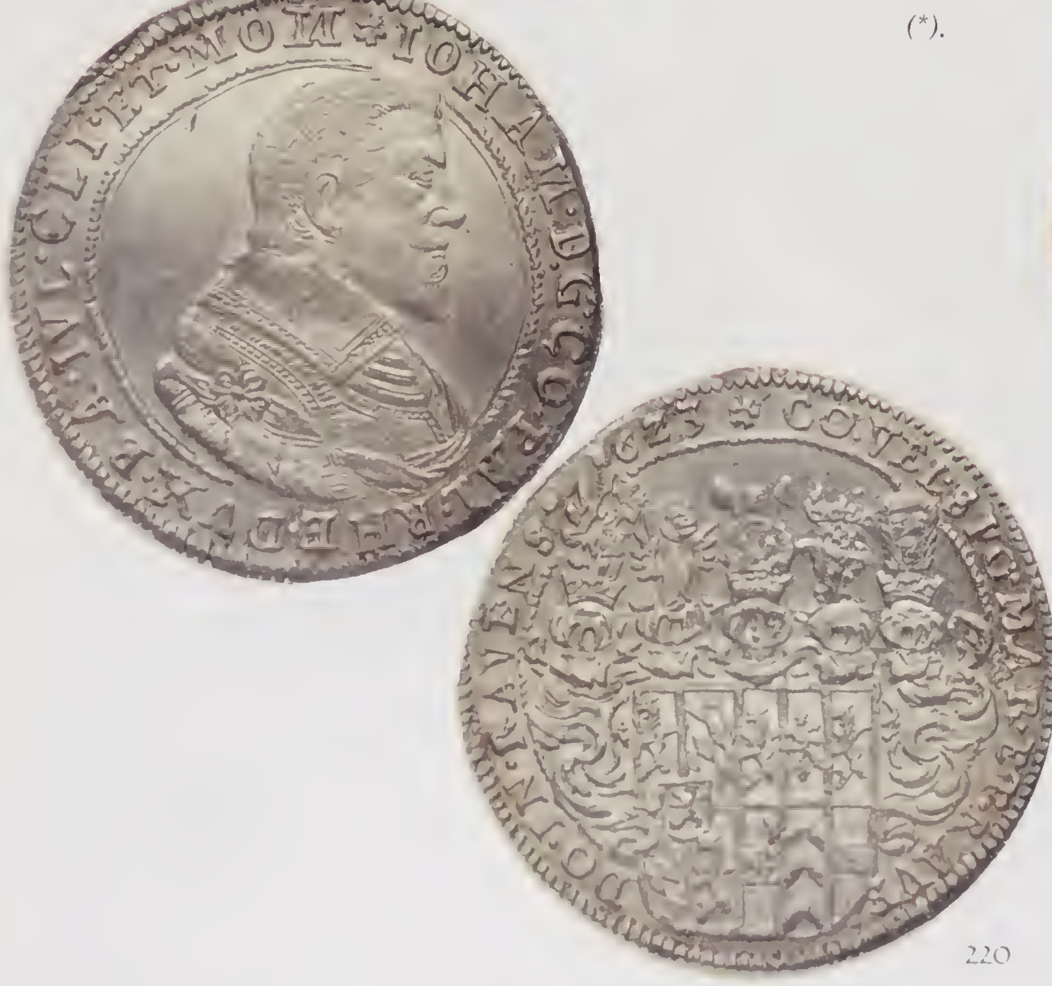
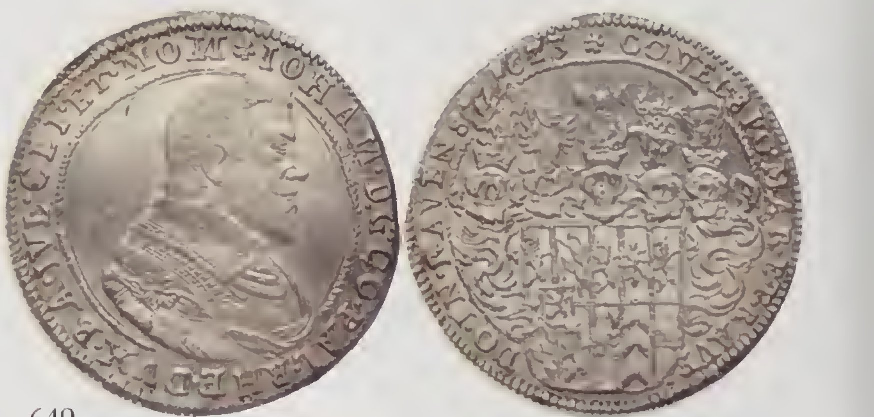




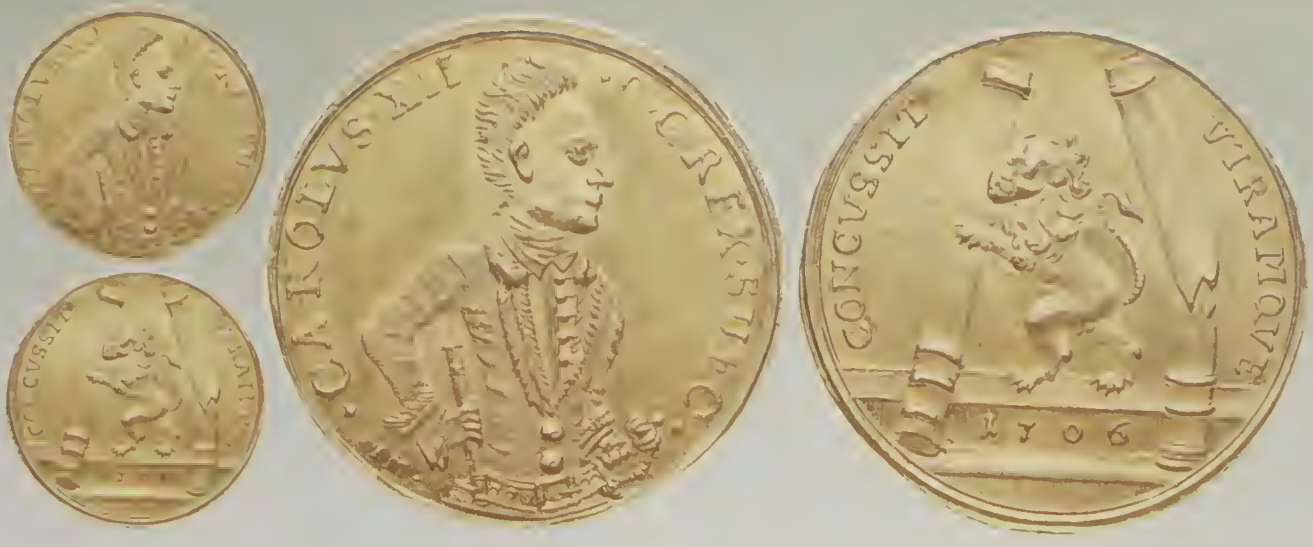
649

German States — Pfalz-Zweibrücken-Veldenz. Taler, 1623. Dav-7188; KM-22. Johann II, 1604-1635. Head right. Reverse: Helmeted arms. Superbly struck with original mint luster, great color, and qualitiy surfaces. Rare in this marvelous state of preservation. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Pfalz translates to English as the Palatinate, an area of western Germany north of Baden and Wurttemberg whose ruler was also one of the seven electors of the empire, and was also the prestigious steward to the emperor.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare Pomerania 1706 Gold 2 Ducats



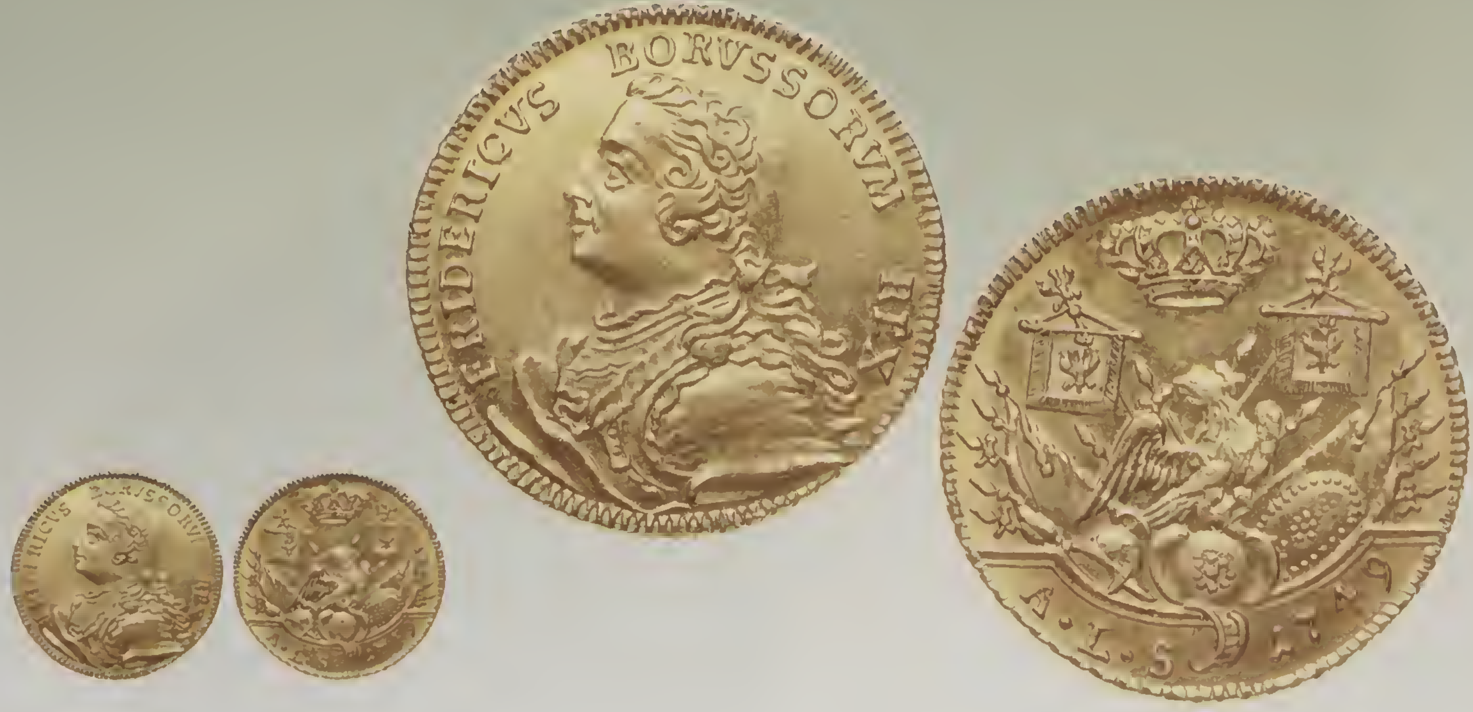
650

German States. Pommern (Pomerania), under Swedish rule. Gold 2 Ducats, 1706. Fr-2118; Hilderbrand I p. 542, 107; KM-M5. 6.93 grams. Karl XII, 1697-1718. Die engraver: J. Memmius of Stettin. Karl standing right, hair upswept, in fur-lined jacket with large boss-like buttons, clutching a short baton, or telescope, with other hand on sword. Reverse: Lion standing on ledge left between two pillars, toppling one, the second already broken, 1706 below; CONCVSSIT VTRAMQVE. Finely centered, sharp portrait, full strike. Faint red toning in the recesses, over residual luster. Interesting "naïve" art and imagery. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Pomerania is today part Polish and part German; during the Thirty Years War it was conquered by Sweden and remained in Swedish hands until 1720.
Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 116.*

Exceedingly Rare 1749 Friedrick d'Or



651

German States — Prussia. Friedrick d'Or, 1749-ALS (Berlin). Fr-2382; Old-379; v. Schr-13. Friedrich II, The Great, 1740-1786. Cuirassed and draped bust left. Reverse: Crowned eagle on war gear, with flanking eagle-topped standards and crown above; date below right. Mottled toning on brilliant and fully lustrous fields. Superb strike from elegantly engraved dies. Prooflike fields. And a marvelous portrait. Of the Highest Rarity! **NGC graded MS-63.**

Friedrich was one of the greatest leaders in Europe in the 18th century. He modernized his country and developed Prussia into a leading European power. His military genius was renowned. Napoleon, who admired Friedrich, went to visit his tomb in Potsdam, and said of Friedrich, "If this man were still alive, I would not be here."
Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

Very Rare Piastre for the Royal Prussian Asiatic Society

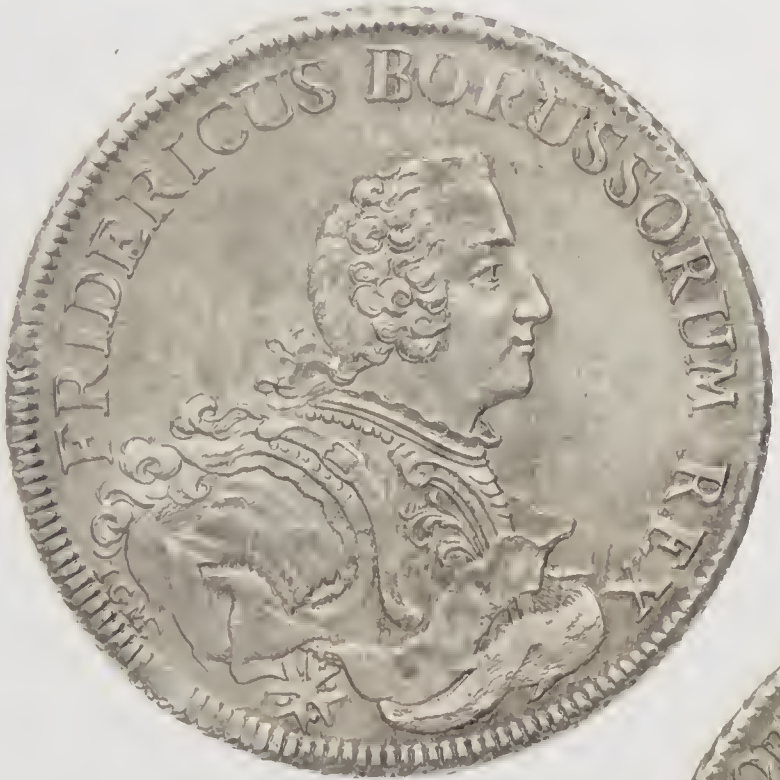
652

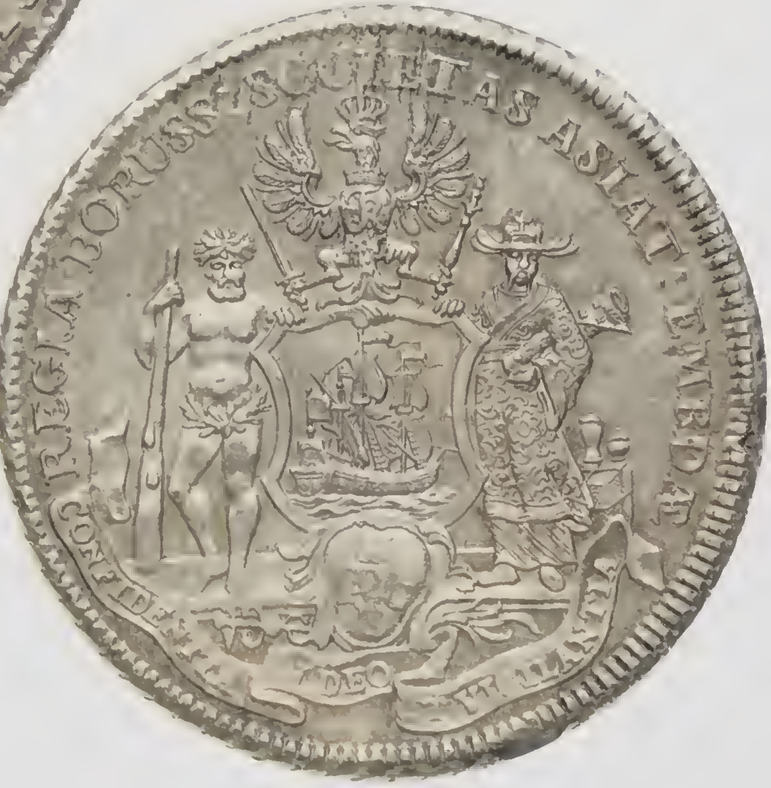
German States — Prussia. Taler or Piastre (1751). Dav-2591; v.Schr-1651; Old-368. Cleve mint. Friedrich II, The Great, 1740-1786. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned eagle above supported arms with motto on band below. Issued for the Royal Prussian Asiatic Society. Very rare. A fabulous specimen of elegant engraving, sharply struck on a superior flan of excellent metal, with old-time elegant iridescent gray toning. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Friedrich was as good a diplomat as he was a soldier. He ended up doubling the size of his territories. The acquisiion of Silesia and East Prussia made his kingdom one of the greatest in Europe. His diplomatic skills enabled him to play Russia against the Habsburgs and assure European approval of his new territories. This marvelous "Piastre" of his captures the spirit of his realm perfectly.

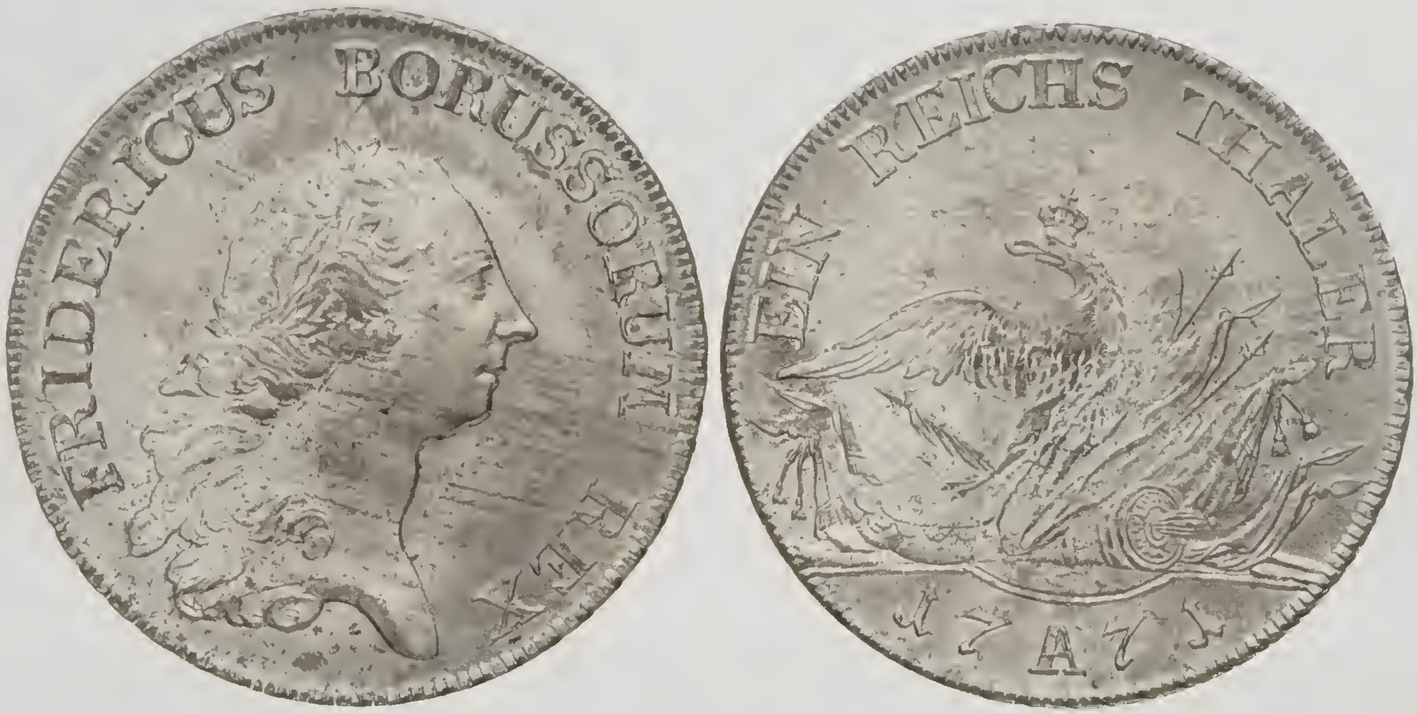
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

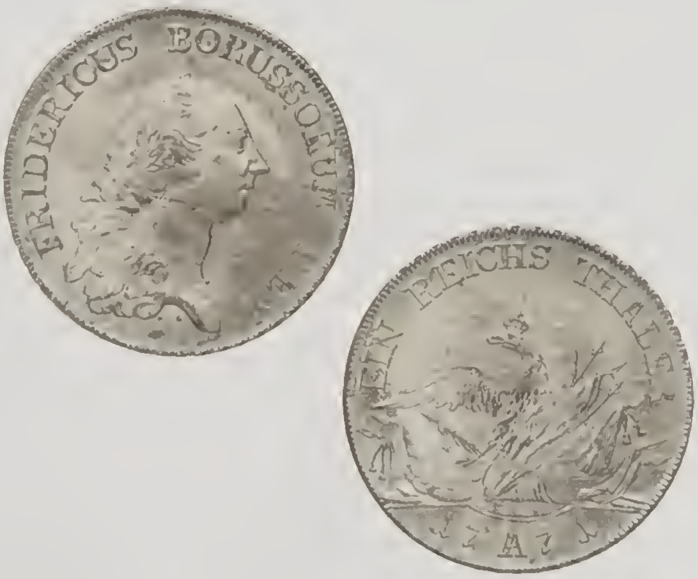
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.





Superb Quality Prussian "Blood Taler"



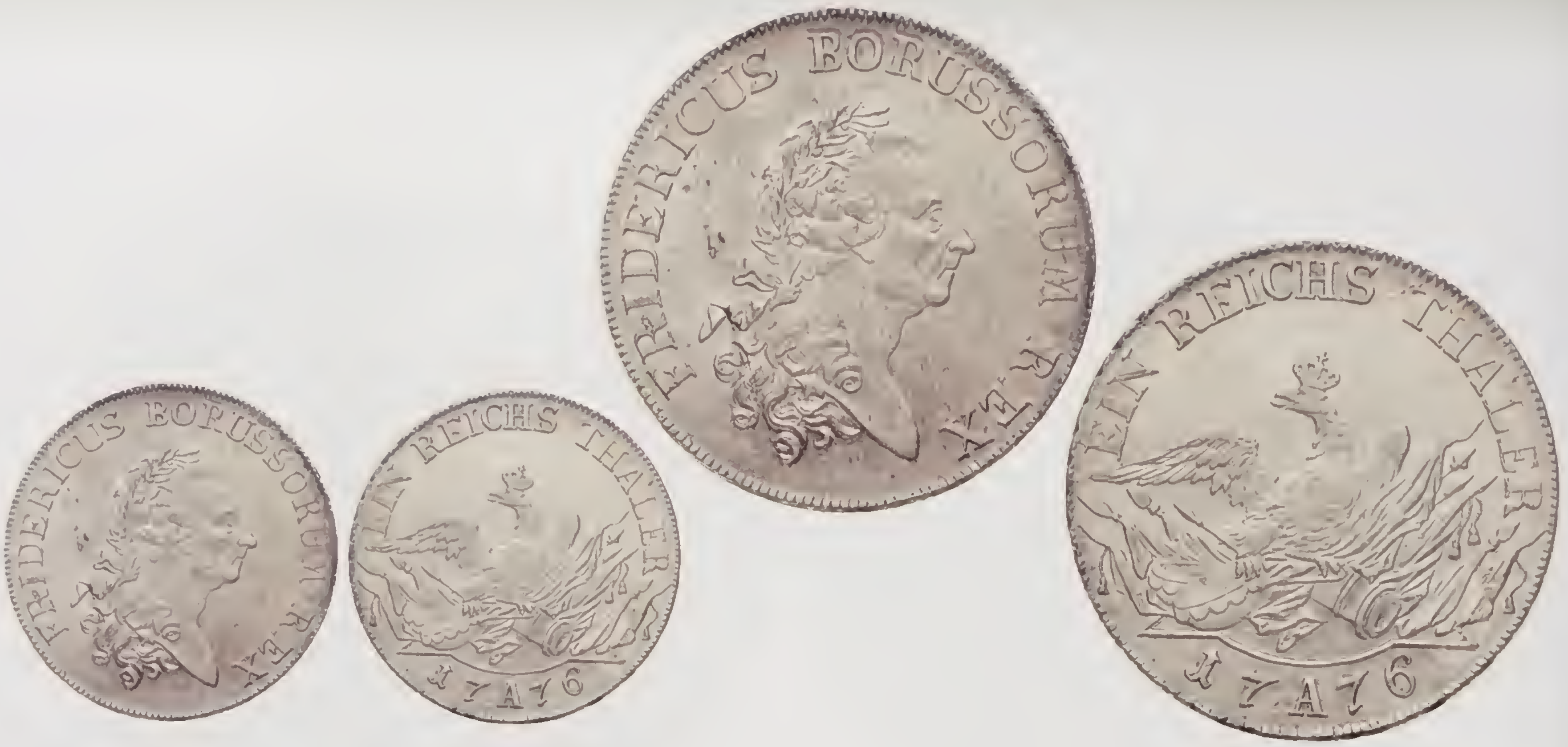


653

German States — Prussia. Taler, 1771-A. Dav-2586; v.Schr-457; KM-306.1. Friedrich II, The Great. Bare head right. Reverse: Crowned eagle perched upon a firing cannon, divided date below. Mottled but delightful iridescent silvery lilac gray toning on brilliant and fully lustrous fields. Very rare this choice. **NGC graded MS-66.**

Frederick the Great (1740-1786) was one of the true movers and shakers among his European contemporaries. An "enlightened despot," he was molded under the harsh tutelage of an intemperate father, yet his personality was held to be one of the wonders of his time. Tolerant in religious matters, he professed atheism to his closest intimates. Cold and curt, he was known for a wit that was biting and icy. He wrote about politics, history, military science and philosophy, and his works were well regarded by his contemporaries; his military essays are still considered classics. A musical pupil of Quantz, he played the flute with some ability, as well as composing marches and other works for that instrument. He offered Mozart the position of court conductor at Berlin, at a very handsome salary of three thousand talers, but Mozart refused on patriotic grounds because of the continuing enmity between Prussia and Austria. Perhaps Mozart was holding one of these military talers when he said no to Friedrich!
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

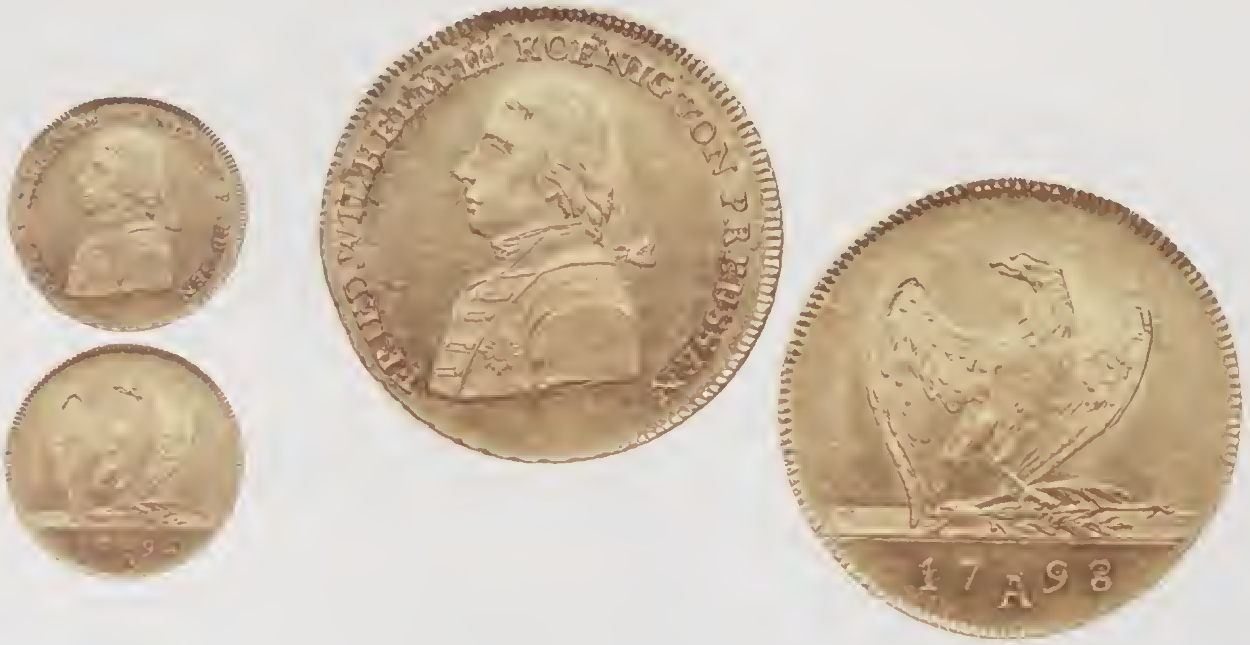
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



654

German States — Prussia. Reichstaler, 1776-A. Dav-2590; Old-70; v.Schr-462. Berlin mint. Friedrich II, The Great, 1740-1786. Laureate aged bust right. Reverse: Crowned eagle resting on armaments, including a cannon, date below. Breast of eagle a little soft, otherwise a choice strike. Fields and devices with muted satiny luster under very light toning. Especially nice for one of these, sometimes called **"blood talers"** because they were carried by Prussian soldiers paid by the British to fight in the American colonies during the American Revolutionary War. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Frederick continued his father's fundamental domestic policies. His chief priority was the care, strength and discipline of his army. Nevertheless, he instituted important legal and penal reforms, promoted education and accomplished internal improvements such as drainage projects, roads and canals. He also set up various trade monopolies to help create new industries within the country. Externally, he made war and territorial acquisition the prime instrument of his foreign policy for at least twenty-five years (his consistent jousting with Maria Theresa of Austria for territorial gains was the root cause of the Seven Years War, which was played out concurrently in the French and Indian War of America). After that, he resorted to diplomatic "brigandage" to accomplish the same ends. Note the "magical date" of this coin for American numismatists.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 900



655

German States — Prussia. Friedrich d'Or, 1798-A. Fr-2422; v.Schr-9; C-117. 6.66 grams. Berlin mint. Friedrich William III, 1797-1840. Uniformed bust left. Reverse: Eagle on wide groundline, wings open and holding branch and laurel, date below. Satiny devices on prooflike fields. A touch of cabinet friction seen on reverse, but still a choice example. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Friedrich Wilhelm III was one of the least effective kings of Prussia. His tendency toward indecisiveness, and need to micro-manage, effectively crippled his administration. His military failures led to Napoleon's success. It was only at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 that Prussian authority was restored.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

656

German States — Prussia. Taler, 1814-A. Dav-756; Th-244; J-33; KM-387. Friedrich Wilhelm III. Bare head right. Reverse: Value and date within wreath. Full original mint luster beneath a light gray tone with iridescent hues. **NGC graded MS-63.**

A Napoleonic period issue, this coin competed with the French 5 Franc for European commerce.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 1,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare 1656 Rantzau Ducat

657

German States - Rantzau. Ducat, 1656. Fr-2449. 3.46 grams. 23.35 mm. Count Christian I, 1650-1663. Obv: Bust right. Leg: CHRISTIAN. COM.IN RANTZ. DOM.IN BREITENB. Reverse Complex coat of arms. Leg: DEO DUCE COMITE FORTVNA. A great rarity. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Rantzau is a small county in Schleswig Holstein. The count controlled one castle at Breitenburg. The area was constantly in conflict between German and Danish claims. In 1656, the Germans were in control, and a few gold ducats were produced. One can go years without seeing a Rantzau ducat.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

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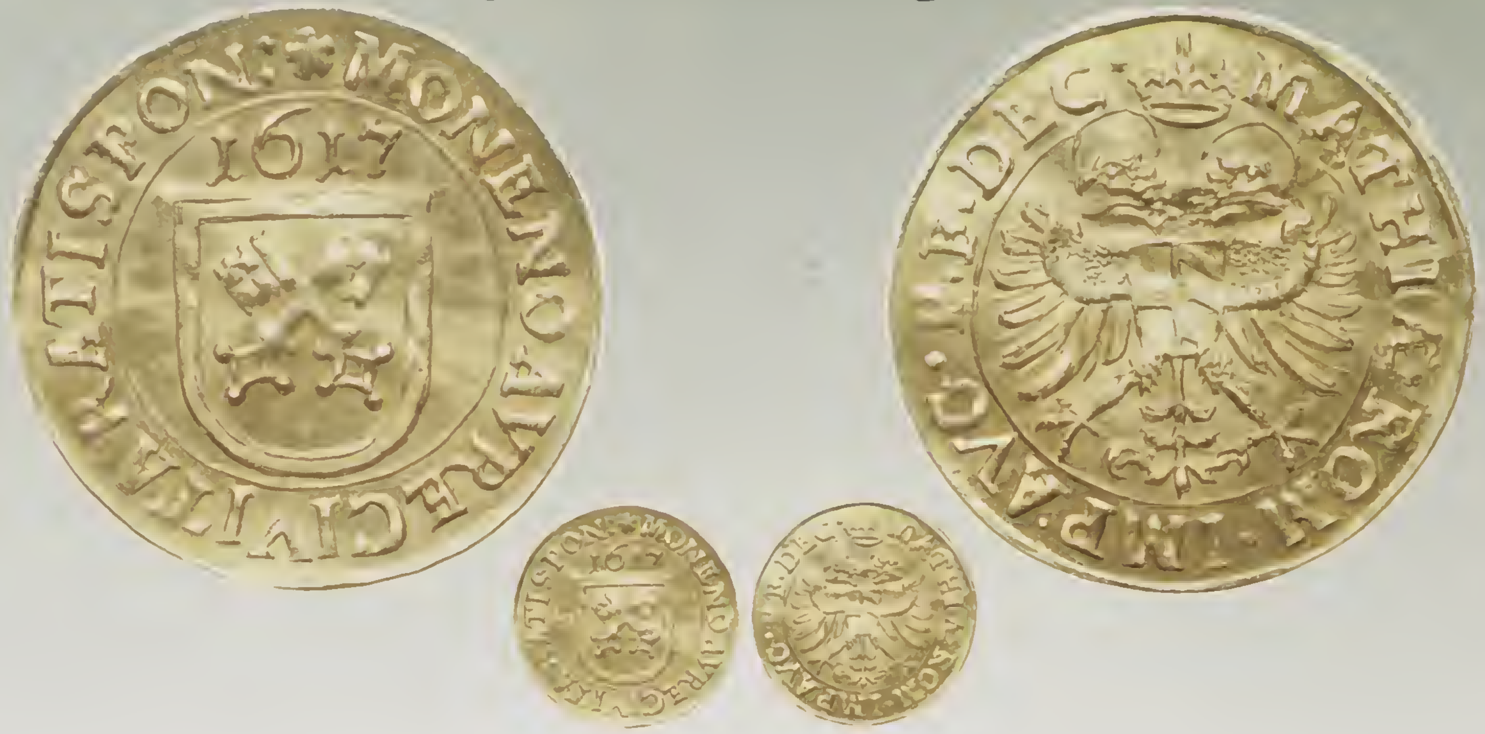
Very Rare 1617 Goldgulden


MONENO AVRE CIVITA RATISPON
1617
MATHIAE ROM IMP AVG P F DEC

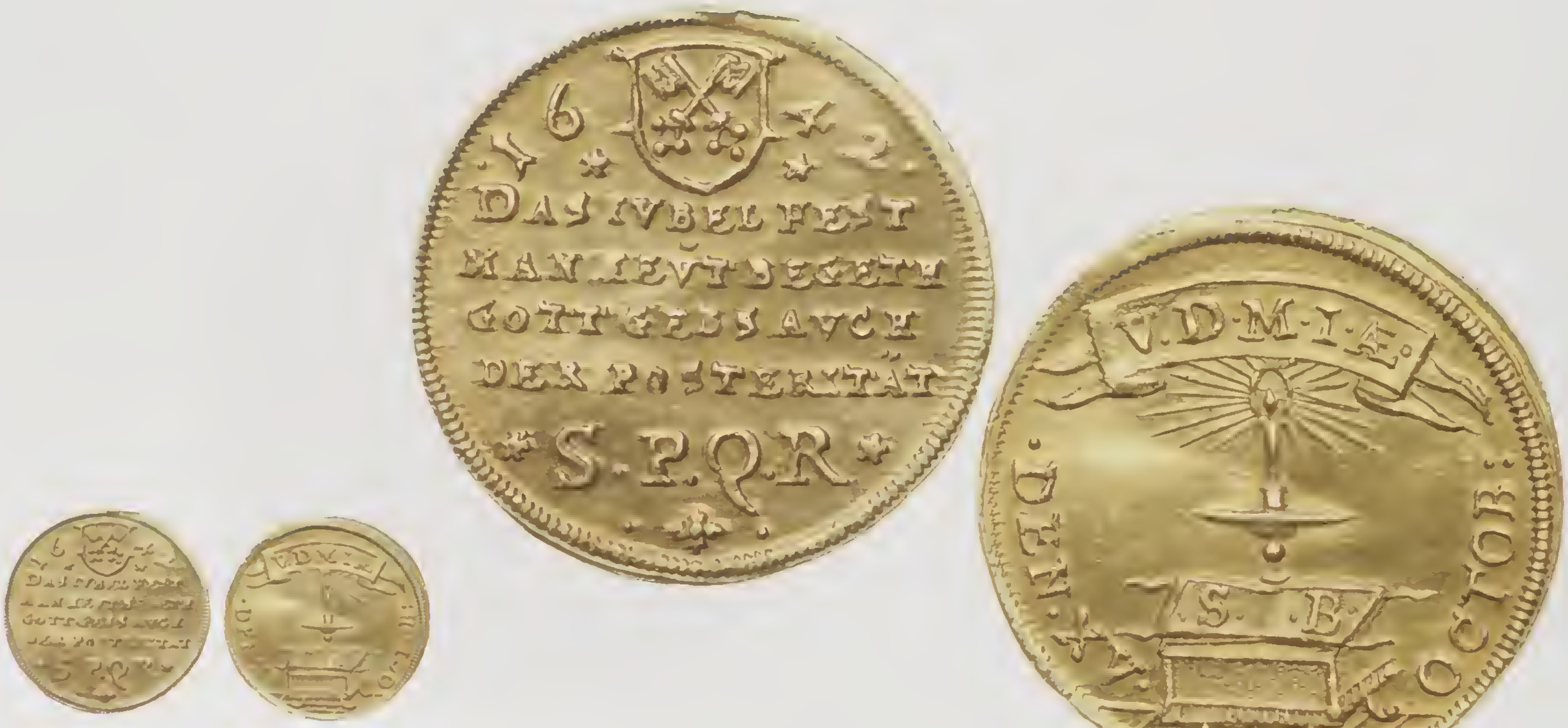
658

German States - Regensburg. Goldgulden, 1617. Fr-2456; Beck-106. 3.22 grams. 23.33 mm. Obv. City arms with date above. Leg: *MONENO AVRE CIVITA RATISPON* Reverse Double headed eagle with crown above. Title in the name of Matthias. Leg: MATHIAE* ROM* IMP. AVG. P.F.DEC* Original mint fresh luster. Superb quality of this very rare type. **NGC graded MS-63 Prooflike.**

Another great rarity of Regensburg's early city coinage. Title of the Holy Roman Emperor, Matthias, who bestowed the mint right upon the city. Regensburg at this time was the most prosperous city of southern Germany.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

(*).

1642 Reformation Ducat

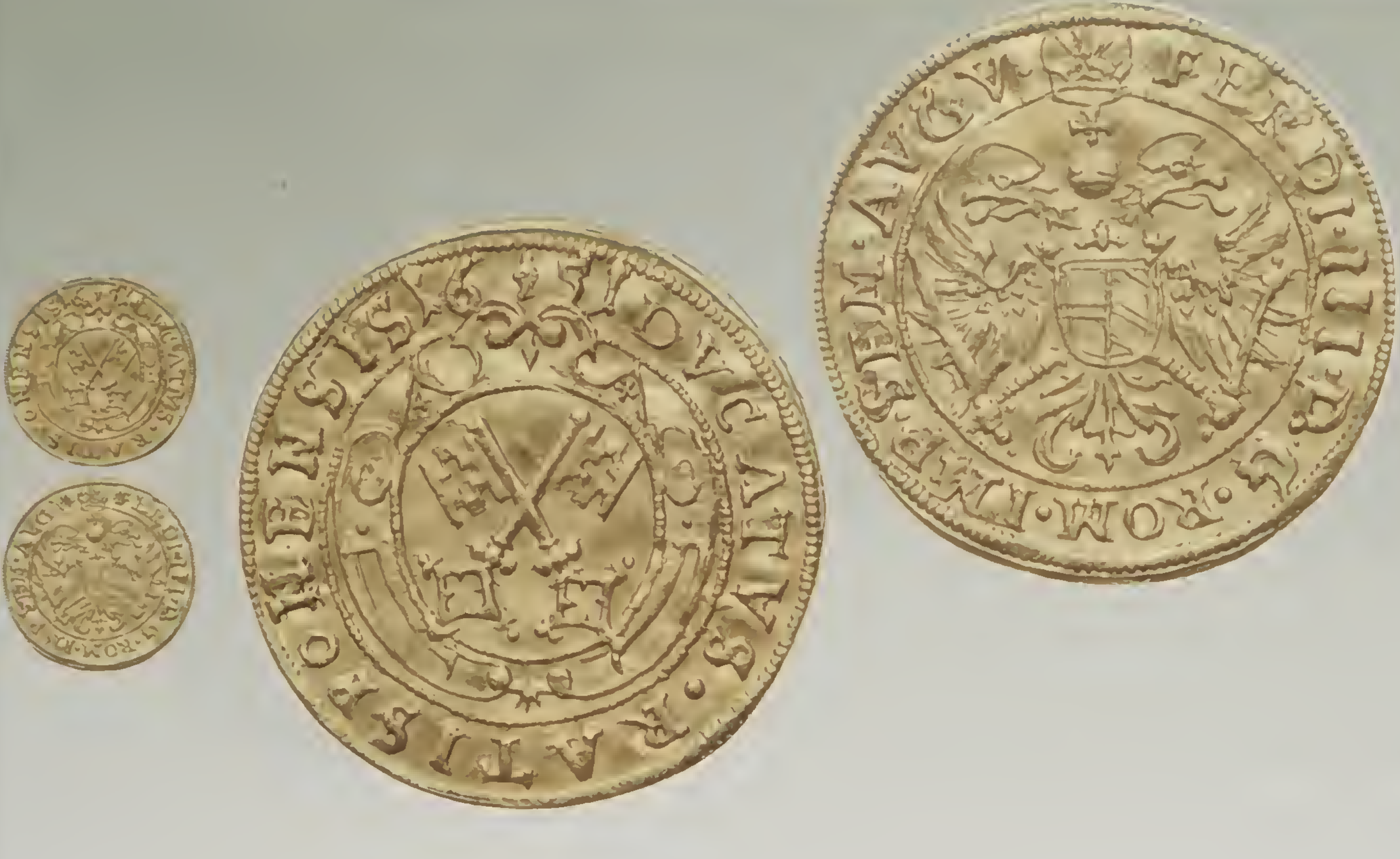

16 42
DAS IVBEL FEST
MAN IEVT BEGETH
GOTT GEBS AVCH
DER POSTERITÄT
S.P.Q.R.
V.D.M.I.AE.
S. B.
DEN. XV. OCTOB:

659

German States - Regensburg. Ducat, 1642. Fr-2469; KM-104. 3.47 grams. 21.91 mm. Obv: Five line inscription, arms divide date at top. Leg: DASIVBELFEST/ MANIEUTBEGETA/ GOTTGEBSAVCH/DERPOSTERITAT/ *S.P.Q.R.* Reverse Candle above Bible on stand, banner at top. Leg: V.D.M.I.AE/ .DEN.XV.(S.B.) OCTOB: Struck to commemorate the Reformation. **NGC graded MS-61.**

This coin was struck to celebrate the Reformation in Germany. An indication of the importance the city attached to its Protestant status.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

(*).



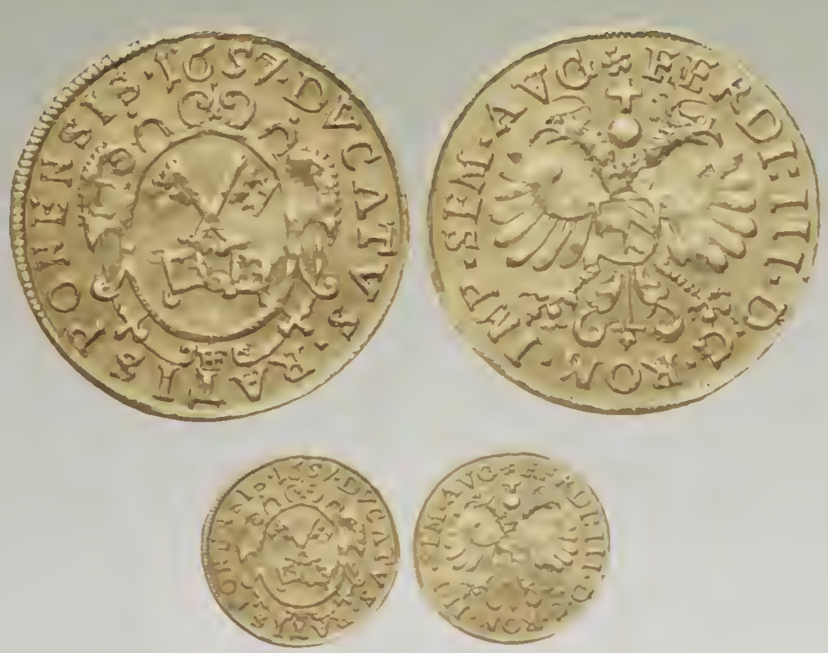
660

German States - Regensburg. Ducat, 1651. Fr-2466; Beck-417; KM-91. 3.47 grams. 21.8 mm. Obv. City arms, crossed keys in cartouche in inner circle, date and legend. Leg: DVCATVS. RATISPONENSIS. 1651. Reverse Double eagle. Title in the name of Ferdinand III. Leg: *FERDI: III. D.G.ROM.IMP.SEM.AVGV.Rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Another city ducat of Regensburg, and another great rarity. The crossed keys are found on many of Regensburg's coins. During this period of economic stagnation, commerce was minimal so few gold coins were minted.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

(*).

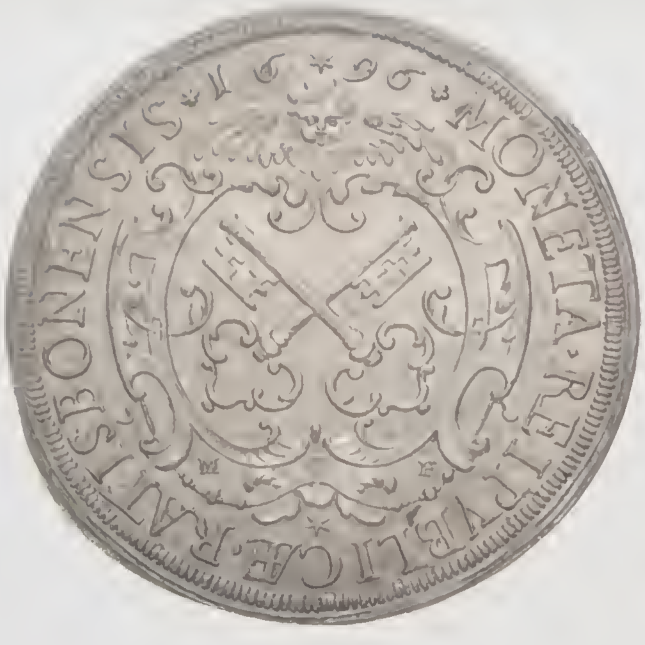
Rare 1657 Ducat

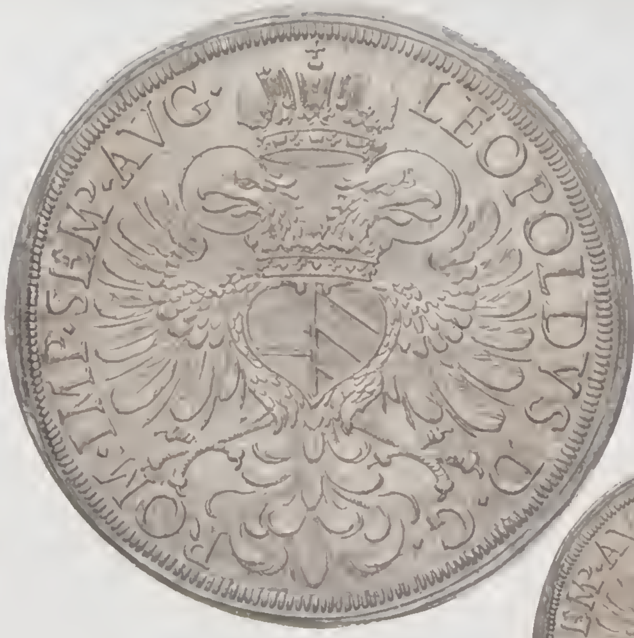


661

German States - Regensburg. Ducat, 1657-HF. Fr-2466; Beck-424; KM-91. 3.47 grams. 21.8 mm. Obv. City arms, crossed keys in cartouche in inner circle, date and legend. Leg: DVCATVS. RATISPONENSIS. 1657 Reverse Double eagle. Title in the name of Ferdinand III. Leg: *FERDI: III. D.G.ROM.IMP.SEM.AVG. Rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

(*).



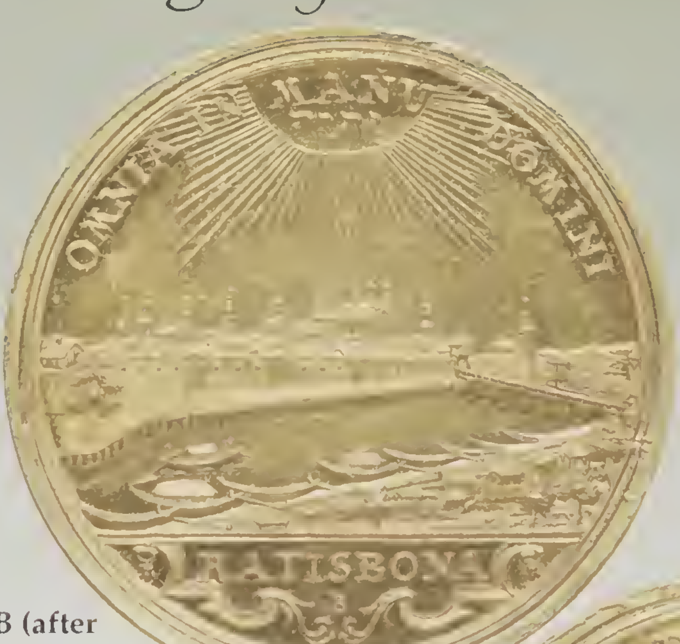


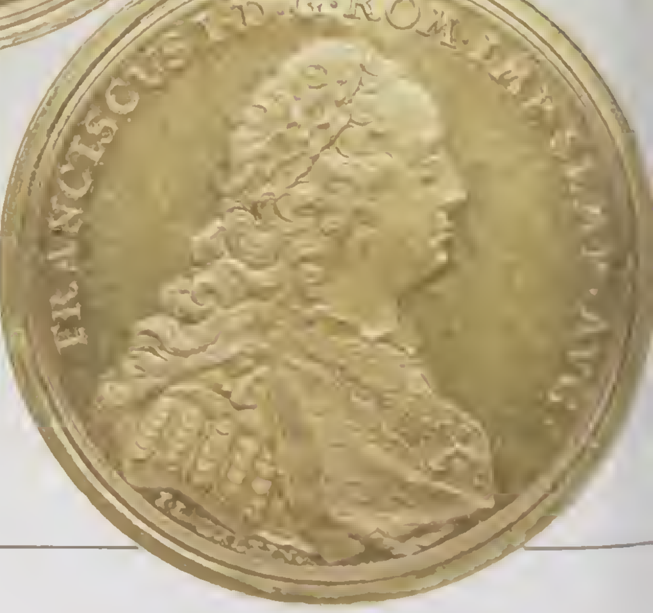
662
German States — Regensburg. Taler, 1696. Dav-5773; Beckb-6160; Plato-135; KM-203. Angel above arms in frame. Reverse: Eagle with heart-shaped shield on breast. Handsomely toned in shades of silvery gray and pinkish blue, with reflective surfaces. Scarce in this exceptional state of preservation. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Regensburg was one of those conflicted areas of Europe. Its early bridge across the Danube enabled the city to become an important trade center between northern Europe and Venice. The city also was the home of a major bishopric. The conflict occurred between the Catholic bishopric and Protestant city. The example pictured here is of the city coinage bearing the Latin city name, "Ratisbon."
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,800

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare Regensburg City View 3 Ducat





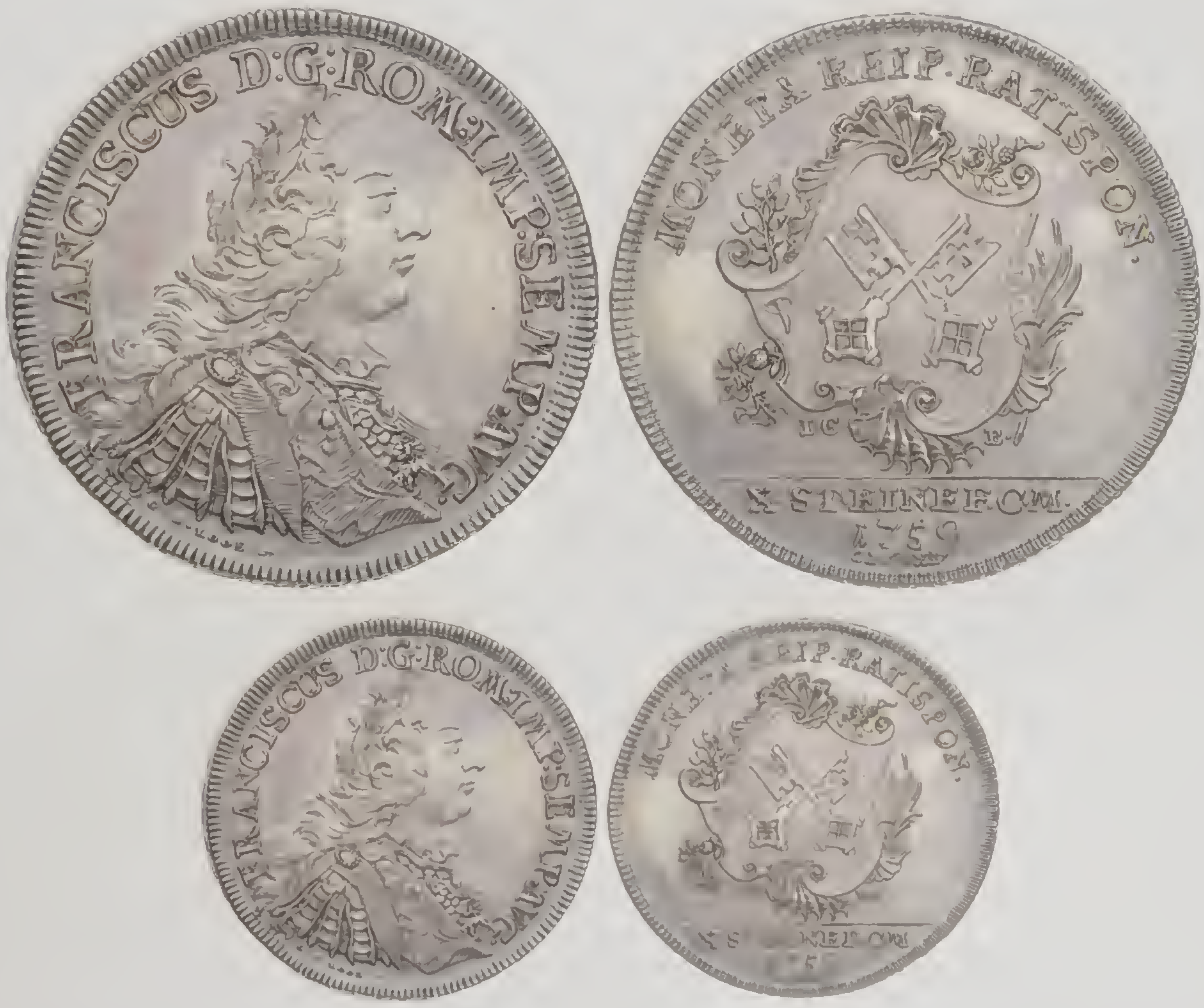
663
German States — Regensburg. Gold 3 Ducats, ND-B (after 1745). Fr-2536; Beckenbauer 317; Plato —. 10.44 grams. Franz I, 1745-1765. Mintmaster, Johann Christoph Busch; die engraver Johann L. Oexlein. Aerial city view from the northeast. Reverse: Laureate, cuirassed and draped bust of Franz I right. Minor planchet flaw behind portrait. A few handling marks, otherwise a sharp strike with prooflike fields as so designated by the grading service. Lustrous and choice for issue. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-62 Prooflike.**
Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000

Plate coin in Krause, World Coins, 1701-1800, First Edition, p. 416.

664

German States — Regensburg. Gold Ducat, ND-IBC. KM-306. Franz I, 1745-1765. Detailed city view showing the many towers of Regensburg, its river and bridges, the sun shining upon the industry of the place, and the keys to the city below. Reverse: Laureate, cuirassed and draped bust of Franz I right. An exquisite piece, sharply struck and glowing with luster, all "framed" by deep, wide denticles — the very picture of successful commerce and human progress. **NGC graded MS-64 Prooflike.**

Husband to Maria Theresa and father of their sixteen children, Franz essentially left the governing in his wife's capable hands, although he was also Grand Duke of Tuscany. Here we see an excellent example of their trade Ducat. These little "golden views" of the city were certainly an inducement to think of the city in terms of its offered "golden" opportunities.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500



665

German States — Regensburg. Taler, 1759. Dav-2619; Beckb-7104; Plato-147; KM-374. Johann Christoph Busch, mintmaster. Crossed keys to the city within floriate cartouche, date below exergue line. Reverse: Bust of Francis I right. Centered, with large rims, and purple iridescent toning offsets the superb craftsmanship of this sharply minted coin. **NGC graded MS-61.**

This a **"Convention Thaler,"** made only a few years after the 1753 Convention, and likewise showing its value in terms of the Fine Mark of Cologne.
Estimated Value .... $600 - 700

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Awe-Inspiring Extremely Rare 8 Ducats of Regensburg

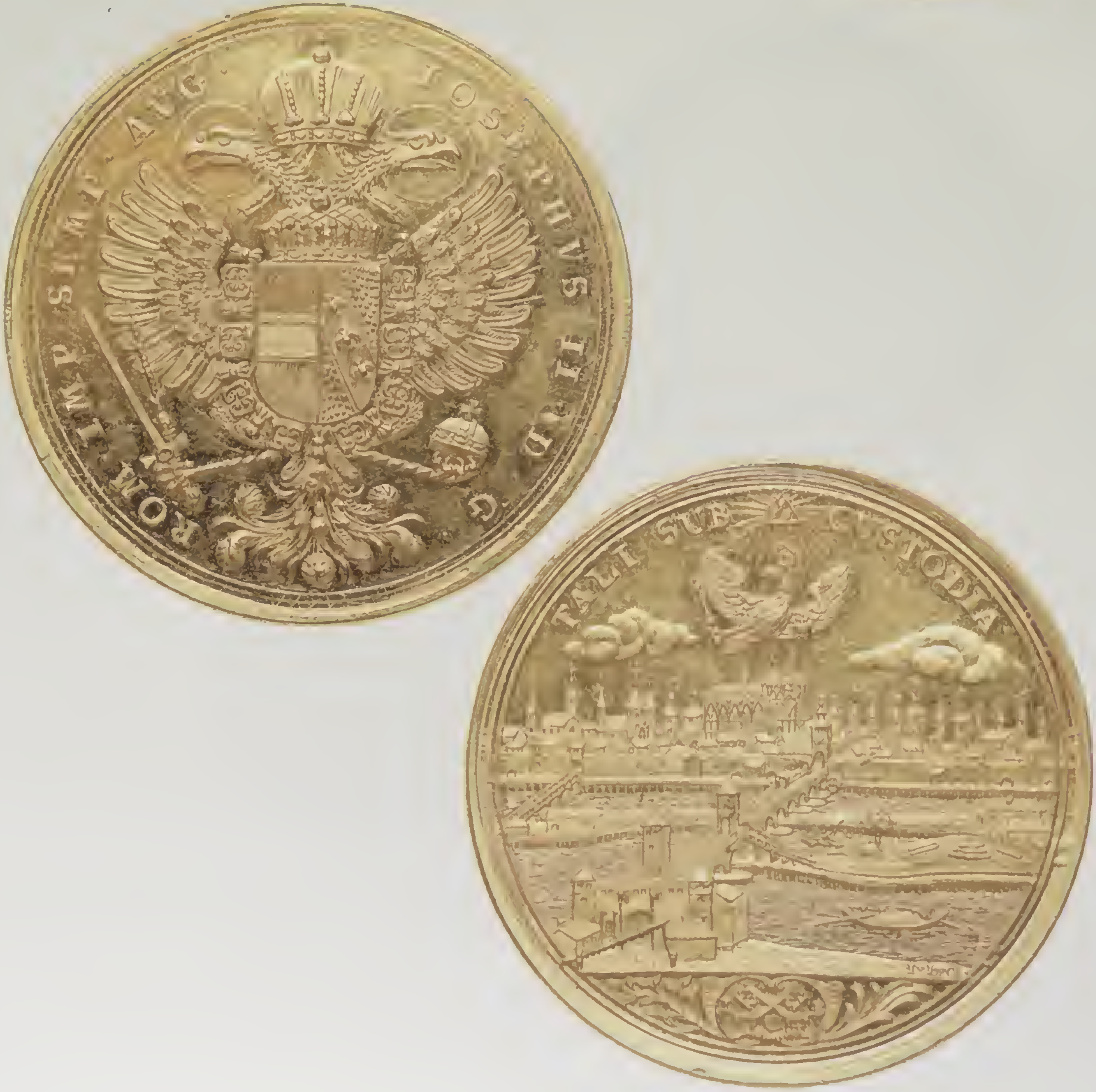
666

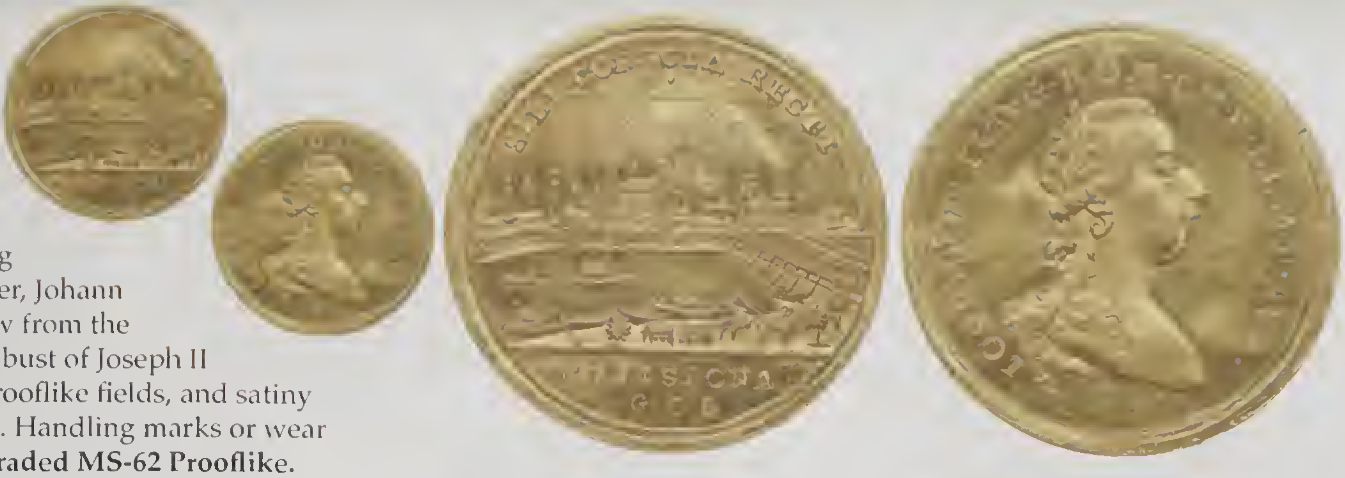
German States — Regensburg. Gold 8 Ducats, ND-ICB (after 1773). Fr-2558; Beckenbauer-221; Plato —. 27.91 grams. Joseph II, 1765-1790. Johann Christoph Busch, mintmaster. Obverse die engraver Johann L. Oexlein; reverse, Johann N. Koernlein. Aerial city view from the north, bridges across robust river. Reverse: Crowned, double-headed eagle holding sword and globus cruciger, crowned shield and order at breast. Light handling marks, otherwise exceptionally sharp with prooflike fields, the devices satiny to matte with frosted relief. Exemplary, and of the Highest Rarity. **NGC graded MS-63 Prooflike.**

The city of Regensburg, located at the confluence of the Danube and Regen Rivers, was the permanent home of the Reichstag of the Holy Roman Empire, ensuring it a permanent, wealthy administrative class as well as a constant flow of important visitors. A close examination of the city view on this marvelous and extremely rare coin gives one a glimpse of that wealth.

Estimated Value .... $35,000 - 40,000

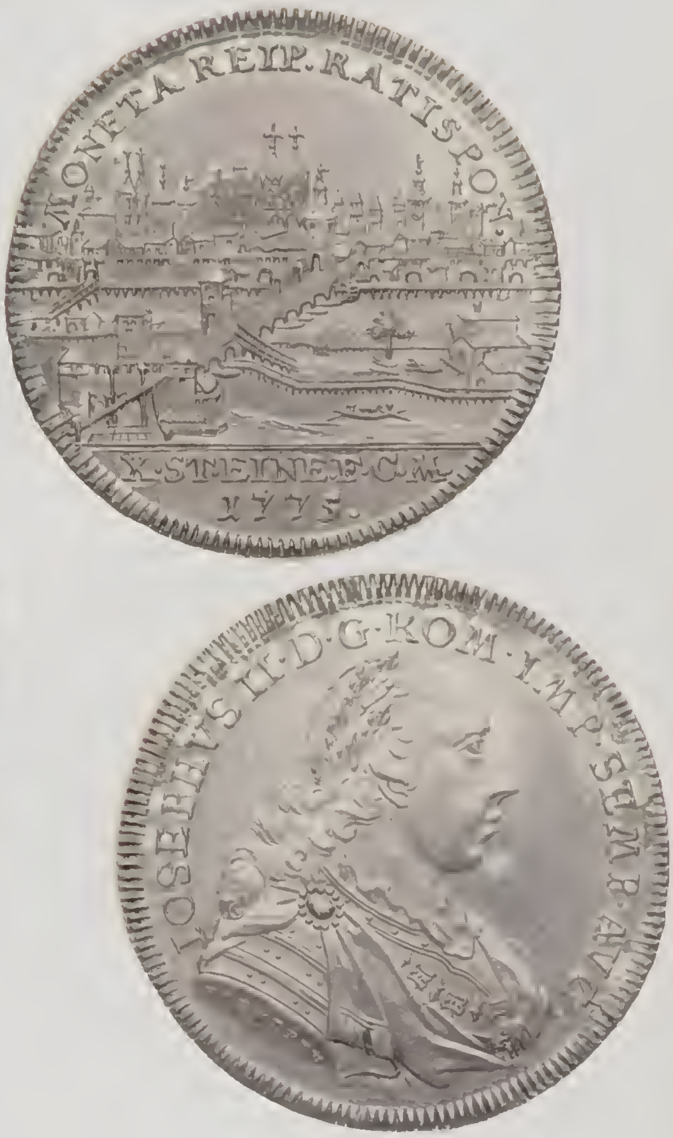
Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 100.*





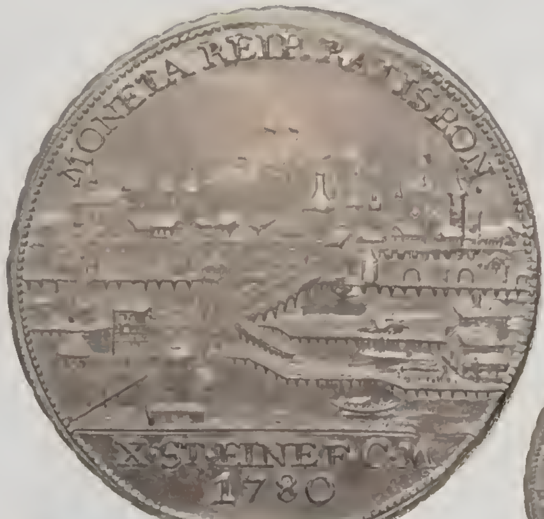
667
German States — Regensburg. Ducat, ND-GCB (after 1773). Fr-2540; Beckenbauer-510; Plato —. 3.49 grams. Joseph II, 1765-1790. Mintmaster, Georg Christoph Busch; die engraver, Johann N. Koernlein. Aerial city view from the northeast. Reverse: Laureate bust of Joseph II right. Sharp, with brilliant prooflike fields, and satiny to matte semi-cameo devices. Handling marks or wear very light. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-62 Prooflike.**

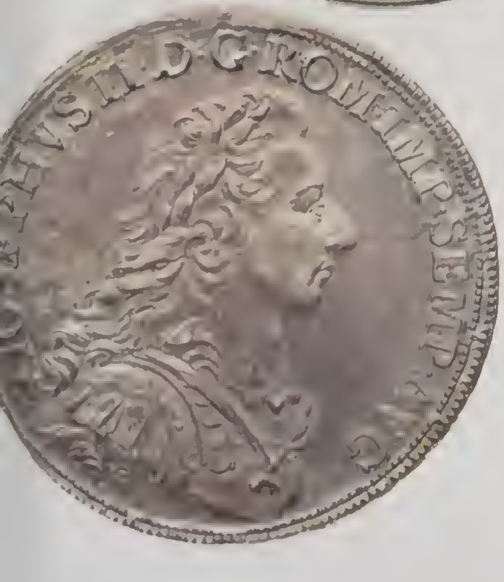
Joseph II, oldest son of Franz and Maria Theresa, was a true man of his age. His fanatical belief in Enlightened Despotism produced wonderful egalitarian trends but few concrete results.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000



668
German States — Regensburg. Taler, 1775. Dav-2626; Beckb-7114; Plato-154; KM-428. Mintmaster, Georg Christoph Busch. City view. Reverse: Bust of Joseph II right. Natural flan crack near edge. Fully lustrous with lovely iridescent toning of purple and blue colors. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.





669
German States — Regensburg. Taler, 1780. Dav-2627; Beckb-7116; KM-436. Mintmaster, Georg Christoph Busch. City view. Reverse: Bust of Joseph II right. Lovely deep mauve and blue iridescent toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Joseph failed in virtually all of his ambitious plans. His low point was probably reached when he commanded an army against the Ottoman Turks, and his army panicked and fled upon hearing of an advancing army which did not exist. He wanted this motto placed on his tomb: "Here lies Joseph II, who failed in all he undertook."
Estimated Value .... $700 - 800

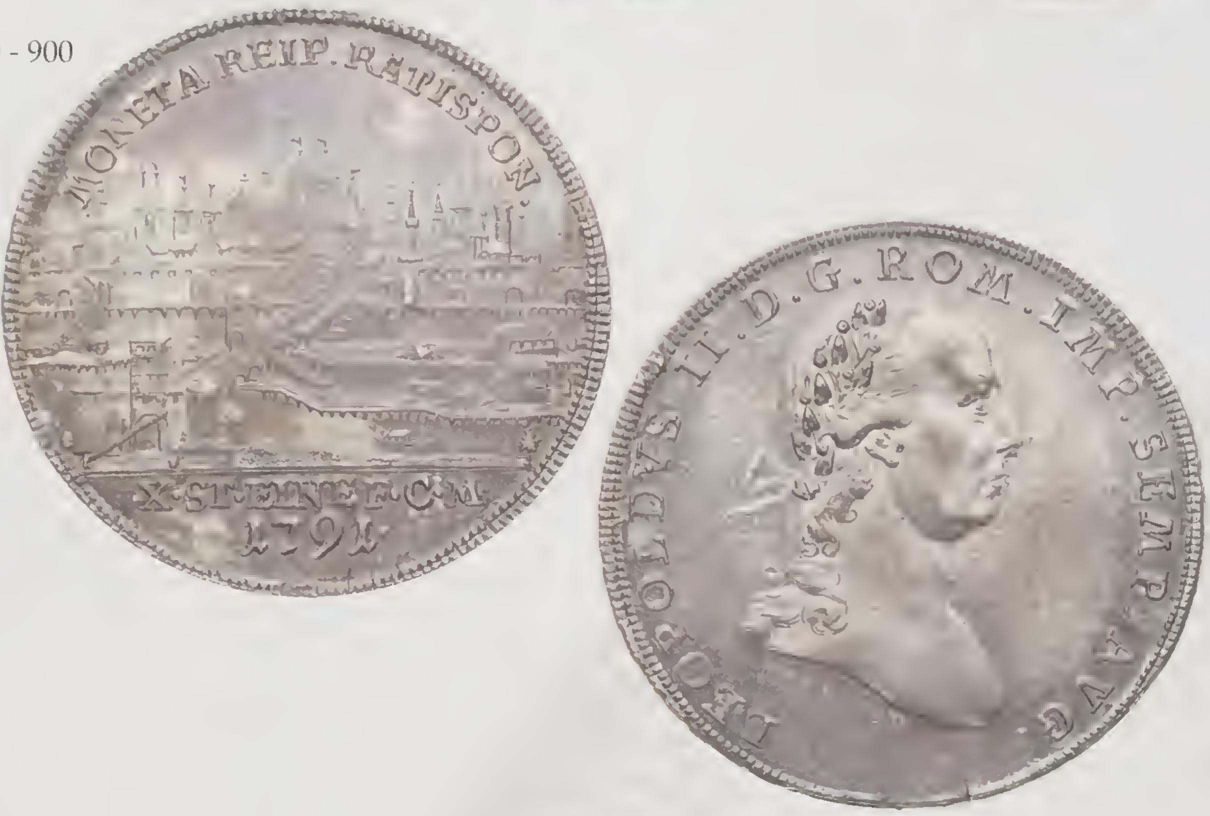
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

670

German States — Regensburg. Taler, 1791. Dav-2630; Beckb-7118; KM-465. Mintmaster, Georg Christoph Busch. City view. Reverse: Bust of Leopold II right. Fully lustrous with reflective surfaces and lovely mauve and blue iridescent toning. **NGC graded MS-62 Prooflike.**

Leopold was the younger brother of Joseph II. As insufferable as his brother was, he was conciliatory and reasonable. His early death after just two years as Emperor rendered his rule inconsequential. Had he lived longer, possibly he would have reached an accord with revolutionary France and his sister, Marie Antionette.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

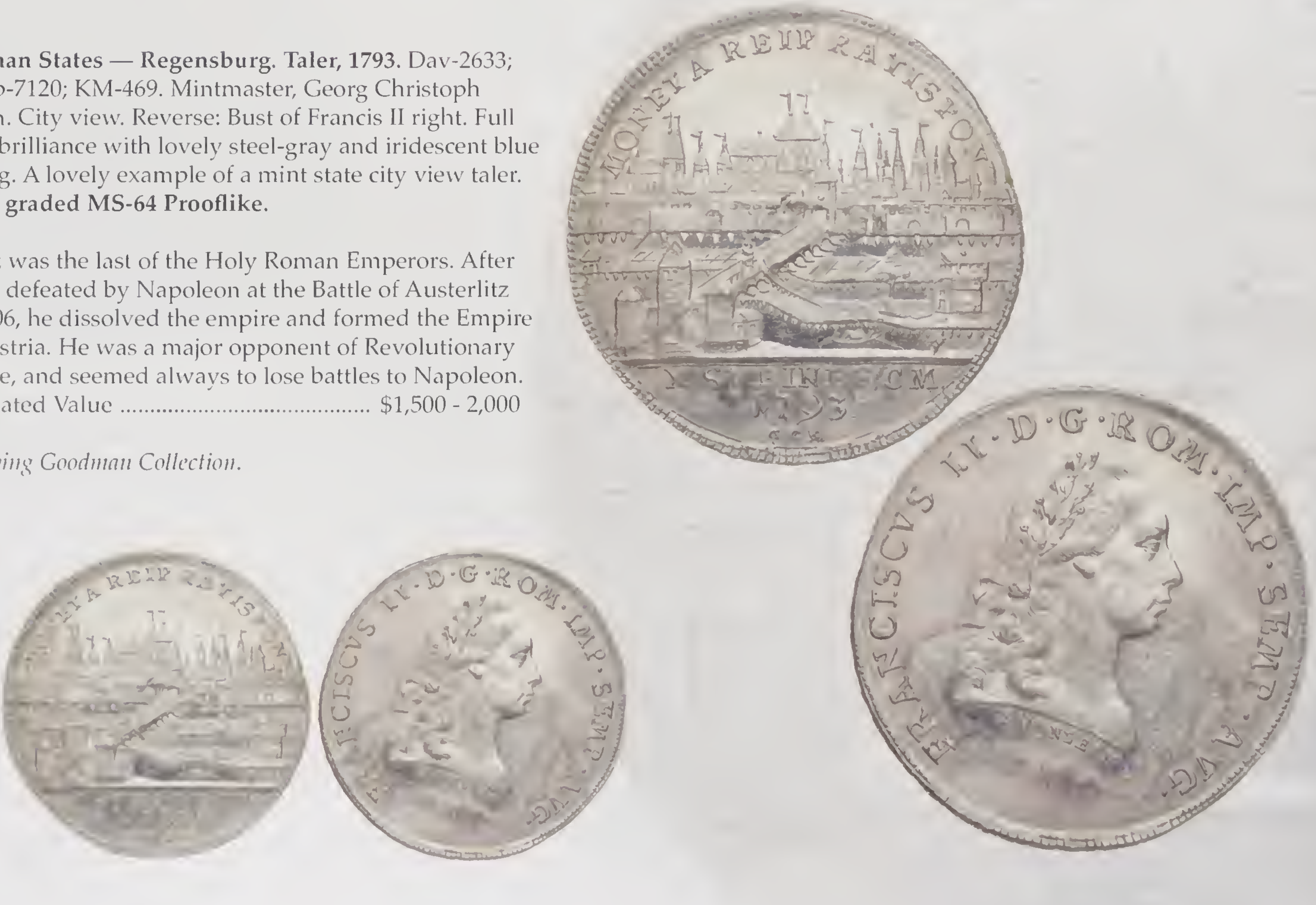


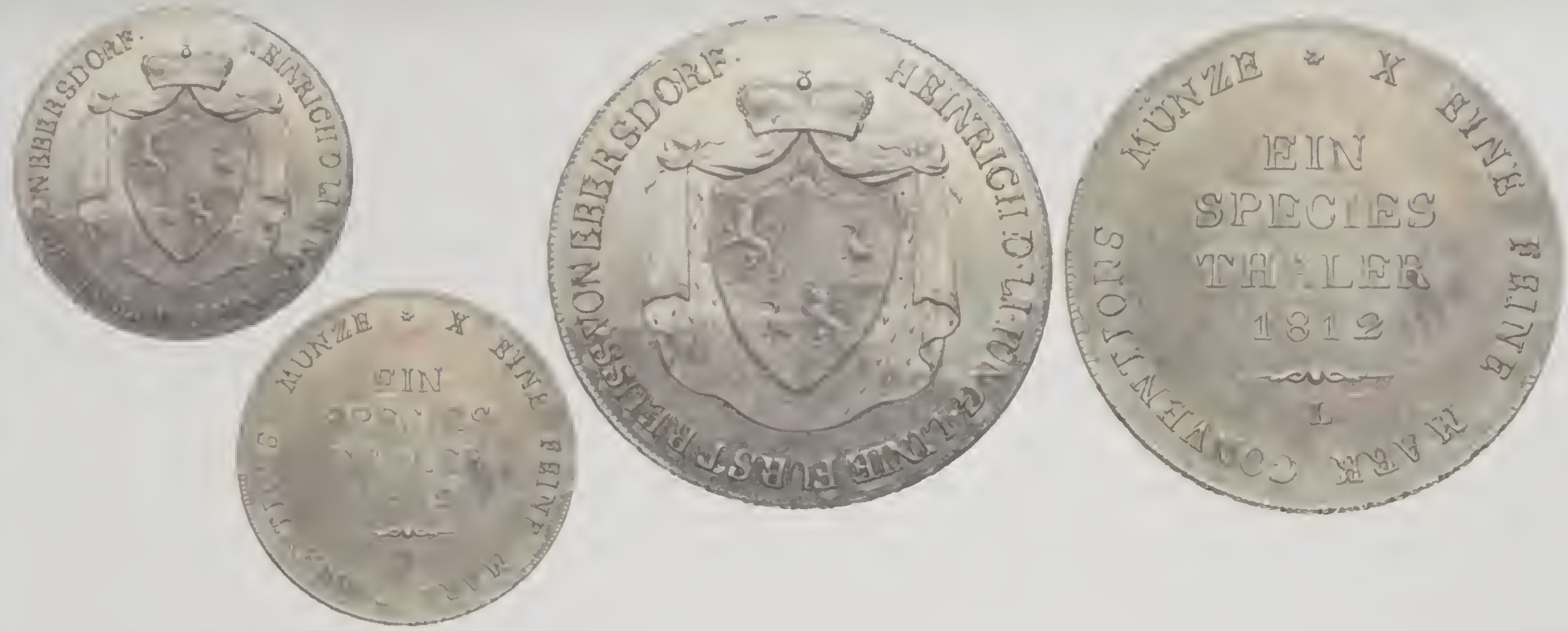
671

German States — Regensburg. Taler, 1793. Dav-2633; Beckb-7120; KM-469. Mintmaster, Georg Christoph Busch. City view. Reverse: Bust of Francis II right. Full mint brilliance with lovely steel-gray and iridescent blue toning. A lovely example of a mint state city view taler. **NGC graded MS-64 Prooflike.**

Franz was the last of the Holy Roman Emperors. After being defeated by Napoleon at the Battle of Austerlitz in 1806, he dissolved the empire and formed the Empire of Austria. He was a major opponent of Revolutionary France, and seemed always to lose battles to Napoleon.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



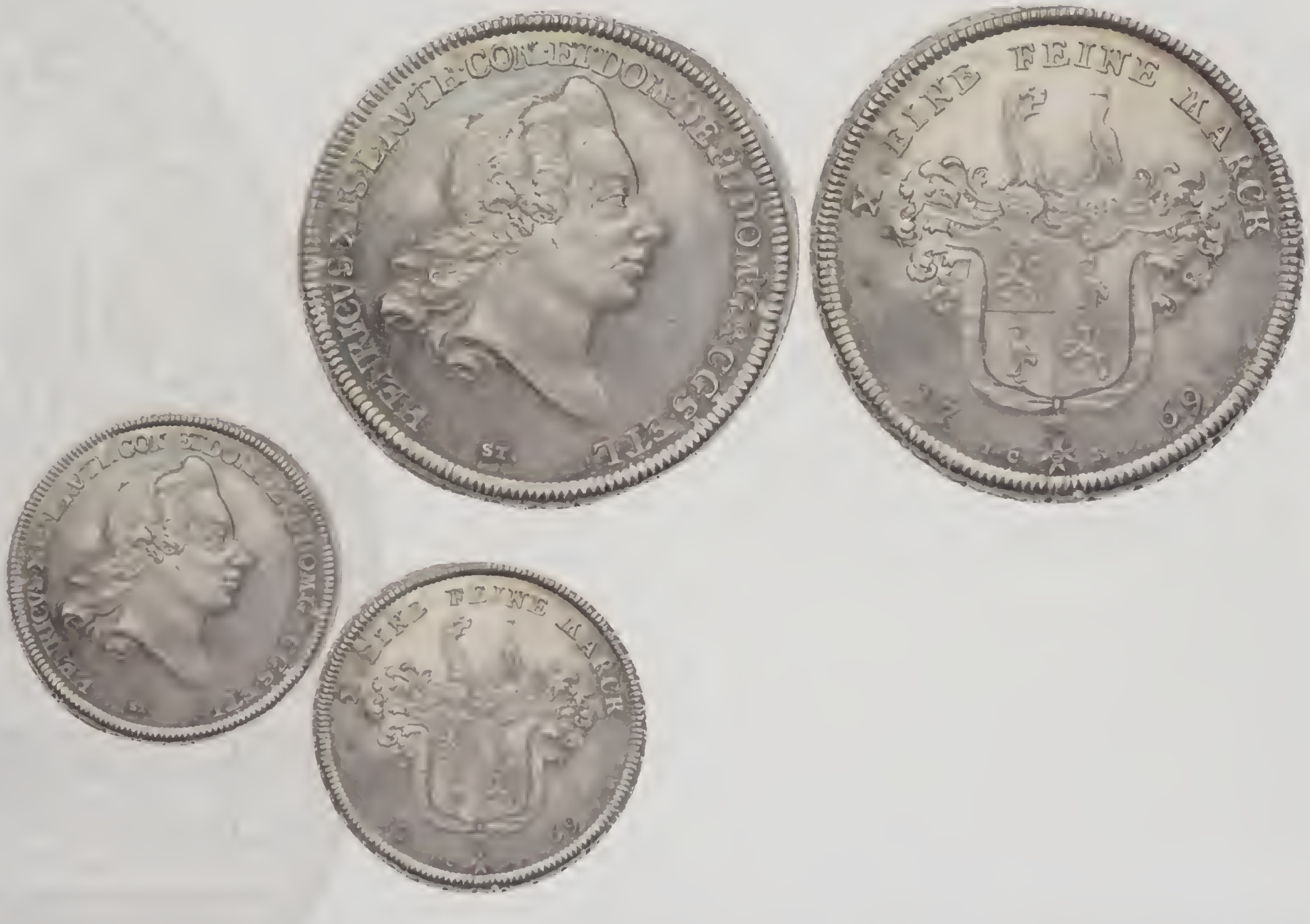


672

German States — Reuss-Ebersdorf. Species Thaler, 1812-L. Dav-804; Th-282; J-98; KM-32. Heinrich LI, 1779-1822. Crowned and mantled shield. Reverse: Value, date and "L" on reverse for George Christoph Lowel, engraver in Saalfeld. Only 1,575 pieces minted. Prooflike fields with gray and olive green toning. Rare. **NGC graded MS-61 Prooflike.**

The rulers of Reuss were originally known as the Lords of Weida, but when one married a Russian princess the male offspring became known as "Der Russe" and later the name Reuss just stuck. Every one of the male members of the family was named Heinrich. This would be a terrible burden at family gatherings.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



673

German States — Reuss-Obergreiz. Taler, 1769. Dav-2634; KM-67. Henry XI, 1768-1800. Head right. Reverse: Helmeted arms dividing date. Minor surface stress marks. Beautiful iridescent toning and fully lustrous. **NGC graded MS-64 Prooflike.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

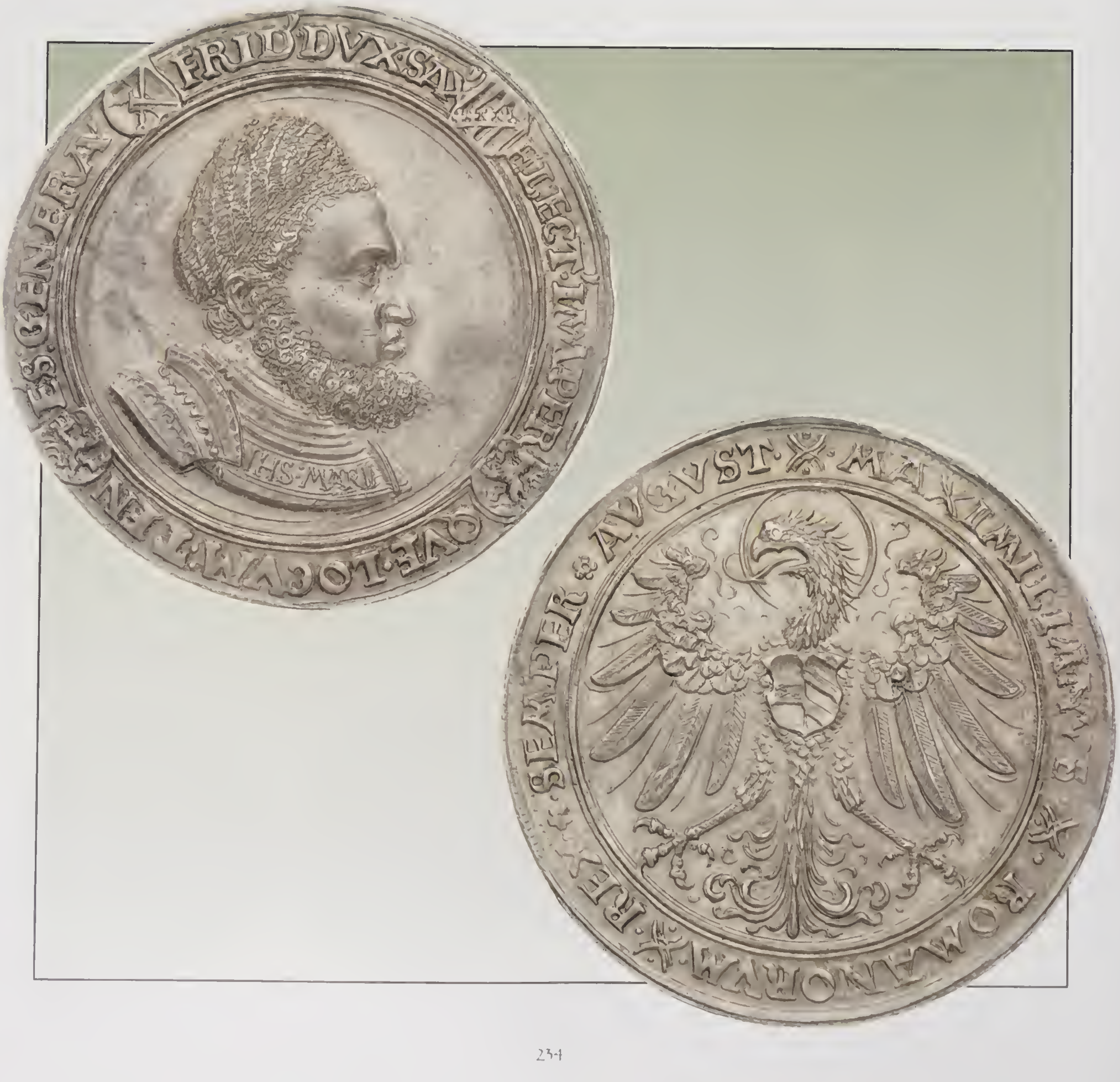
674

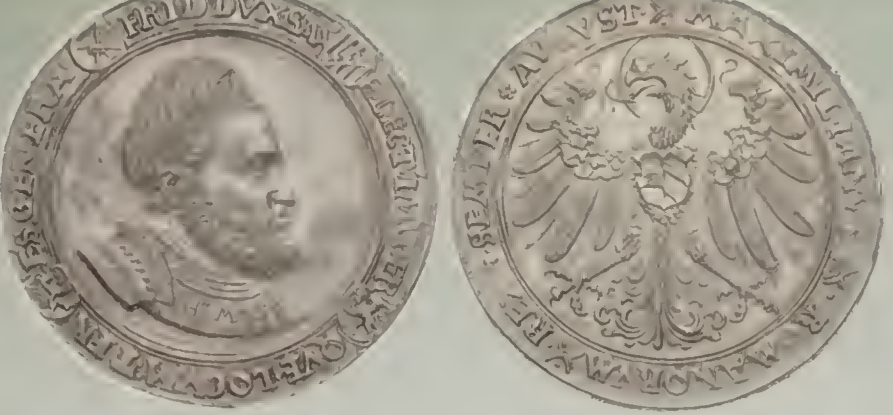
German States - Rostock. Ducat, 1634. Fr-2587. 3.47 grams. 22.21 mm. In the name of Ferdinand II, 1618-1637. Obv. Arms. Griffin within elaborate cartouche within inner circle. Leg: MONETA.AUREA.CIVITA:ROSTOCH: 1634. Reverse Double headed eagle within inner circle, crown above. Leg: FERDINANDUS .II.D:G:ROM:IMP:S:AUG: **NGC graded MS-63.**

Rostock, located on an estuary by the Baltic Sea, was an important Hanseatic city and port of the period. Although technically under rule of Mecklenburg, the city was effectively independent and began issuing coins as early as 1325. Many coins were produced, but most were used in trade, so almost none have been preserved. To find one of these in this superb quality is most unusual.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

(*).

Superb Friedrich the Wise Guldengroschen





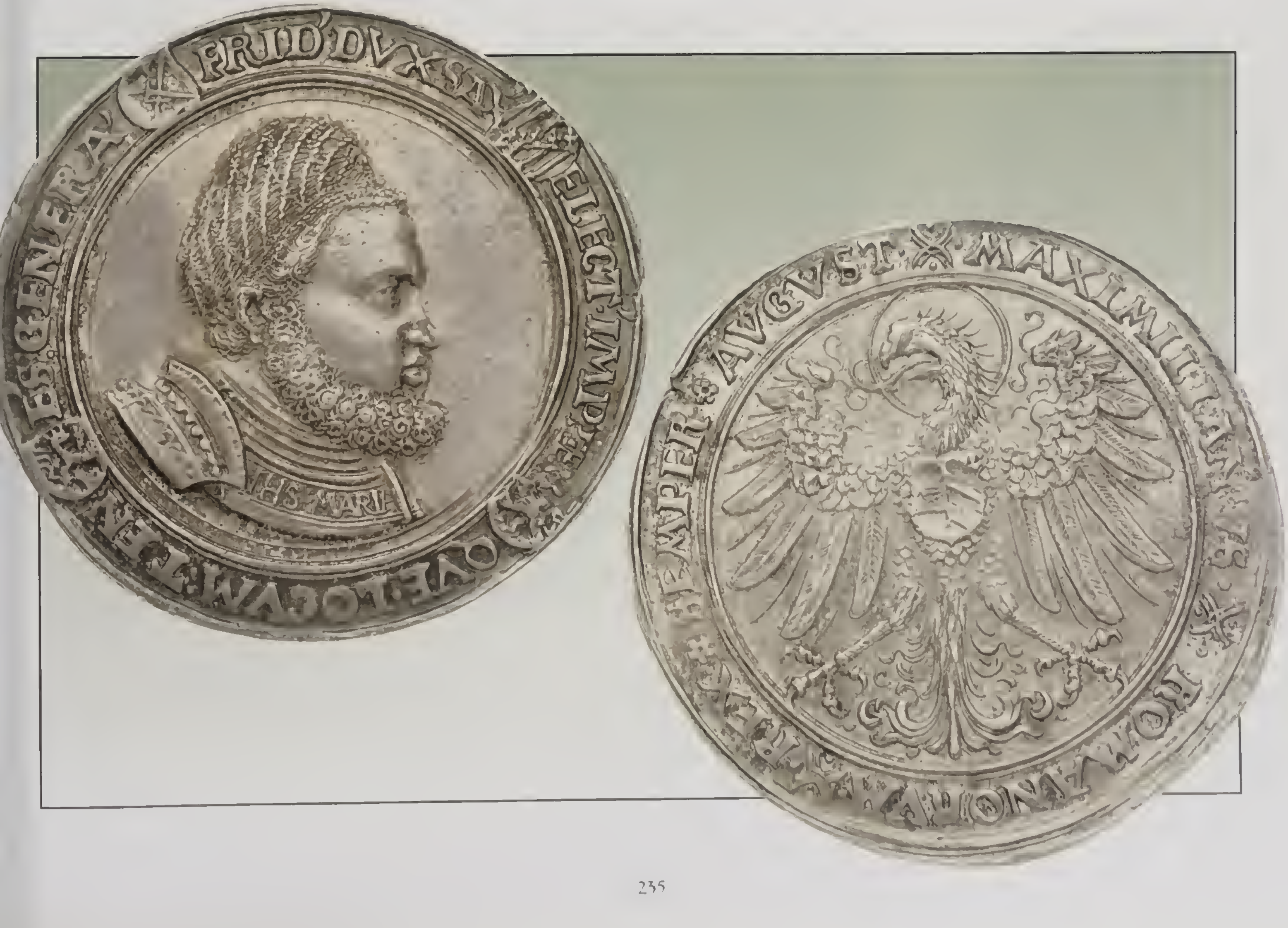
675

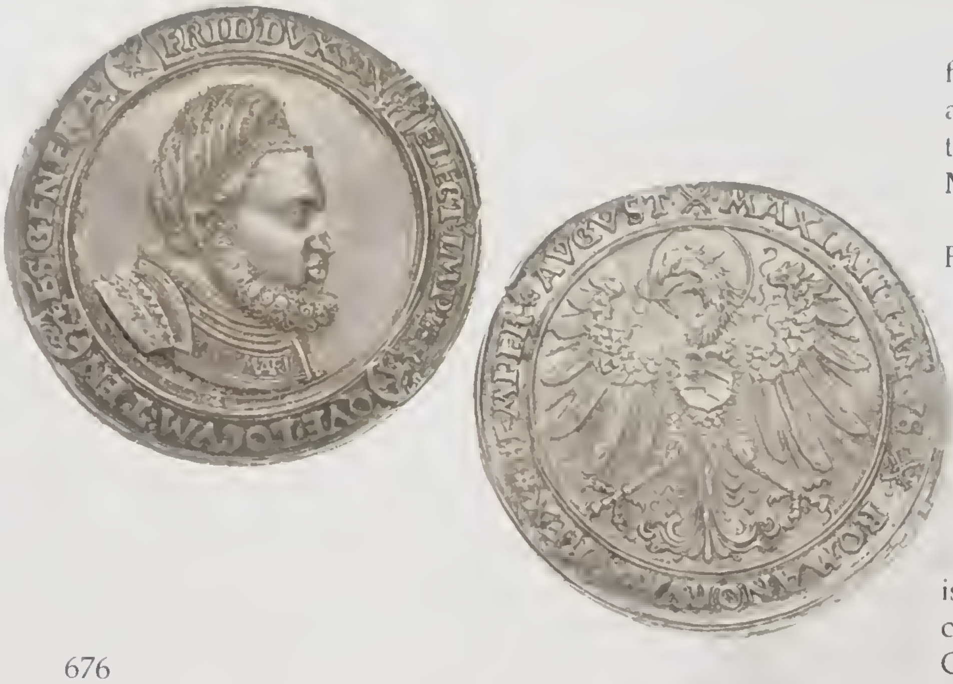
German States — Saxony. Guldengroschen, ND (1512), Hall. Dav-9699; Schnee-37; Schulten-3019; Coll. Merseburger-417; Coll. Vogel-5935. 28.76 grams, 49mm. Friedrich III, the Wise, 1486-1525. Bust of bearded Friedrich right, cuirassed and wearing embroidered cap, with raised shields quartering the inscription; FRID' DVX SAX - ELECT ' IMPER. QVE LOCVM : TEN - E'S. GENERA'; inscription on his breastplate: IHS : MARIA, = "Jesus; Mary." Reverse: Nimbate eagle, with shield on breast bearing arms of Austria and Burgundy; MAXIMILIANVS ROMANORVM REX SEMPER AVGVST. Lustrous bold relief devices on reflective fields. Fine medium gray old-collection toning, with russet to iridescent gold-green undertones. Faint old inventory number inked on left obverse field. Rare, and very much more so in this grade. One of the finest known. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Friedrich the Wise is probably best known for his support of Martin Luther. Interestingly enough, his support centered around his ideas of justice, not religion. He never even understood completely Luther's beliefs. He just wanted to insure Luther got a fair trail. Ironically, Friedrich, who was a devout Catholic, inadvertantly furthered the cause of Protestantism in Germany more than almost anyone else.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex Virgil Brand Collection, Zurich 1997, lot 5020.

Another Stunning Friedrich the Wise Guldengroschen





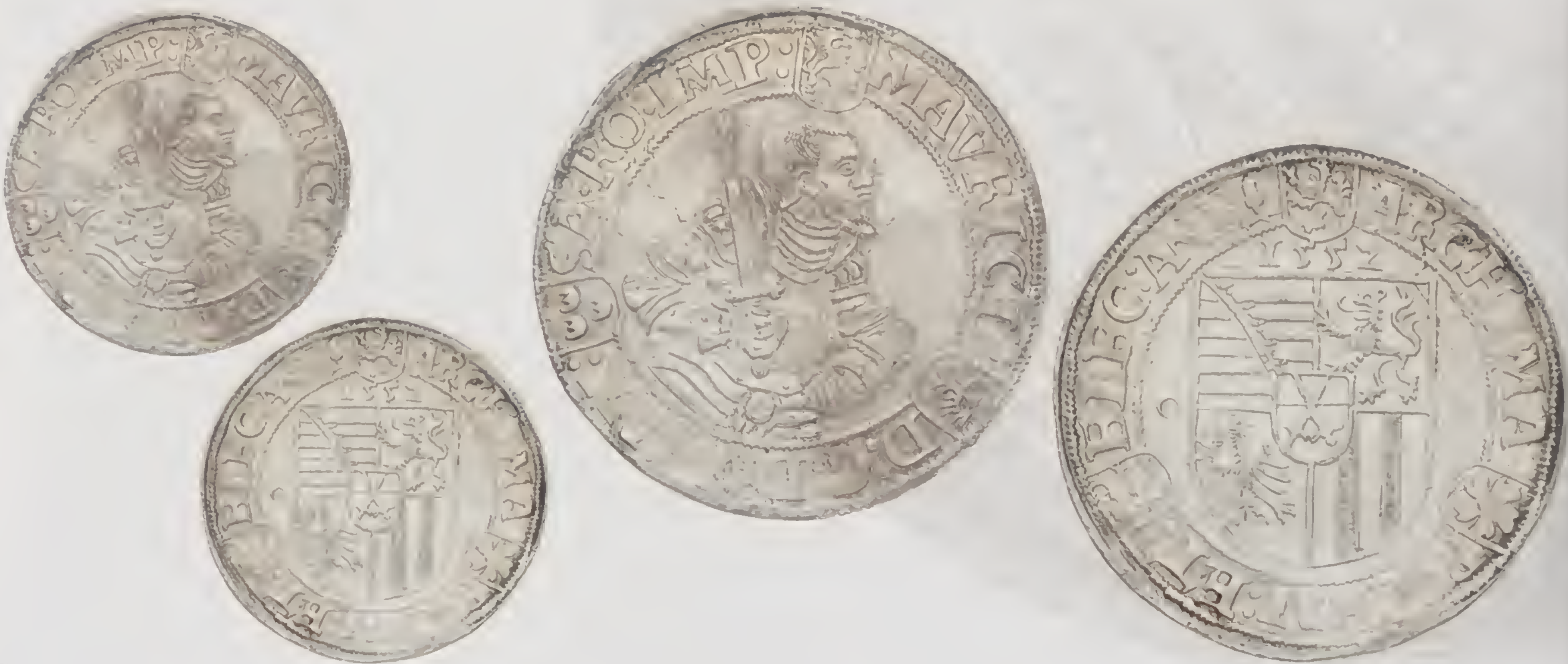
676

German States — Saxony. Guldengroschen (28.76 g), ND (1512), Hall. Dav-9699; Schnee-37; Schulten-3019; Coll. Merseburger-417; Coll. Vogel-5935 (this coin). 28.76 grams, 49.3mm. Friedrich III, the Wise, 1486-1525. Bust of bearded Friedrich right, cuirassed and wearing embroidered cap, with raised shields quartering the inscription; FRID' DVX SAX - ELECT ' IMPER. QVE LOCVM : TEN - E'S. GENERA'; inscription on his breastplate: IHS : MARIA, = "Jesus; Mary." Reverse: Nimbate eagle, with shield on breast bearing arms of Austria and Burgundy; MAXIMILIANVS ROMANORVM REX SEMPER AVGVST. Lustrous bold relief devices on reflective fields. Minor striking flaw on eagle, and negligible flan split, otherwise a choice strike with especially attractive and sympathetic portrait. Fine old artistic toning. Rare — more so in this grade. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Friedrich, who was a great proponent of education, founded the University of Wittenberg in 1502 in the city of Wittenberg, where Martin Luther nailed his 95 Theses on the church doors. This sparked the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

This masterful coin portrait, in bold relief and medallic in appearance, derives from a sculptural likeness fashioned by the famous German artist Lucas Cranach the Elder. The coin's dies were cut by Ulrich Ursenthaler of Hall, in Tyrol. Among Cranach's portrait paintings are several of Martin Luther, also residing in Wittenberg and under the Elector's protection. Cranach even performed as go-between in broaching Martin Luther's proposal of marriage to the former nun Katharina von Bora. Cranach and his wife were later witnesses at Luther's and Katharina's wedding, and he would also be godfather to their first son.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

Ex Schultess-Rechberg Collection, auctioned by J. & A. Erbstein, in June 1869, lot 4408 (with original description ticket); Ex R. Vogel Collection, no. 5935; Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 92.*

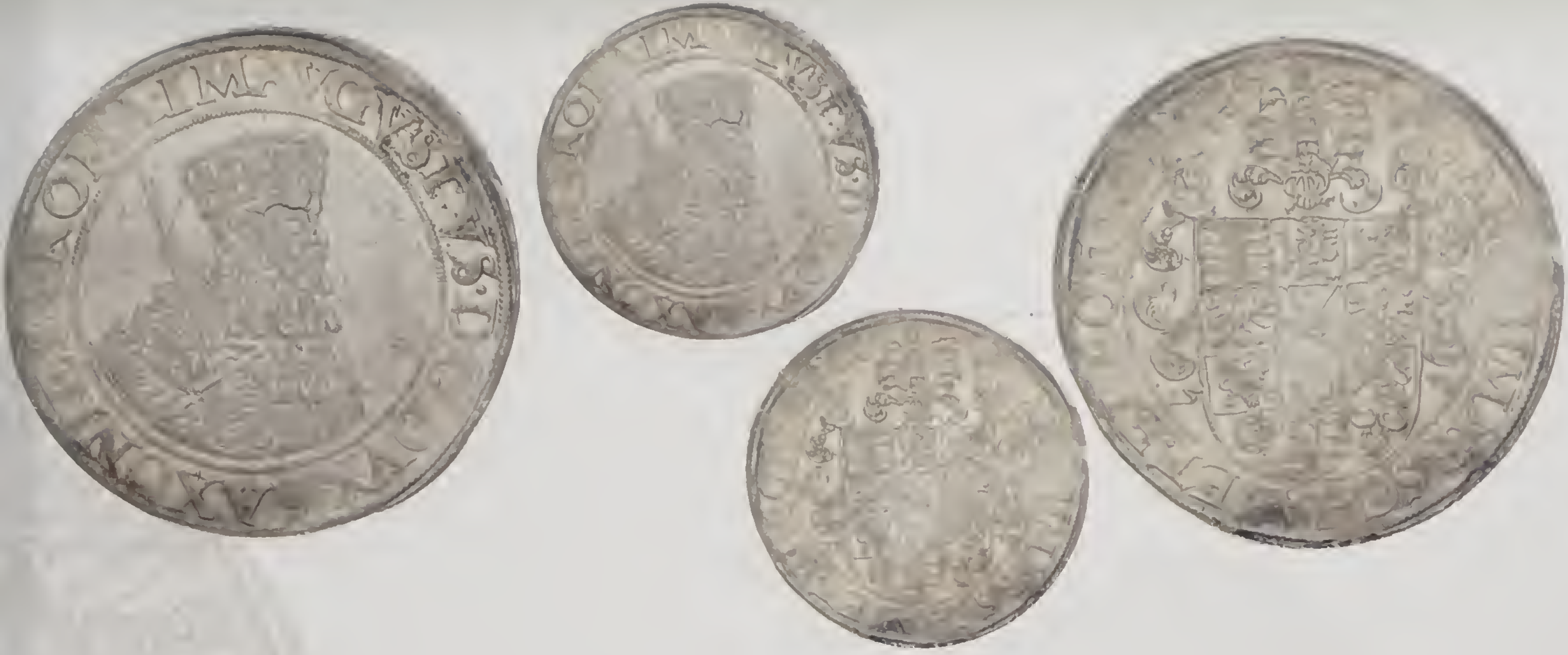


677

German States — Saxony. Taler, 1552. Dav-9787; Schnee-690; Schulten-3245. Moritz, 1541-1553. Albertine line. Annaberg mint. Mintmaster, Matthaus Rothe. Armored half figure right, holding sword upright. Reverse: Shield of arms, date above. Lustrous with light golden toning. As struck. **NGC graded MS-62.**

A range of mountains, the Erzgebirge, literally the "ore mountains," occupies the old border between Saxony, of modern Germany, and Bohemia, in what is now Czechoslovakia, where, among the holdings of a Count Schlik, silver was discovered around 1512-16. Rather than sell off the silver, he chose to mint it. From this modest beginning emerged a coinage denomination that would impact the monetary history of the modern world more than any other — for it was the origin of our "dollar."
Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

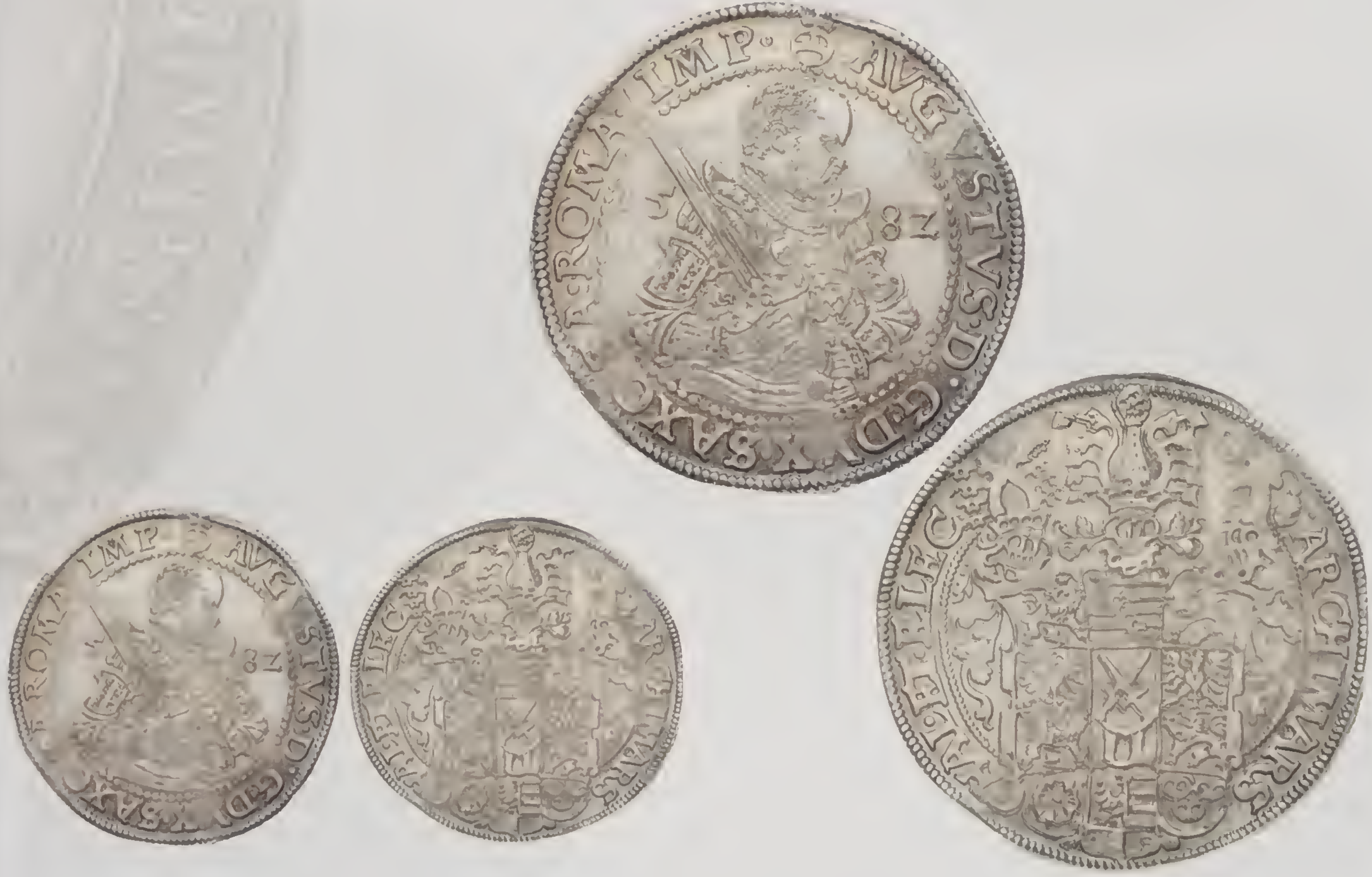


678

German States — Saxony. Taler, 1554. Dav-9791; Mersb-649 var; Schnee-703. August, 1553-1586. Annaberg mint. Mintmaster, Leupold Holzxchucher. Capped bust right holding sword over shoulder. Reverse: Helmeted arms. Some luster with handsome old silvery toning. Virtually as struck. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Estimated Value .... $400 - 500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

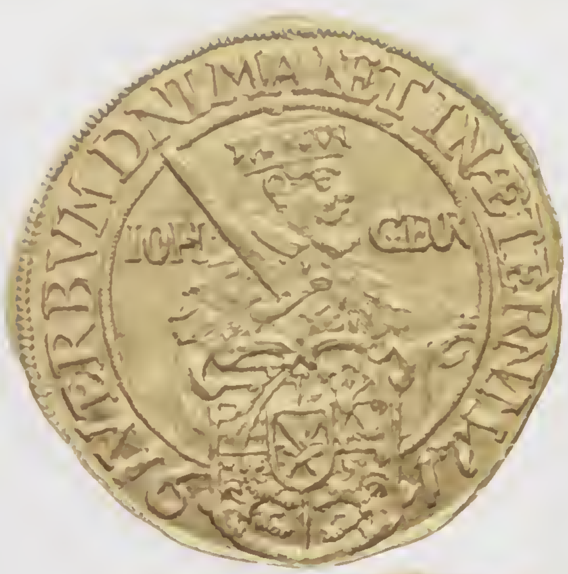


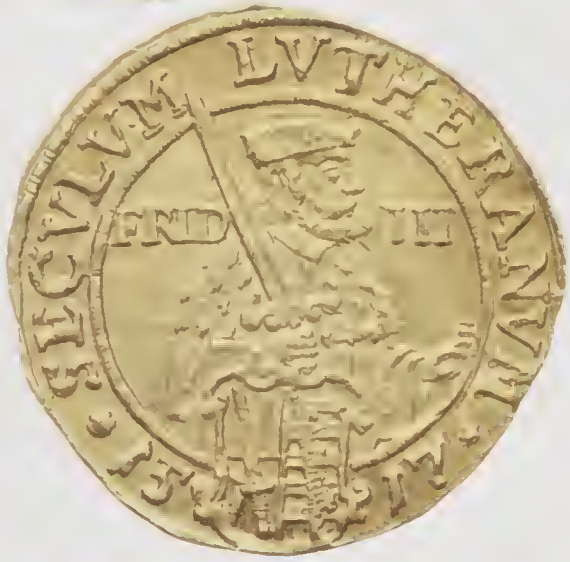
679

German States — Saxony. Taler, 1582 (Dresden). Dav-9798. August. Half figure in armor leaning slightly to right holding sword. Reverse: Helmeted arms. Beautifully toned in shades of iridescent gold. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $400 - 500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.





680

German States - Saxony. Ducat, 1617. Fr-2663; KM-109; Merb-877. 3.44 grams 25.16 mm. Johann Georg I, 1611-1656. Struck to commemorate the Centennial of the Reformation. Obv. Johann George with sword over right shoulder facing right, shield below. Leg: VERBVMDNIMANETINAETERNM. Reverse Friedrich III with sword over right shoulder facing right., shield below. Leg: SECVLVM - LVTHERNANVM. **NGC graded MS-62.**

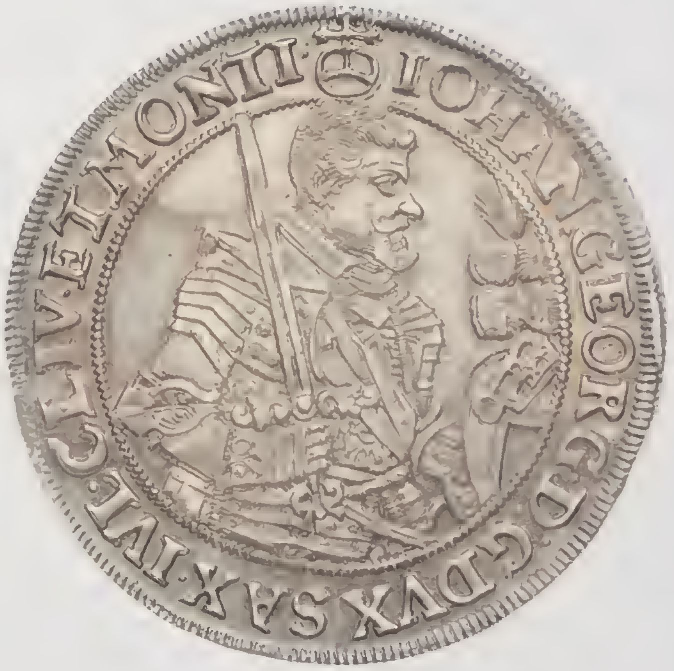
One hundred years earlier, Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the Wittenberg door, effectively beginning the Protestant Reformation. Of course, there were anti-church reformers earlier, but Luther had the most influence, especially in central Europe.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

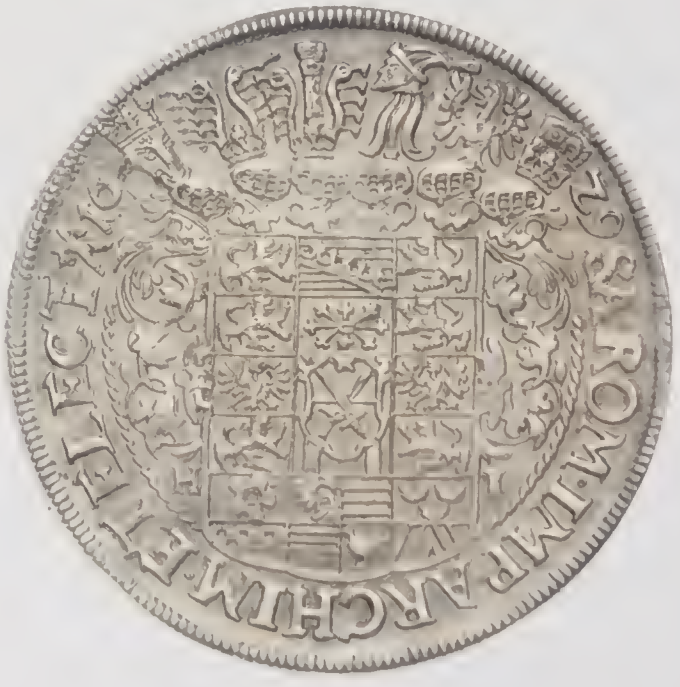
(*).

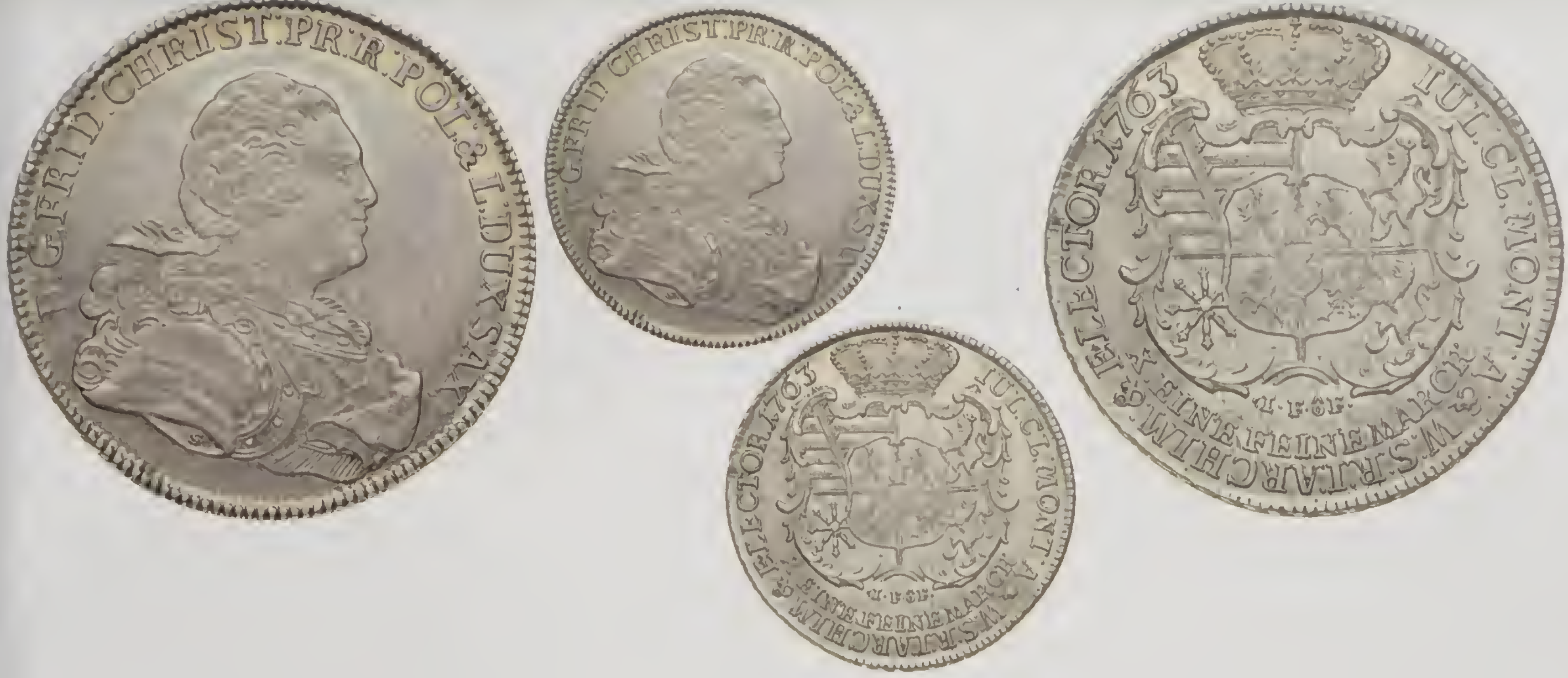
681

German States — Saxony. Taler, 1629. Dav-7601. Johann Georg. Armored bust leaning to right holding sword. Reverse: Intricate helmeted arms. Toned in beautiful shades of iridescent golden blue. **NGC graded MS-64.** Estimated Value .... $600 - 700

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



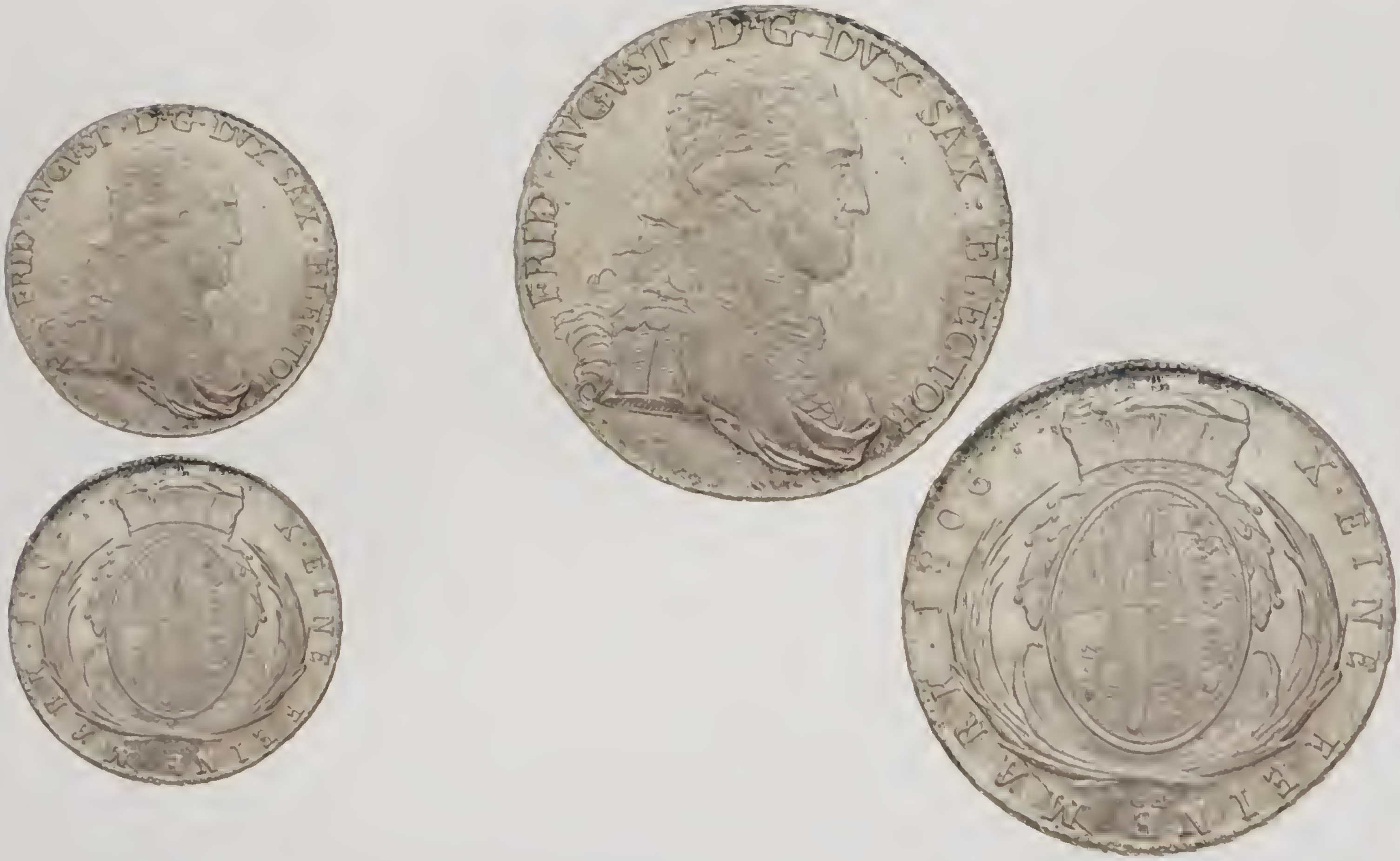




682

German States — Saxony. Taler, 1763-JfoF. Dav-2677B; Mersb-1892; Schnee-1052. Friedrich Christian, October 5th to December 12, 1763. Leipzig mint. Mintmaster, Johann Friedrich o Feral and Johann Friedrich Stieler. Bust right with "S" on arm. Reverse: Crowned shield with initials. Beautifully toned iridescent silvery blue. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Friedrich Christian ruled just a bit over two months.
Estimated Value .... $400 - 500

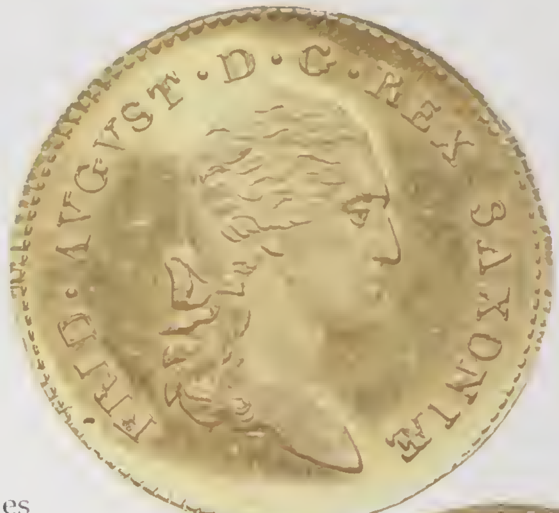
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

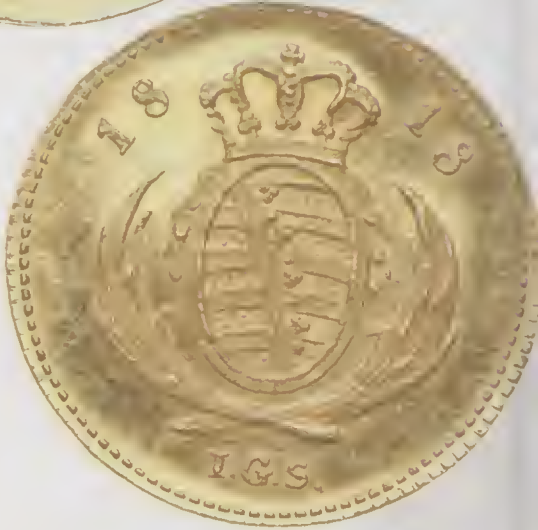


683

German States — Saxony. Taler, 1806. Dav-850; Th.289; Mersb-1998; Cr-135. Friedrich August. Lovely silvery lilac iridescent toning with full original luster. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $400 - 500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

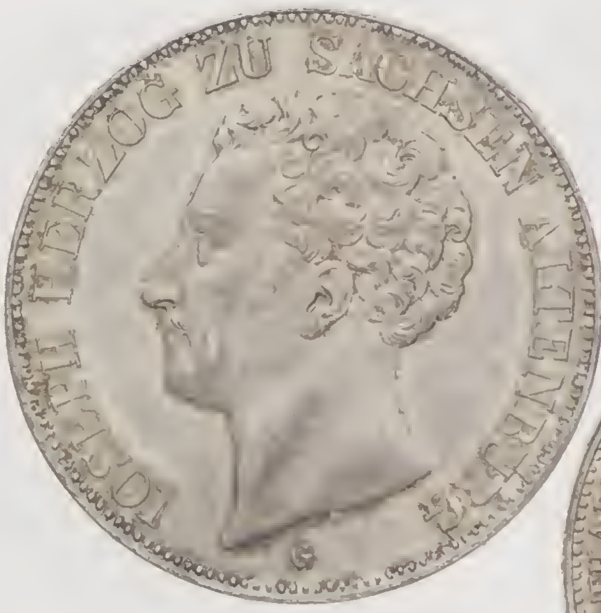


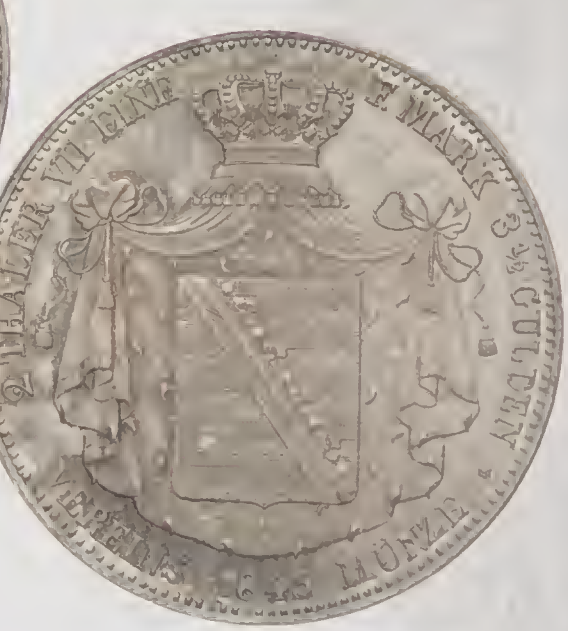


684

German States — Saxony. Ducat, 1818-IGS (Dresden). Fr-2884; KM-1073. 3.48 grams. Friedrich August III, as Friedrich August I, 1806-1827. Head right. Reverse: Crowned oval shield with crossed branches around, dividing date; initials below. Sharply struck. Semi-matte devices on mirror fields. Choice example. **NGC graded MS-64 Prooflike.**

Friedrich August became the first king of Saxony in 1806. While he and the other German states were losing to Napoleon, he reasoned it was better to ally himself with the French than to continue to lose. This worked until Napoleon lost at the Battle of Leipzig in 1813. This caused his imprisoment by the allies and his loss of half his territory. This indirectly led to the dominance of Prussia in the 19th century.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

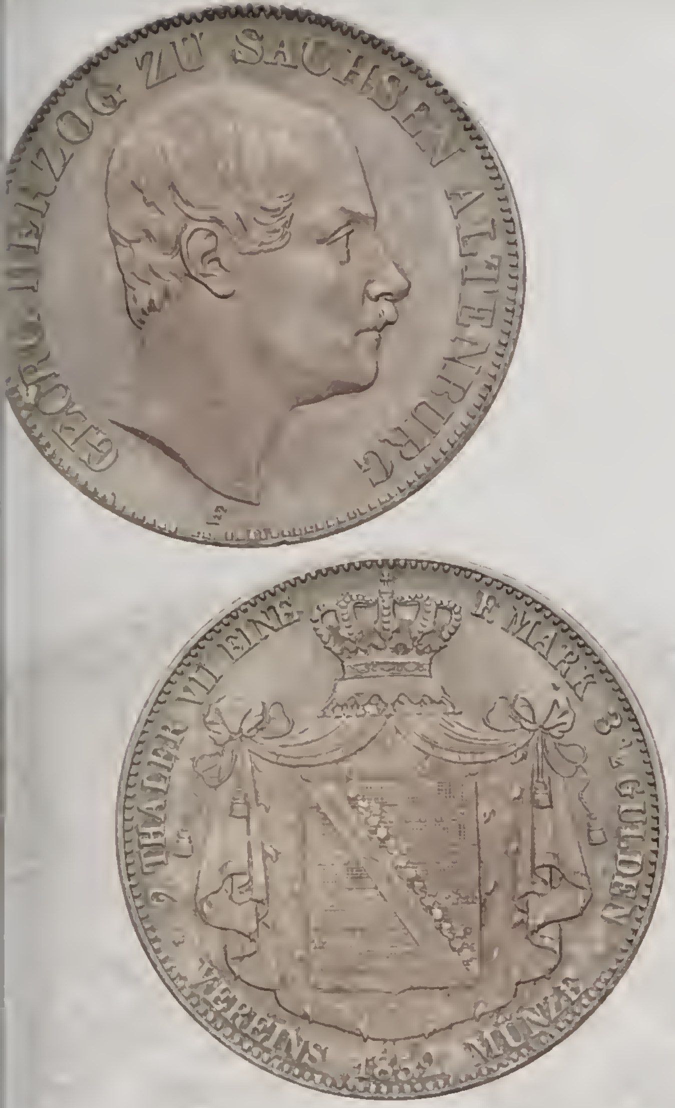


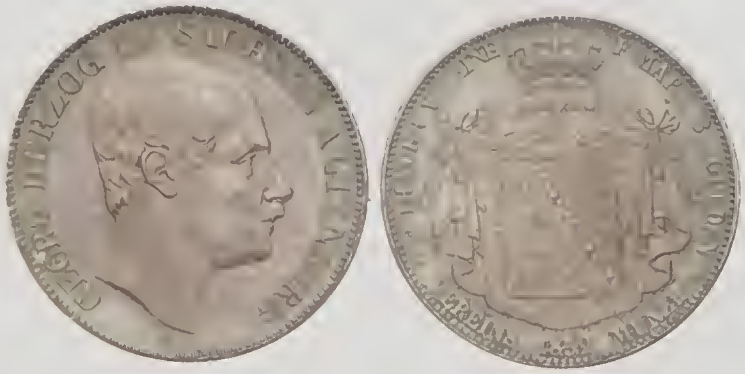


685

German States — Saxe-Altenburg. 2 Taler, 1843-G. Dav-811; Th-353; J-108; Cr-10. Joseph, 1834-1848. Dresden mint. Mintmaster, Johann Georg Grohmann. Head left. Reverse: Crowned mantled arms. Fully lustrous with lovely shades of russet, gold and green iridescent toning. **Mintage of only 4,700 double talers** this year, few of which have survived in this outstanding condition. Here is an elegant and fully original example. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

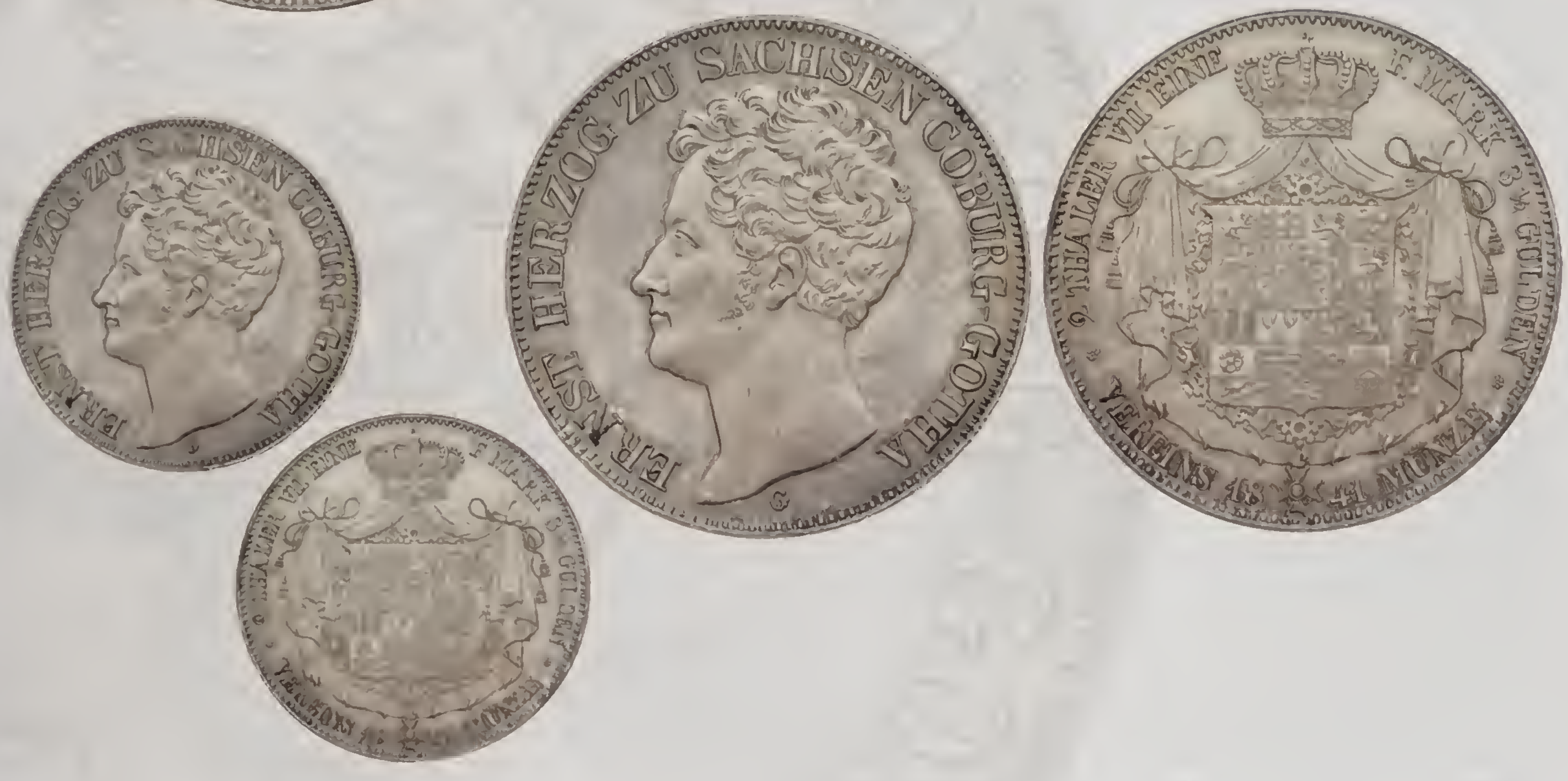
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.


GEORG HERZOG ZU SACHSEN ALTENBURG
9 THALER VII EINE F. MARK 3½ GULDEN
VEREINS 1852 MÜNZE



686
German States — Saxe-Altenburg. 2 Taler, 1852-F. Dav-813; Th-355; J-112; Cr-13. Georg, 1848-1853. Dresden mint. Mintmaster, Gustav Theodor Fischer. Head right. Reverse: Crowned mantled arms. Beautifully toned in shades of olive green, blue and russet. One-year type, rare this nice. **NGC graded MS-64.**

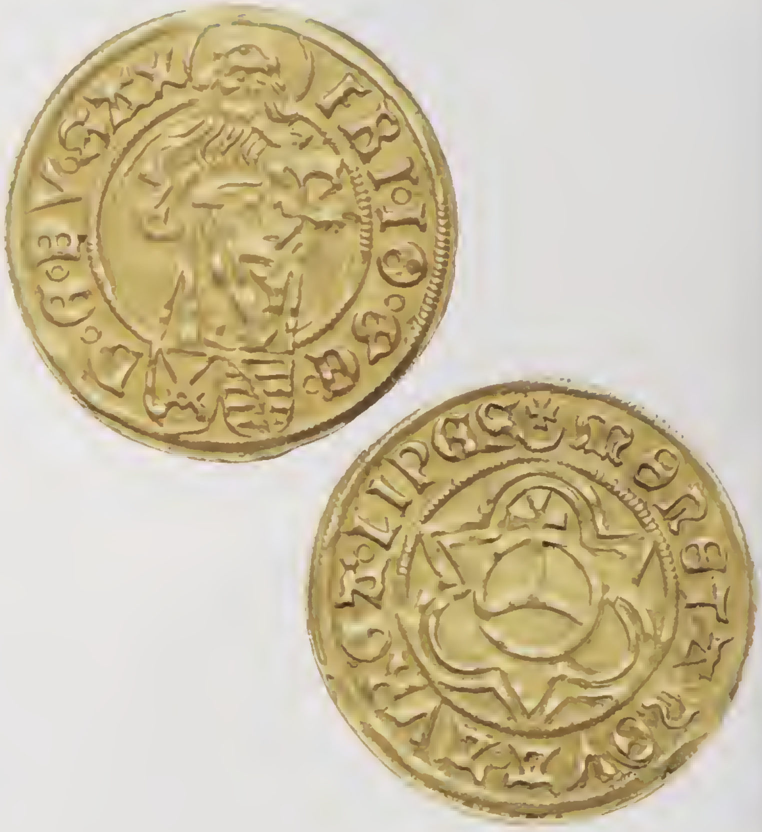
Georg produced no single Talers and only this one Double Taler in 1852, a very important coin for the type collector with a low mintage (9,400), and one of the finest known. Twenty years later, the coinage of Germany would change and the smaller 5 Mark would become the largest silver coin being produced.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500


ERNST HERZOG ZU SACHSEN COBURG GOTHA
9 THALER VII EINE F. MARK 3½ GULDEN
VEREINS 1841 MÜNZE

687
German States — Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. 2 Taler, 1841-G. Dav-819; Th-342; J-273; Cr-107. Ernst I, 1826-1844. Dresden mint. Mintmaster, Johann Georg Grohmann. Head left. Reverse: Crowned and mantled arms. Lovely deep lilac and silvery gray toning and fully lustrous. Rare grade. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Ernst was the father of Albert, husband of Queen Victoria of Great Britain. Thus the British royal family was of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha line. The name was changed to the House of Windsor during the rule of George V, to disassociate the family from their German enemy in World War I.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



688

German States - Saxe-Ernestine Line. Goldgulden, ND. Fr-2930. 3.24 grams. 23.80 mm. Leipzig Mint. Mintmaster Ulrich Gebhart, 1518-1532. Friedrich III (The Wise), Johann and Georg, 1500-1507. Obv. Haloed St. John with haloed lamb in left hand, pointing to it and right hand under, Saxon and Elector's arms. Leg: FRI. IO.GE.D.G.DV. SAX. Reverse Orb within beaded circle. Leg: +MONETA.NOVA.AUREA.LIPES. Rare. **NGC graded AU-50.**

Saxony divided in 1485 into the Ernestine and Albertine lines. The two grandsons of Friedrich, Ernst and Albert headed the two divisions. The Ernestine line lated only until 1547, and all its gold coins are rare.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000

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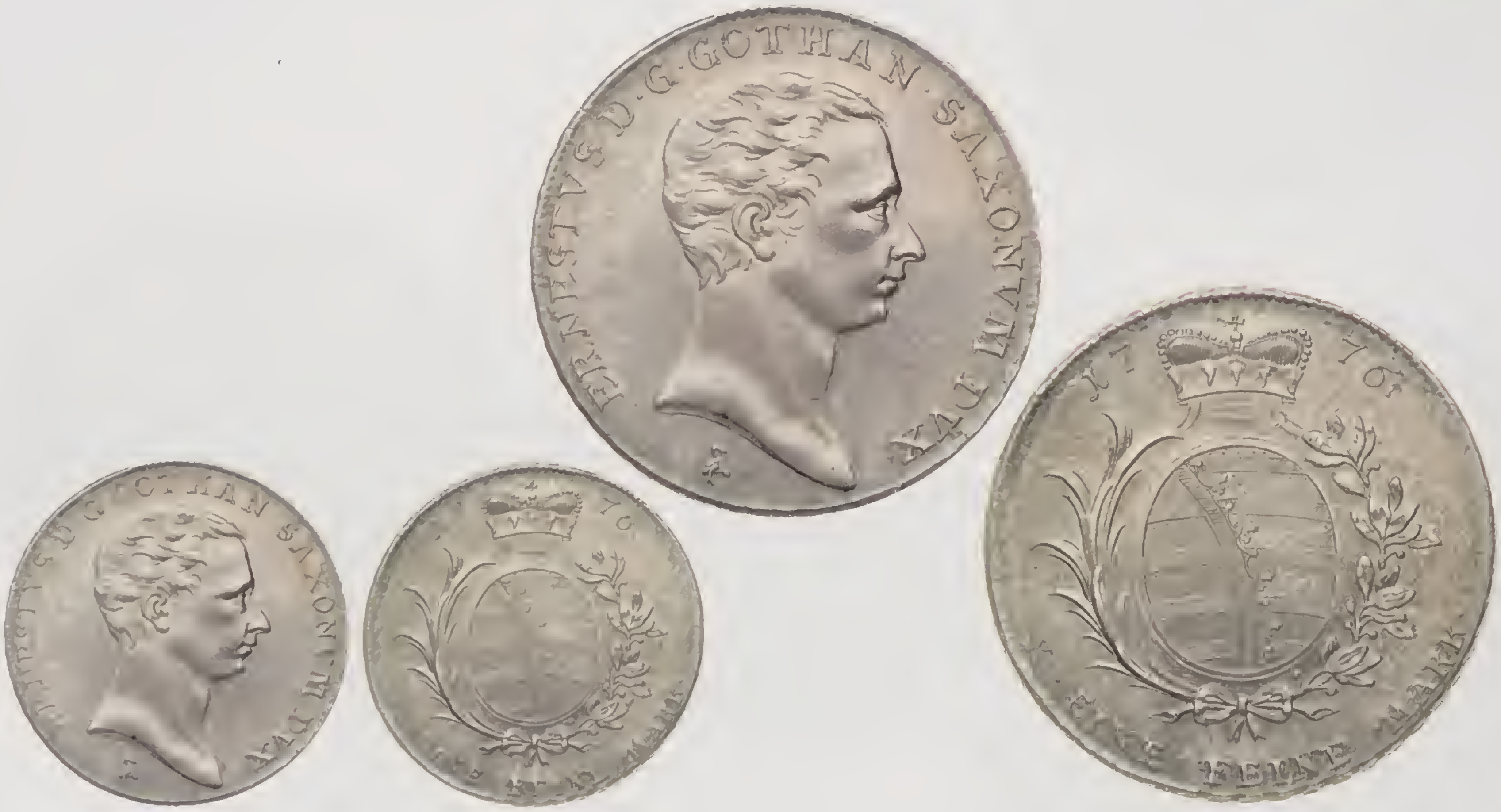
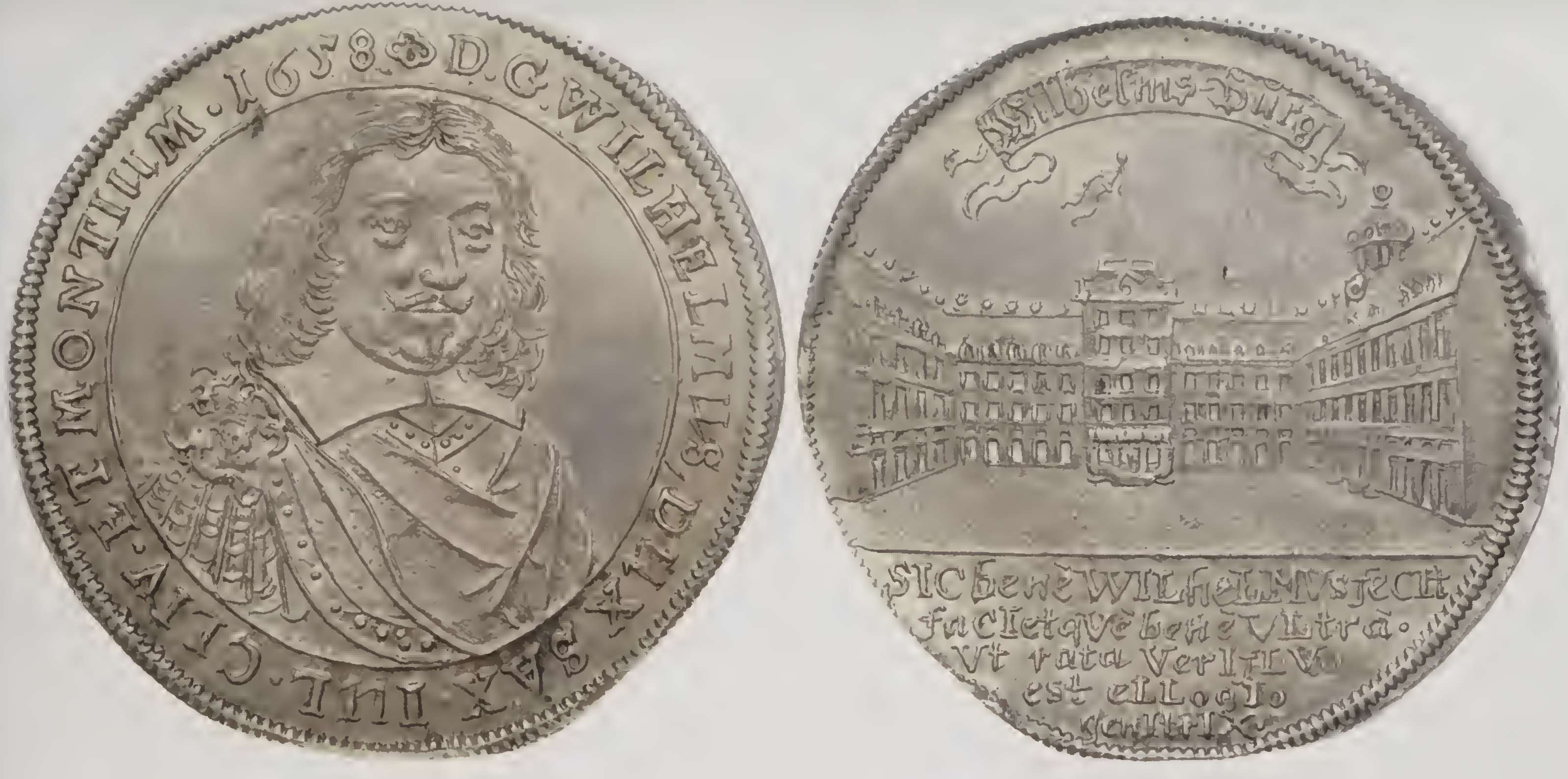


689

German States — Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg. Taler, 1776. Dav-2725; Mersb-3280; Schnee-533; Cr-40. Ernst II Ludwig, 1772-1804. Mintmaster, Theodor Stockman. Head right with crane below. Reverse: Crowned arms in sprays with divided date above. Beautifully toned in shades of olive green, yellow, russet and blue. **NGC graded MS-63.**

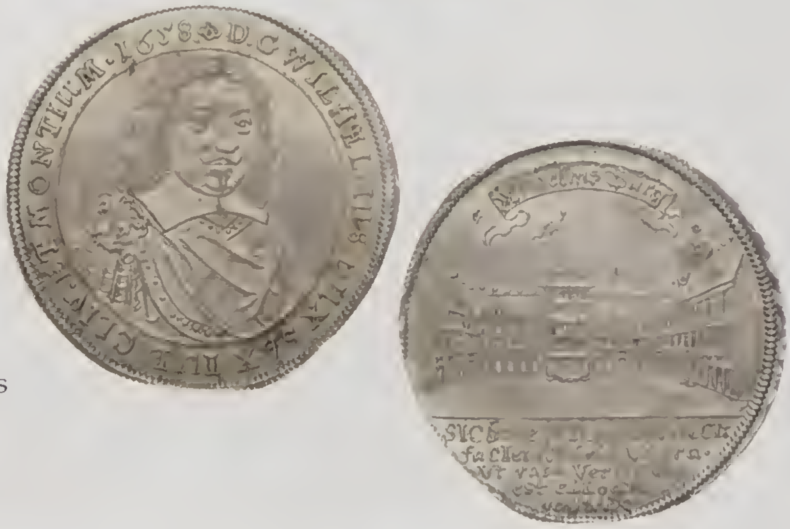
Despite the many conventions held to sort out German monetary confusion, unity was only achieved in 1871 by the creation of the German Empire. During the early part of the 19th century, the number of states and free cities issuing coins was much reduced. After the Napoleonic era, in 1815, the number was down to about 30. By 1871 this number was further reduced to about a dozen, with Prussi having absorbed most of them. Here is not only a beautiful coin but also one that should be of particular interest to American collectors for its date.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

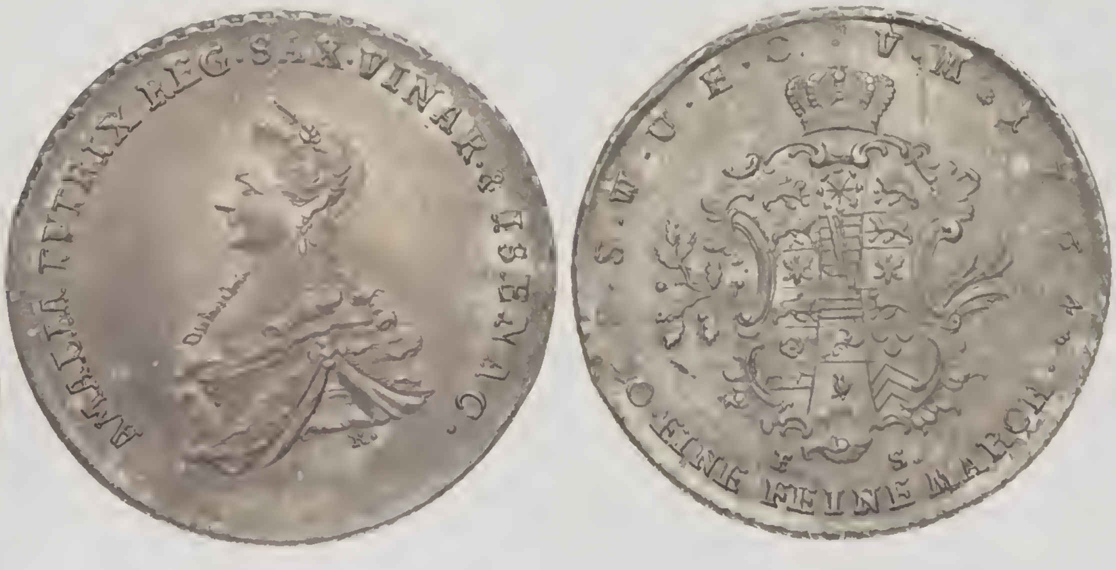

1658 D.G.WILHELMUS.DUX.SAX.IUL.CLIV.ET.MONTIUM
Wilhelms-Burg
SIC bene WILhelMVs feCIt
faCIetqVe bene VLtra.
Vt vata VerItas
est eLLogIo
gaVDIx

690

German States — Saxe-Weimar. Taler, 1658. Dav-7547. Wilhelm IV, 1640-1662. Date on reverse in chronogram, on the new castle Wilhelmsburg. Facing bust. Reverse: Castle shown from its courtyard. Well struck with a trace of original luster and lovely old toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**



When this coin was minted, the Thirty Years War had concluded, and its devestation was just being repaired. It was a time to rebuild and to improve defenses. Wilhelmsburg Castle was an example of great pride to the duke, and this rare commemorative coin indicates the importance of its completion.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

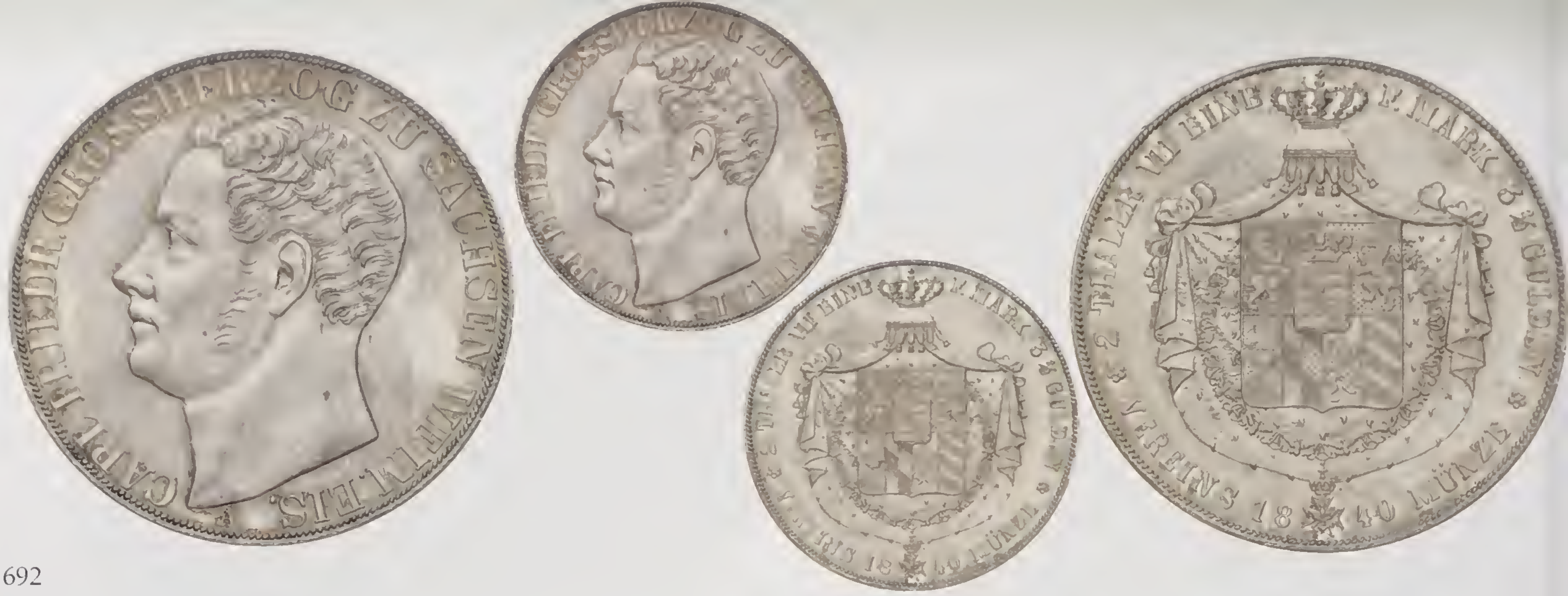

AMALIA TUTRIX ET REG.SAX.VINAR.& ISENAC.
S.W.U.E.C.V.M.
X EINE FEINE MARCK
F S.

691

German States — Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. Taler, 1764-K-FS. Dav-2759; Mersb-3988; Schnee-396; Cr-50a. Anna Amalia, 1758-1775, Son Karl August. Eisenach mint. Mintmaster, Friedrich Schaffer of Mannheim. Bust left with "K" below. Reverse: Crowned arms. Lustrous with lovely iridescent toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Anna Amalia was a talented woman of the 18th century who not only served as regent of the duchy for seventeen years in a most able fashion but was also an important patron of the arts, and a notable composer in her own right, who had the likes of Goethe and Schiller visiting Weimar on a regular basis.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

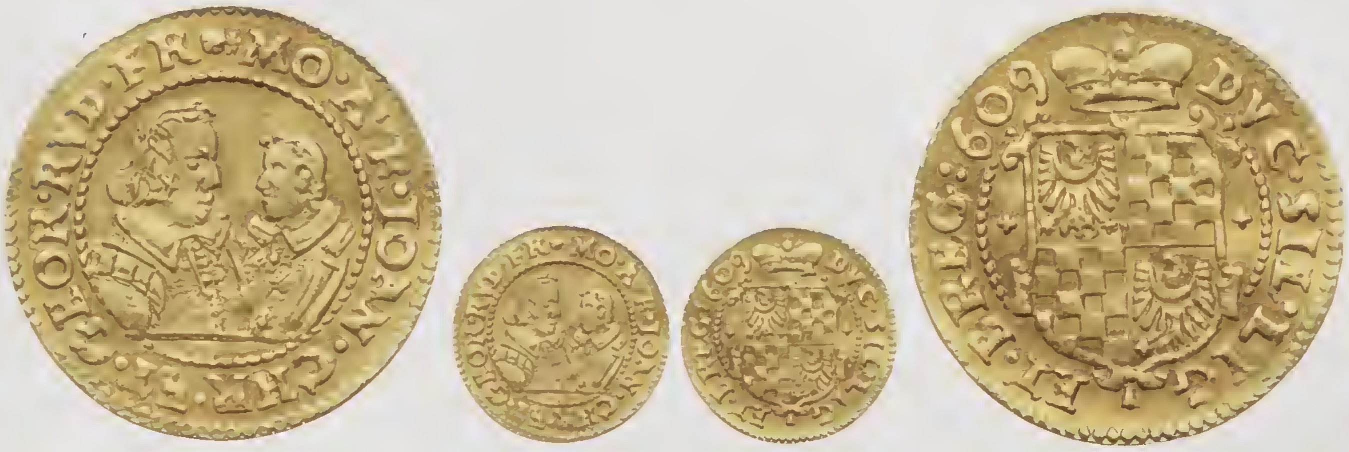


692

German States — Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. 2 Taler, 1840-A. Dav-844; Th-383; J-532; Cr-88. Carl Friedrich, 1828-1853. Berlin mint. Head left. Reverse: Crowned arms. Reflective fields with gorgeous iridescent silvery gold toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The Duchy was founded in 1644, and its status was raised to that of a Grand Duchy in 1814. Coins made in quantity, in all sizes and metals, began around the mid-18th century, including trade ducats. The above 2 Taler was the largest circulating silver issue of the 19th century, with the last being struck in 1855.
Estimated Value .... $900 - 1,100

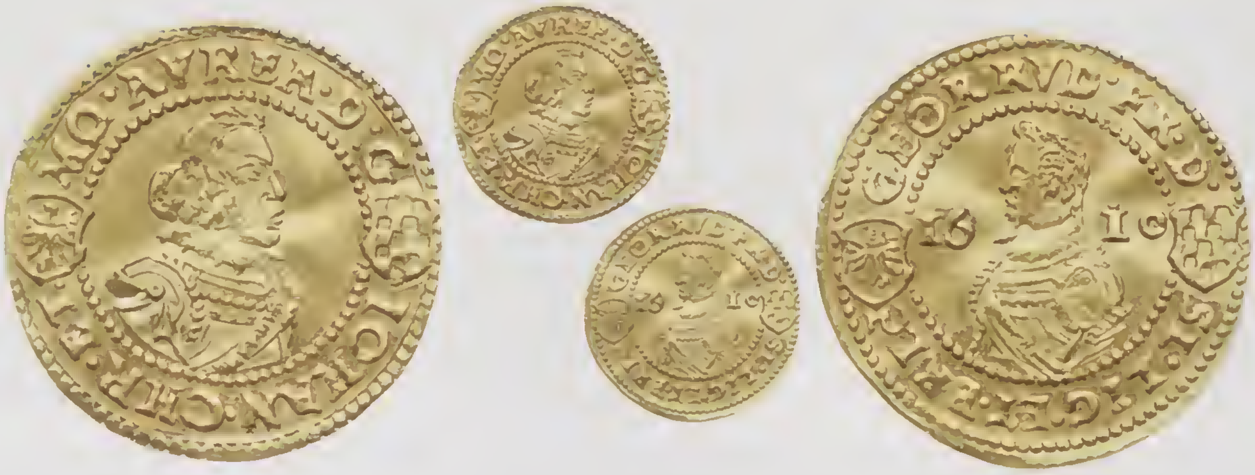
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



693

German States - Silesia-Liegnitz-Brieg. Ducat, 1609. Fr-3145 variant. 3.47 grams. 22.38 mm. Johann Christian and Georg Rudolf, 1602-1621. Obv. There appears to be a second figure in the initial mark of the legend. Double portrait facing each other. Leg:*+MO.AVR. IOAN.CHR.ET.GEOR.RVD.FR. Reverse Crowned quartered arms within beaded circle. Leg: DVC.SIL.LIG.ET.BREG.1607. Rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

(*).

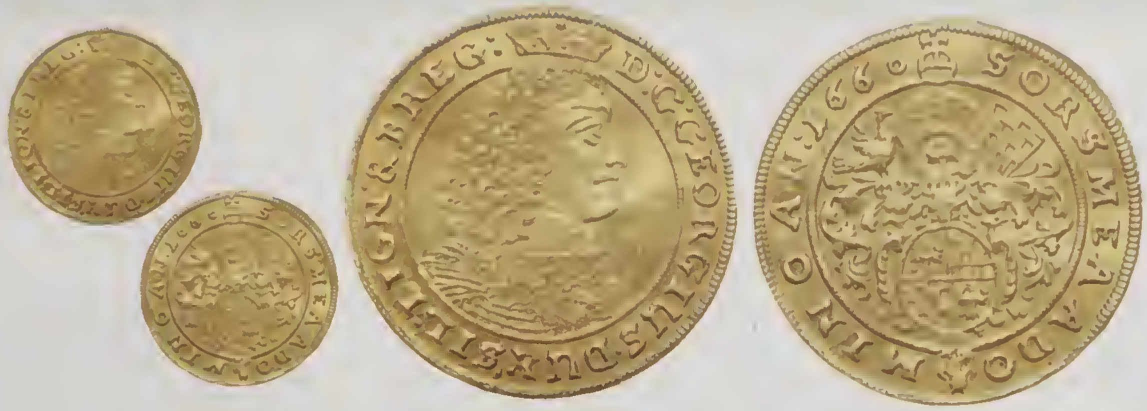


694

German States - Silesia-Liegnitz-Brieg. Ducat, 1610. Fr-3166. 3.46 grams. 22.29 mm. Johann Christian and Georg Rudolf, 1602-1621. Obv. Bust to right between two arms within beaded circle. Leg: (shield) MO.AVREA.D:G (shield) IOHAN.CHR.ET. Reverse Bust facing left with arms at sides and date in the field on either side of bust. Leg: (shield) GEOR .RVD.FR.D (shield) SI.LIG.ET.BREG. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Instead of conjioned portraits, we find here one duke on each side of the coin. Very scarce and of exceptional quality.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

(*).

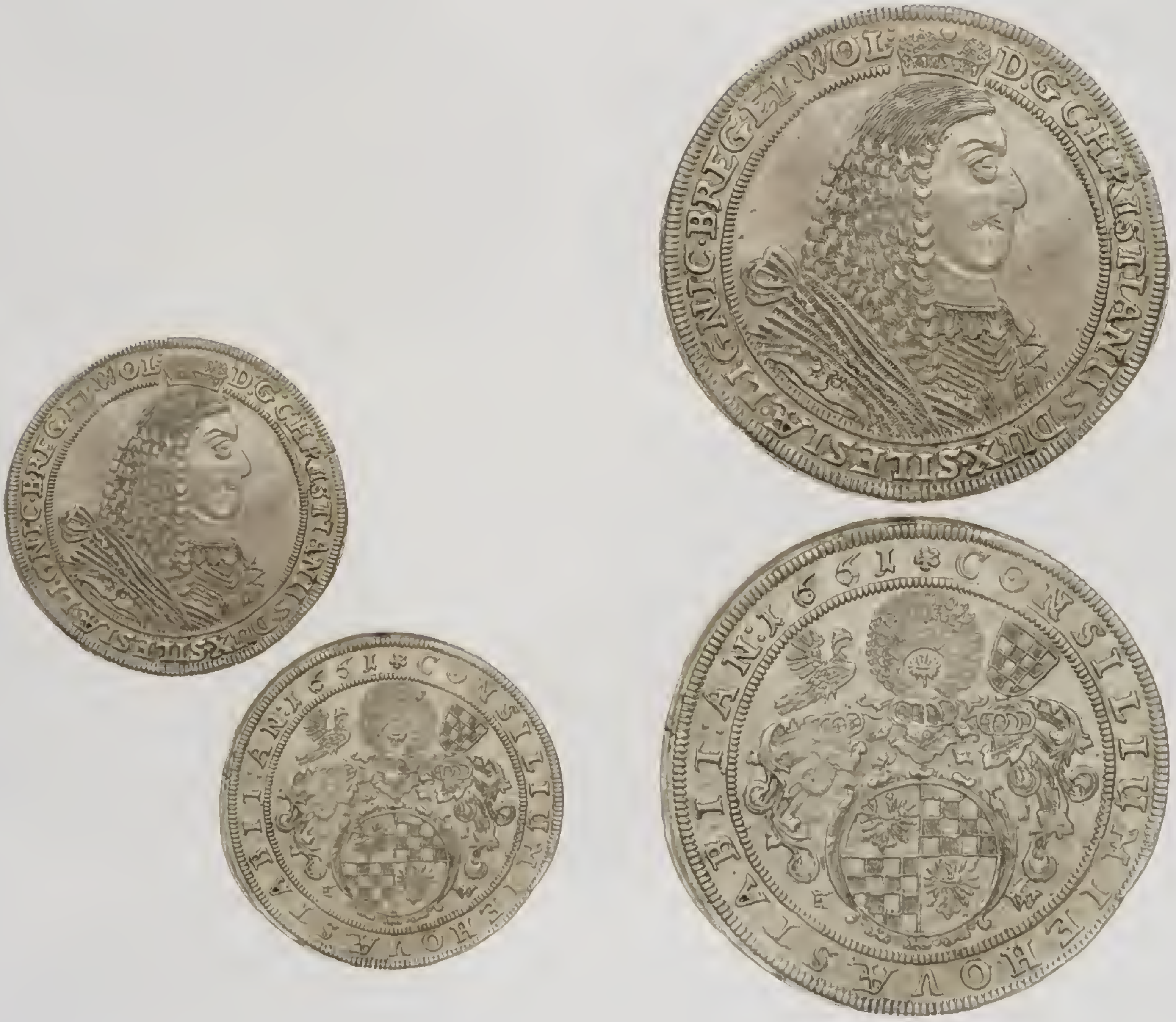


695

German States - Silesia-Liegnitz-Brieg. Ducat, 1660. Fr-3202; Saurma-Jeltsch-Pl XXII,#137 (silver). 3.45 grams. 22.17 mm. Georg III, 1639-1664. Obv. Crown above portriat right within beaded circle. Leg: D:G.GEORGIUS.DUX. SIL.LIGN. & BREG: Reverse Arms with three helmets within beaded circle. Leg: SORS.MEA ADO - MINO AN:1660. Rare. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Georg was technically the duke of Brieg but not Liegnitz. That did not stop him from claiming title to both duchies on the coin. An exceptional example of this rare type.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

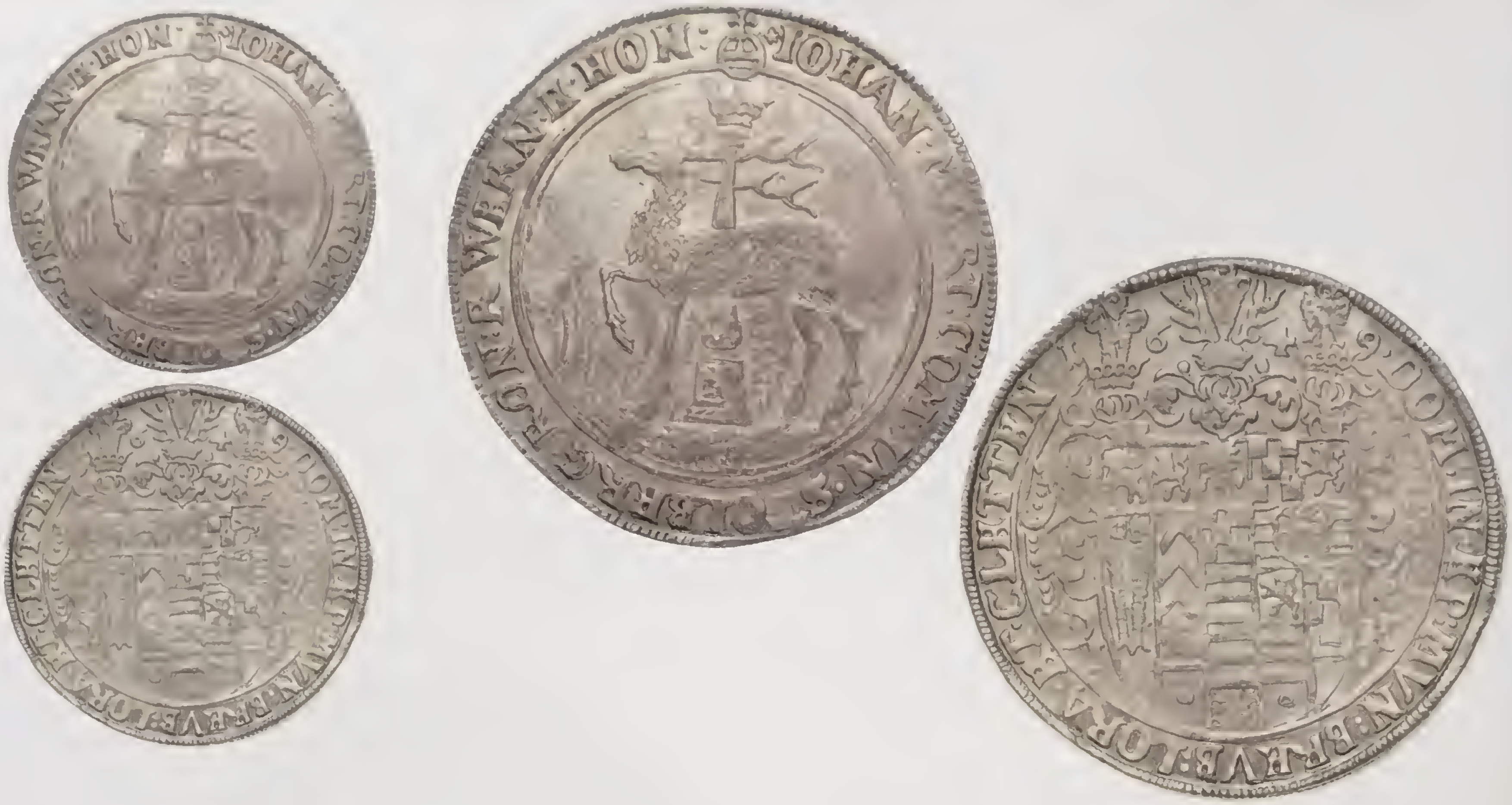
(*).



696

German States — Silesia-Liegnitz-Brieg. Taler, 1661. Dav-7740; F-S-1903. Christian of Wohlau, 1639-1673. Crown over bust right. Reverse: Helmeted arms with "E W" (for Wardein Elias Weiss) below. Struck evenly on a broad flan, with great detail in the portrait which features a tiny crown upon the boldly engraved portrait. Elegant multi-hued silvery greenish gray toning. Rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

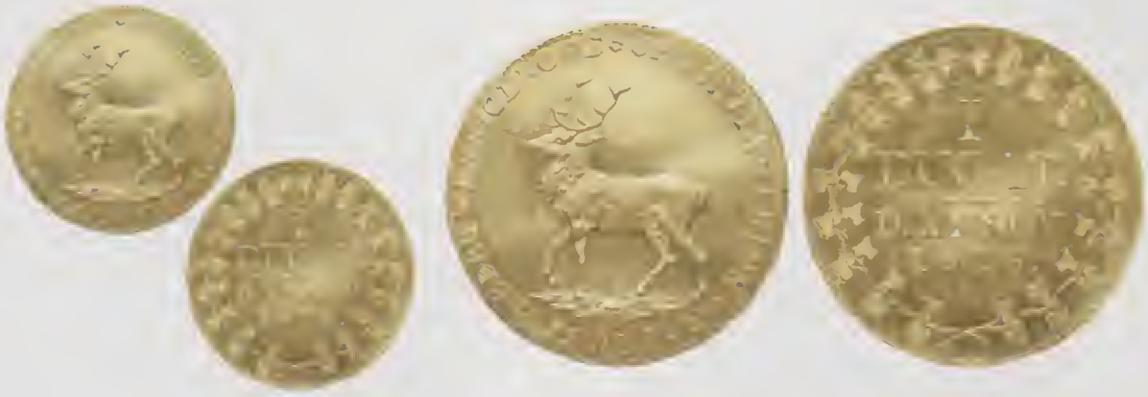


697

German States — Stolberg. Taler, 1649. Dav-7786; Slg.Frieder-668. Johann Martin, 1638-1669. Orb, stag left against a pillar. Reverse: Helmeted arms. Sharply struck with considerable original mint luster and fabulous blue iridescent toning. Very rare in this condition. **NGC graded MS-63.**

This county, located in the mineral-rich Harz Mountains of central Germany, is said to have been founded by a 6th-century Italian nobleman, Otto Colonna, and in obeisance to the founder a column (colonna) is regularly incorporated into the clan's emblem seen on these coins.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

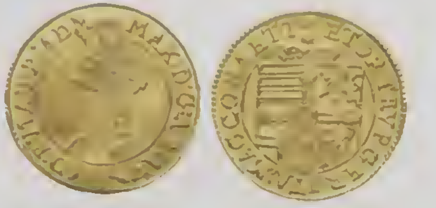


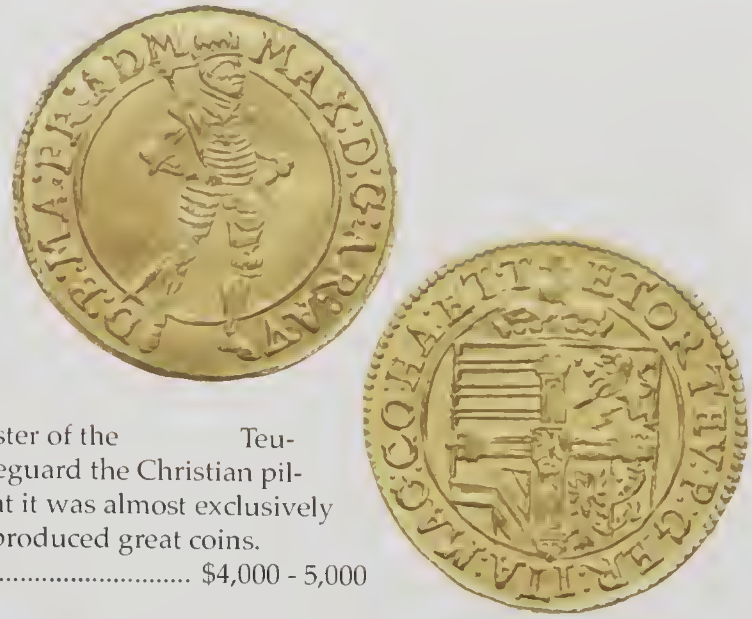
698

German States — Stolberg-Wernigerode. Ducat, 1818. Fr-3363; Cr-25. Christian Friedrich, 1778-1824. Stag left. Reverse: Value and date in wreath. Struck to commemorate the golden wedding anniversary. Flan slightly wavy, light contact marks and scuff as illustrated, but sharply struck and highly lustrous. Rare. **NGC graded MS-62 Prooflike.**

Stolberg-Wernigerode is the second main branch of the Stolberg line. A formal division of lands between the Stolberg-Stolberg and Wernigerode branches occurred in 1645, but it is only the Wernigerode line that continued to strike coins after 1800. Their trade coin, the gold Ducat, was struck in single denomination size only, and then very sporadically from 1661 to 1824. The above coin is typical of its type, although this is more of a commemorative piece, with **only 308 examples struck.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Mint State Teutonic Order Ducat



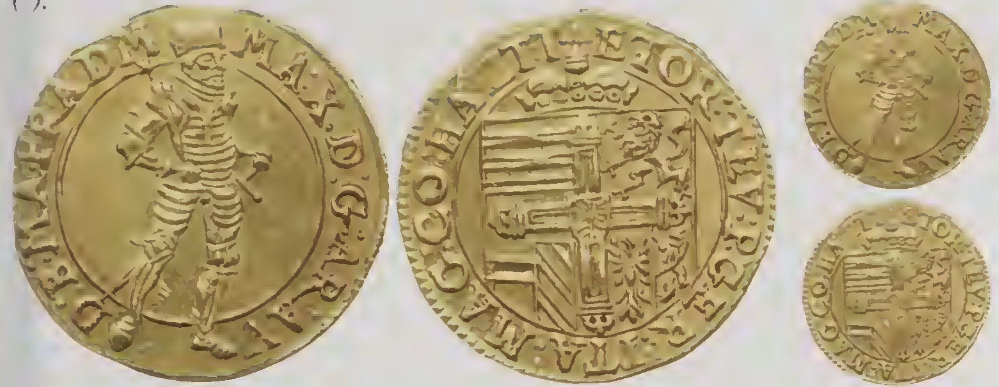


699

German States - Teutonic Order. Ducat, ND. Fr-3379. 3.46 grams. 21.73 mm. Maximilian of Austria, 1590-1618. Obv. Archduke standing right; left hand on sword hilt and right hand on scepter. Leg: MAX:D:G:AR:AV - D:B:MA:PR.ADM Reverse Crowned complex arms on shield. Leg: Orb+ ETOR:TEV:P:GER:ITA:MAG:CO:HA:ET:T A lovely well struck, mint fresh coin. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Maximilian was both Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and Grandmaster of the Teutonic Order. The Teutonic Order was founded during the Crusades to safeguard the Christian pilgrims visiting the Holy Land. It was different from the other orders in that it was almost exclusively German. Already in the 16th century the order was in decline. Yet it still produced great coins.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

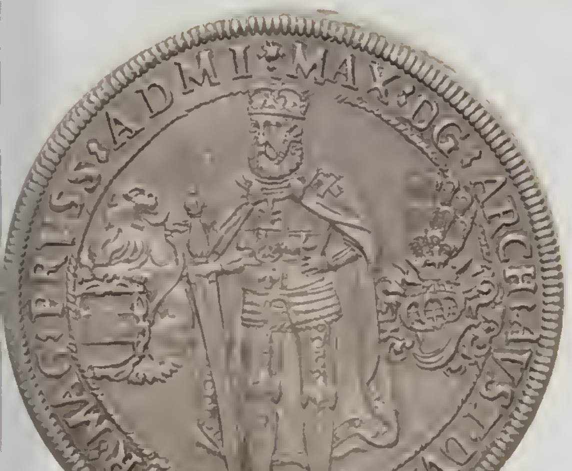
(*).

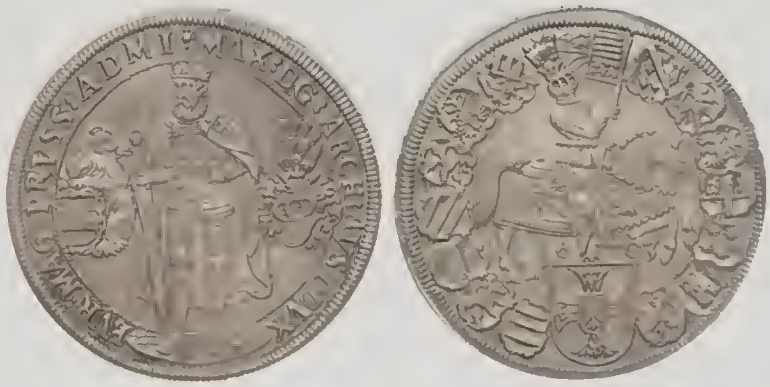


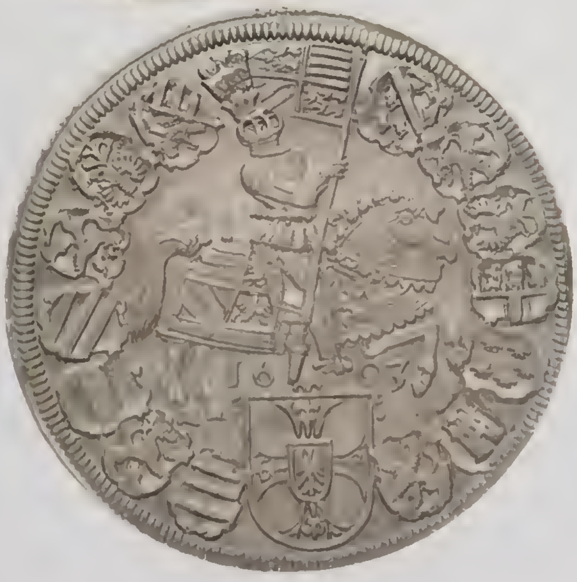
700

German States - Teutonic Order. Ducat, ND. Fr-3379. 3.48 grams. 21.25 mm. Maximilian of Austria, 1590-1618. Obv. Archduke standing right; left hand on sword hilt and right hand on scepter. Leg: MAX:D:G:AR:AV - D:B:MA:PR.ADM Reverse Crowned complex arms on shield. Leg: Orb+ ETOR:TEV:P:GER:I TA:MAG:CO:HA:ET:T. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000

(*).







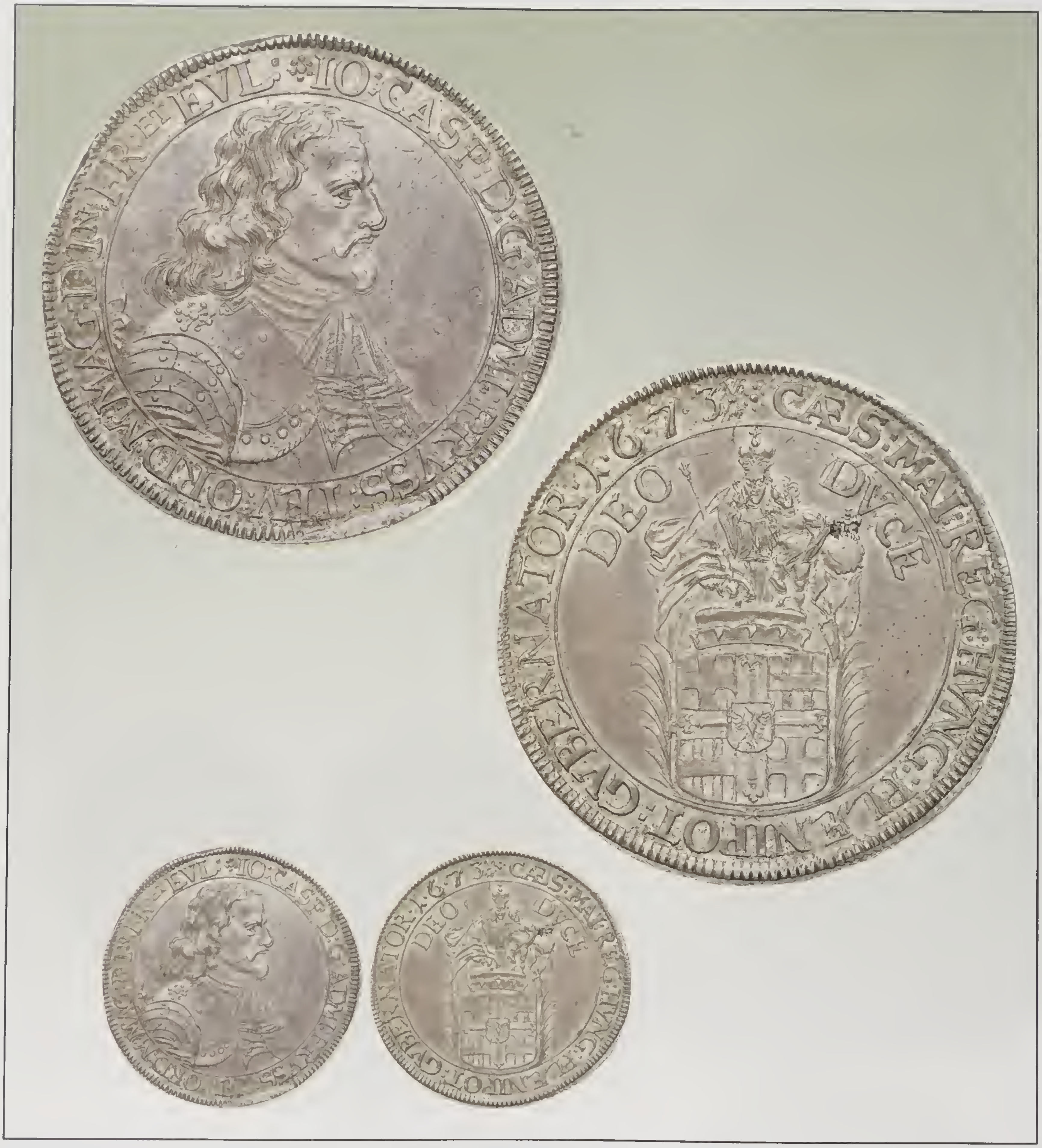
701

German States — Teutonic Order. Taler, 1603 (Hall). Dav-5848; Dudik-187b. Maximilian of Austria, 1588-1618. Emperor standing. Reverse: Emperor on horseback. Beautifully toned in shades of deep lilac blue and mauve, also sharply impressed on a broad flan, thus truly exceptional. **NGC graded MS-65.**

The Teutonic Order was a military order of medieval origin, modeled on the Hospitallers of St. John. The origin dates to the Third Crusade, in 1190, under the walls of besieged Accon (Acre) in Palestine, where German pilgrims from Lubeck and Bremen with the Duke of Holstein had set up a temporary hospital (a tent actually) to care for the sick and wounded of their country. After the capture of Acre, the hospital was permanently established in the city with the aid of Frederick of Swabia, leader of the German Crusade. The Order of Teutonic Knights was founded, taking its place with the two other orders of Jerusalem, the Hospitallers and the Templars. The members were nobles and knights who took monastic vows of poverty and chastity. This classic taler captures the emblematic majesty of the order.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 1,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare 1673 2 Talers

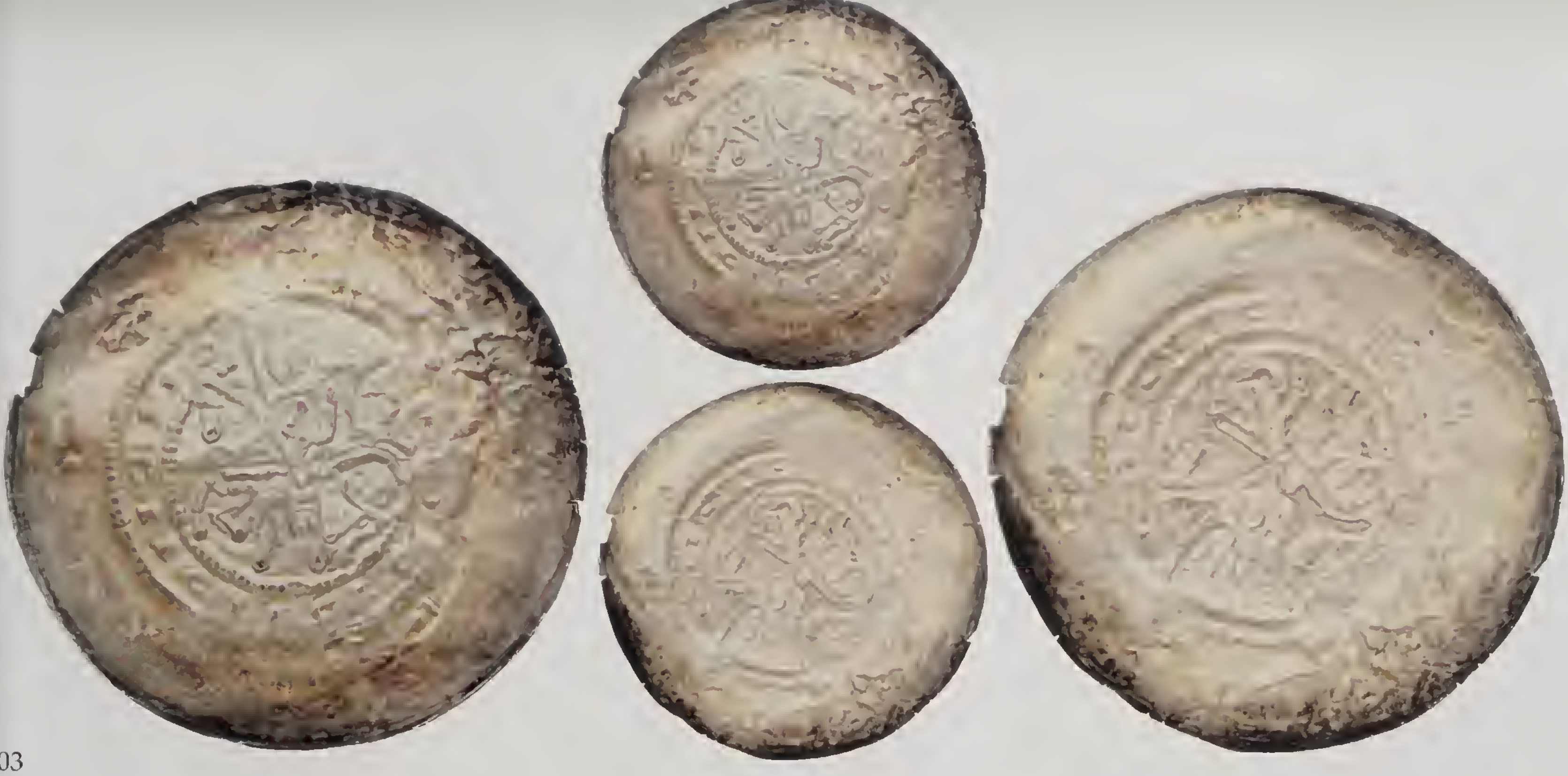

EVL: IO: CAS: P: D: G: ADM: PRVSS: LEV: ORD: M: MAG: P: IN: ... R: ET
1673 CAES: MAR: REG: HVNG: PL: ENIPOT: GVBERNATOR:
DEO DVCE

702

German States — Teutonic Order. 2 Talers, 1673. Dav-5860. 57.5 grams, 44.5mm. Johann Kaspar II von Ampringen, 1664-1684. Bearded and cuirassed bust right. Reverse: Madonna and child, crowned and holding scepter and globus cruciger, above crowned arms with DEO - DVCE separting. Very bold strike for issue, with with some minor doubling — seen mostly along one axis. Fine original, old gray toning. Handsome portrait. Very rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**

The Madonna and child motif is found on many different coins. Hungary and Bavaria probably used this design the most. It is indicative of how important the Virgin Mary was in late medieval and Renaissance Catholicism.

Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

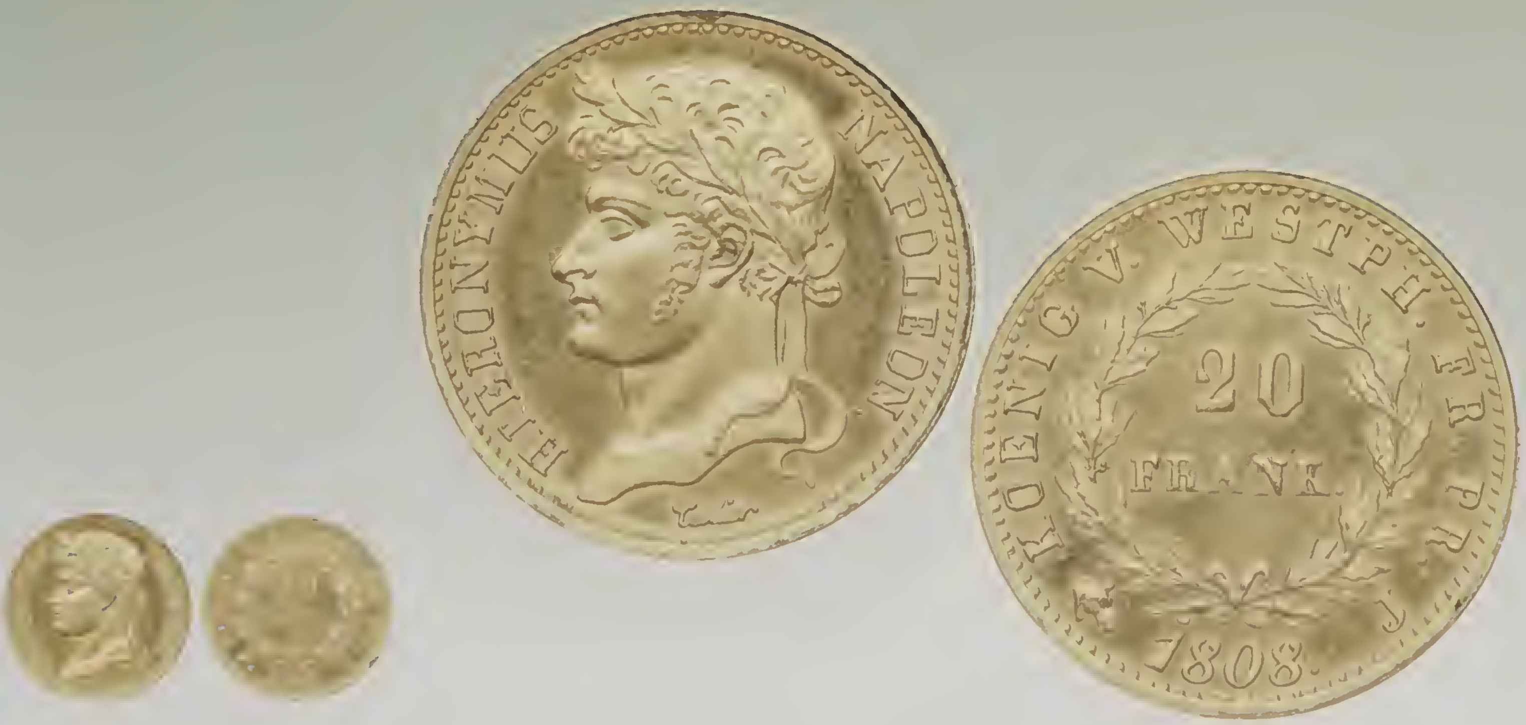


703

German States — Thuringen. Bracteate / Ritterbrakteat, ND. Cf. Peus Bonhoff Sale 293, lot 1334. 0.49 grams. Hermann I, 1190-1217. The Count fully armored on similarly accoutered horse left, holding spear and triangular shield with blazon; within inscribed (?) double-beaded border. Reverse: Incuse of obverse. A better strike, and remarkably free of the usual creases and crinkles seen on these fragile coins. A few minor edge cracks, with negligible loss at 9 o'clock. Beautiful old iridescent bull's-eye toning — darkest at edges, lightest at center; the reverse mostly with light toning (Too large for holder). **NGC graded Uncirculated.**

The primitive bracteates, with their striking weaknesses, are an excellent indication of the deterioration of the technology of medieval Europe. Here is an exceptional representation of the type.
Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

Gem Proof 1808 Gold 20 Franken



704

German States — Westphalia. Proof 20 Franken, 1808-J (Paris). Fr-3517; Schl.-893; J-39a; C-33. 6.44 grams. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, 1807-1813. Laureate bust left. Reverse: Value within wreath; horse-head symbol. Plain edge. Fully struck, some faint scattered hairlines. An exceptional specimen, and very rare. **NGC graded Proof 65.**
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

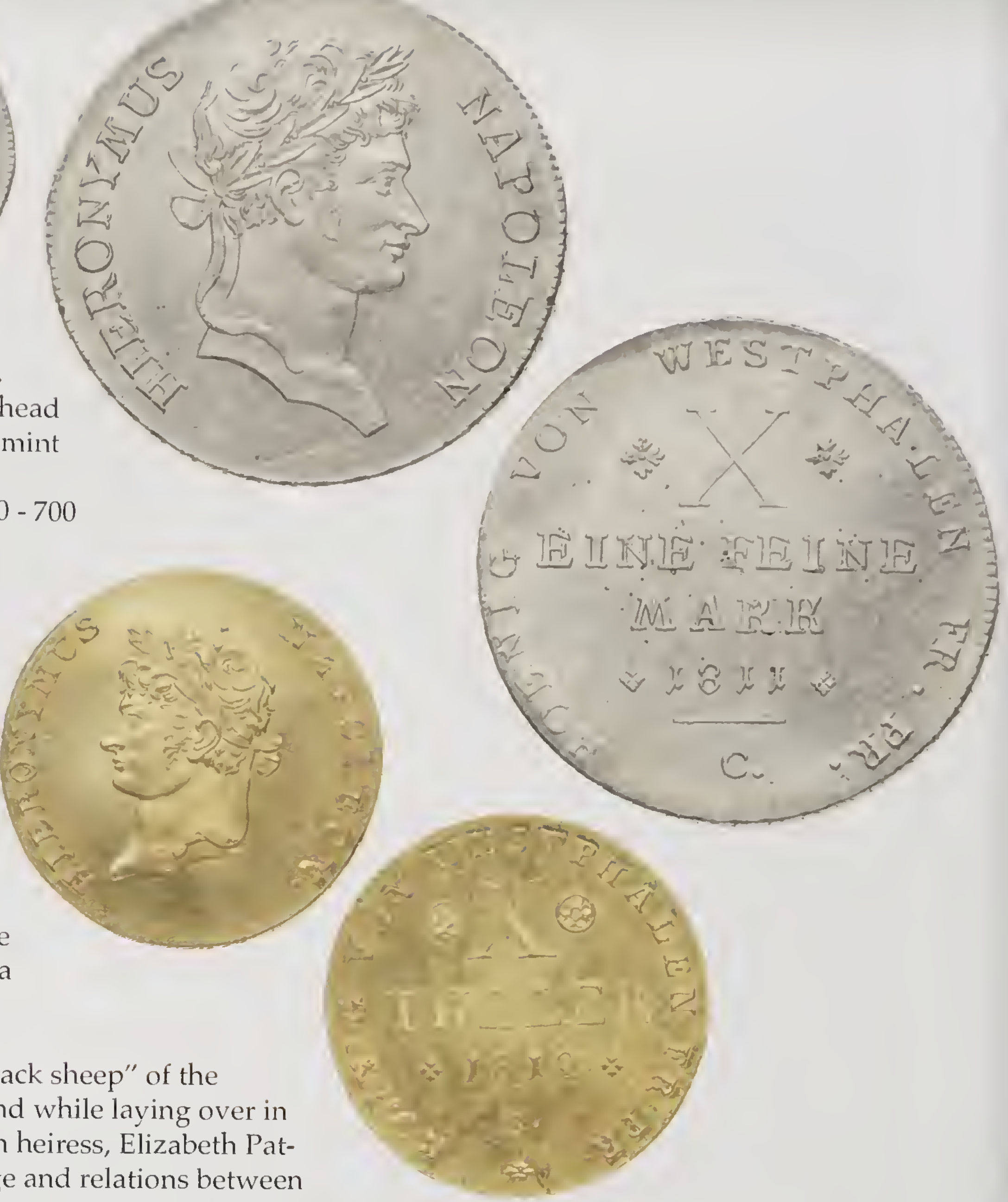
*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 129.*

705

German States — Westphalia. Taler, 1811-C (Cassel). Dav-933; Cr-20a; Th-413. Jerome Napoleon. Laureate head right. Reverse: Value and date. Considerable original mint luster. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $600 - 700

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

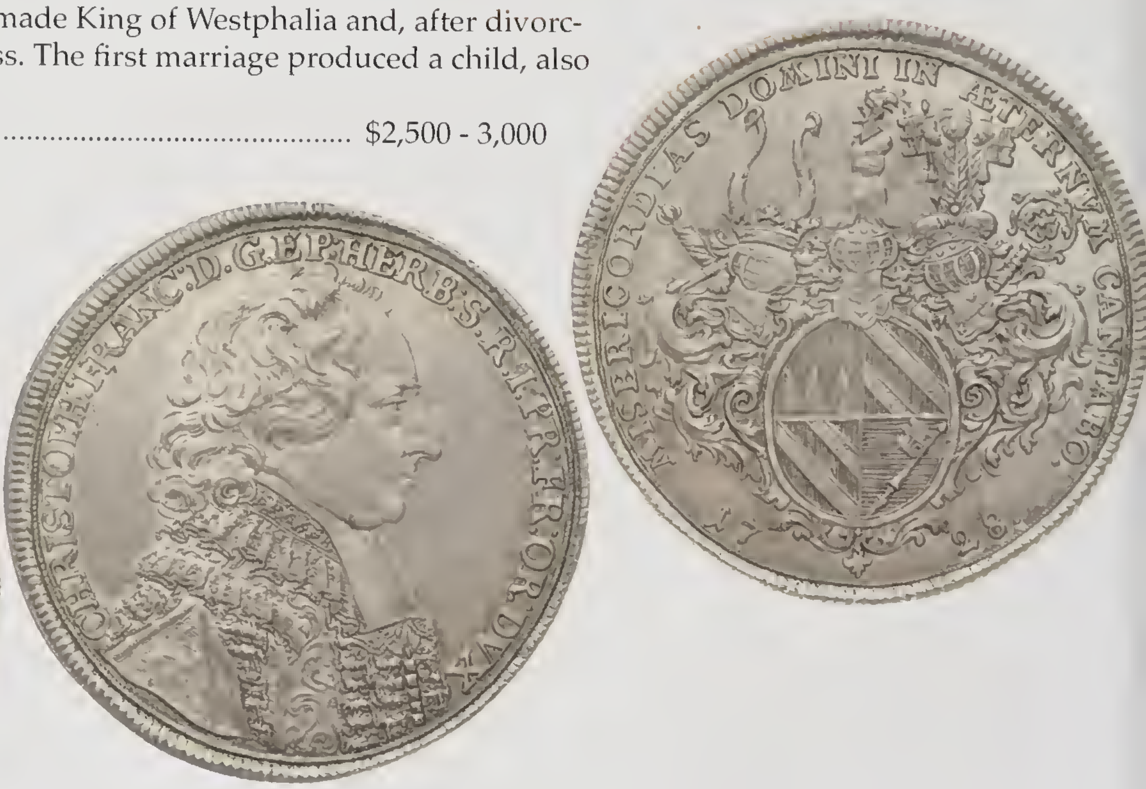


706

German States — Westphalia. 10 Taler, 1812-B. Fr-3513; Schl.-883. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, 1807-1813. Laureate bust left. Reverse: Value. Faintly toned with reddish hues, a lovely specimen. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Jerome, the younger brother, was one of the interesting "black sheep" of the Napoleon clan. He began his military career in the navy, and while laying over in America he met and fell in love with and wed an American heiress, Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore. Napoleon was furious at their marriage and relations between the two brothers soured for some time. In 1806, when made a vice-admiral, Jerome repaired his relationship with Napoleon and joined him as a divisional commander of the Bavarian forces of the Grande Armee. In 1807, he was made King of Westphalia and, after divorcing his American wife, married a Wurttemburg princess. The first marriage produced a child, also named Jerome Napoleon.

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000



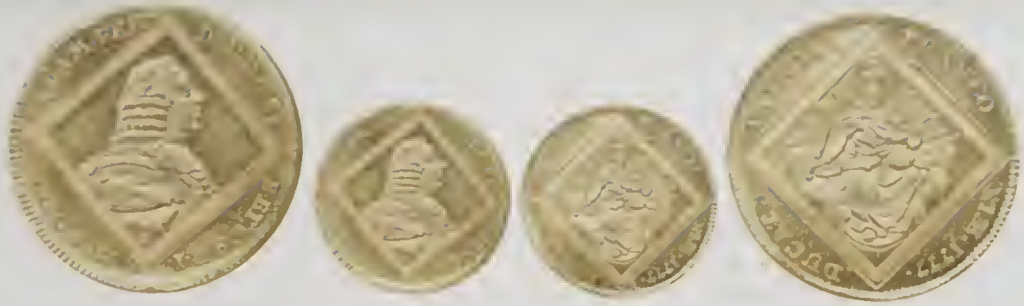
707

German States — Würzburg. Taler, 1728. Dav-2886; Helm-599; Pil-1134; KM-283. Christoph Franz von Hutten, 1724-1729. Bust right. Reverse: Helmeted arms with divided date below. Imaginatively engraved in elegant style. Reflective fields with lovely old gray toning. Rare. **NGC graded MS-64.**

This important bishopric, located in Franconia, obtained minting rights in the 11th century. Their coining was of long duration, extensive and varied. Apparently the Talers were the largest of their silver, and seldom struck.

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



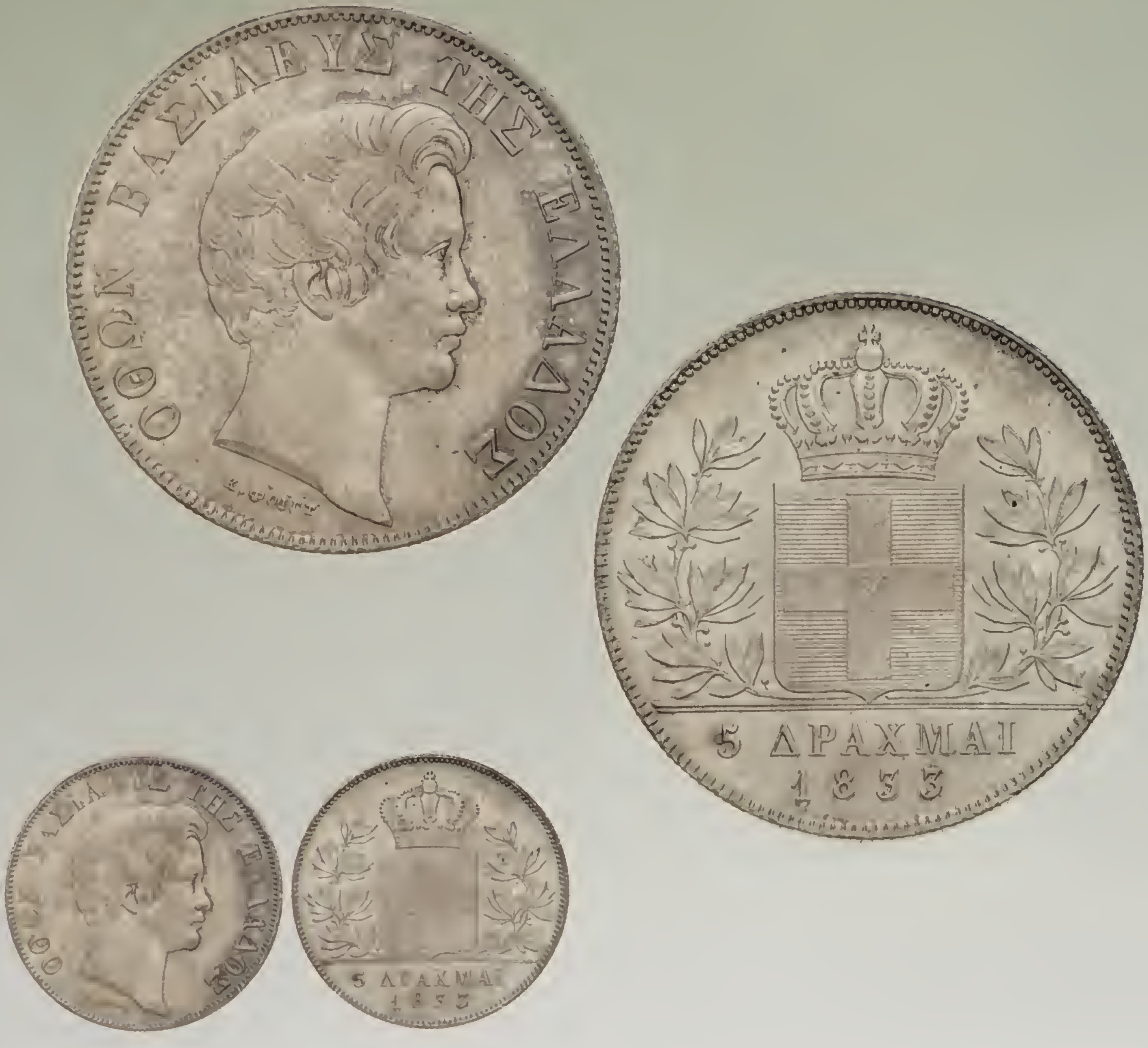
708

German States — Würzburg. Ducat, 1777. Fr-3725; KM-409. Adam Friedrich. Bust in square. Reverse: Madonna in square. Deeply engraved and sharply struck, with reflective fields offset by the beautiful central engraving and the high rims. A classic image in nearly pure gold of the late 18th century. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

Greece

Fabulous Mint State 1833 5 Drachmai



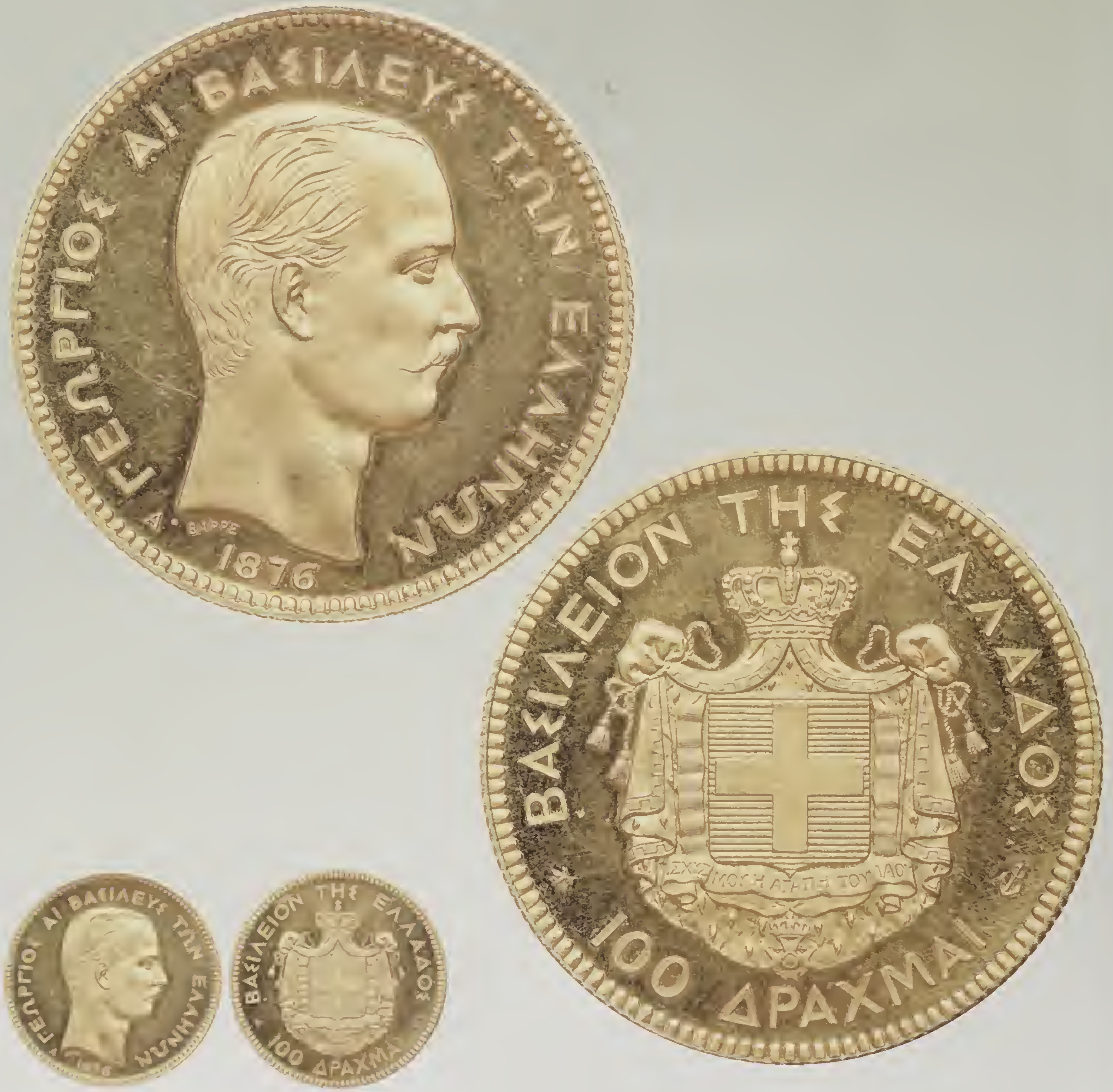
709

Greece. 5 Drachmai, 1833-A (Paris). KM-20; Dav-115. 22.56 grams. Otto, 1832-1862. Bare head right. Reverse: Crowned arms within wreath. Lovely iridescent and steel-gray toning. Rare this nice. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Otto was the second son of King Ludwig I of Bavaria. While the elder son, Maximilian, ascended to the Bavarian throne, Otto became the first king of modern Greece. His intentions were honorable, but he had compromised himself politically and had to obey the great powers of Europe who had placed him on the throne. When he didn't attack the Ottoman Empire, his nation's arch-enemy, he lost the support of the Greek people and was deposed. As a symbol of modern democratic force in Greece, this coin has few equals.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Extremely Rare Proof 100 Drachmai of 1876



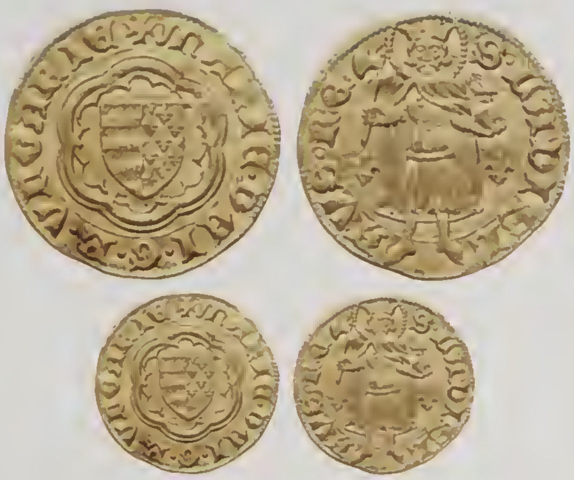
710

Greece. 100 Drachmai, 1876-A (Paris). Fr-13; Divo-44; Schl.-4. 32.24 grams. George I, 1863-1913. Bare head right. Reverse: Crowned and manteled arms of the Kingdom of Greece, with badge of the Order of the Saviour below. Sharp, velvety cameo devices on reflective fields. Faint cabinet hairlines in the fields; nevertheless, the consensus remains on this piece as being the finest example to appear on the market in approximately the last 30 years, with a lovely golden tone to the metal. Of the highest rarity, with **only 76 specimens struck. NGC graded Proof 64.**

George, younger brother of King Frederick VIII of Denmark, then known as Vilhelm, was not the first choice of the Greek people to assume the throne, but the Great Powers, and especially Queen Victoria of Britain, lobbied for his selection. He learned Greek, tried to be accessable to the people, but still he was assassinated. He did rule almost fifty years, and here we view his portrait in his middle years, looking quite regal.
Estimated Value .... $100,000 - 120,000

An About Uncirculated example sold in 2003 at Swiss Bank Corp.'s auction for $46,000; Illustrated in **Money of The World**, *coin 131.*

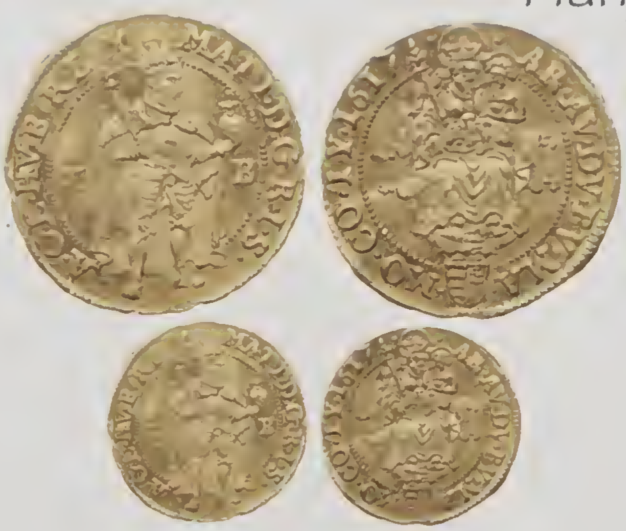
Hungary



711

Hungary. Goldgulden, ND. Fr-8; Huz-564; Pohl-C2-2. Kaschau mint. 3.54 grams. 20.8 mm. Maria, 1382-1387. Obv: + MARIE. DEI.G.R. UN GARIE around hexafoil, with conjoined Hungarian and Anjou arms. Reverse S. LADISLAUS, standing holding battle ax out in right hand and orb in left. Mintmark, two fleurs de lis. Rare this nice. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,500

(*).



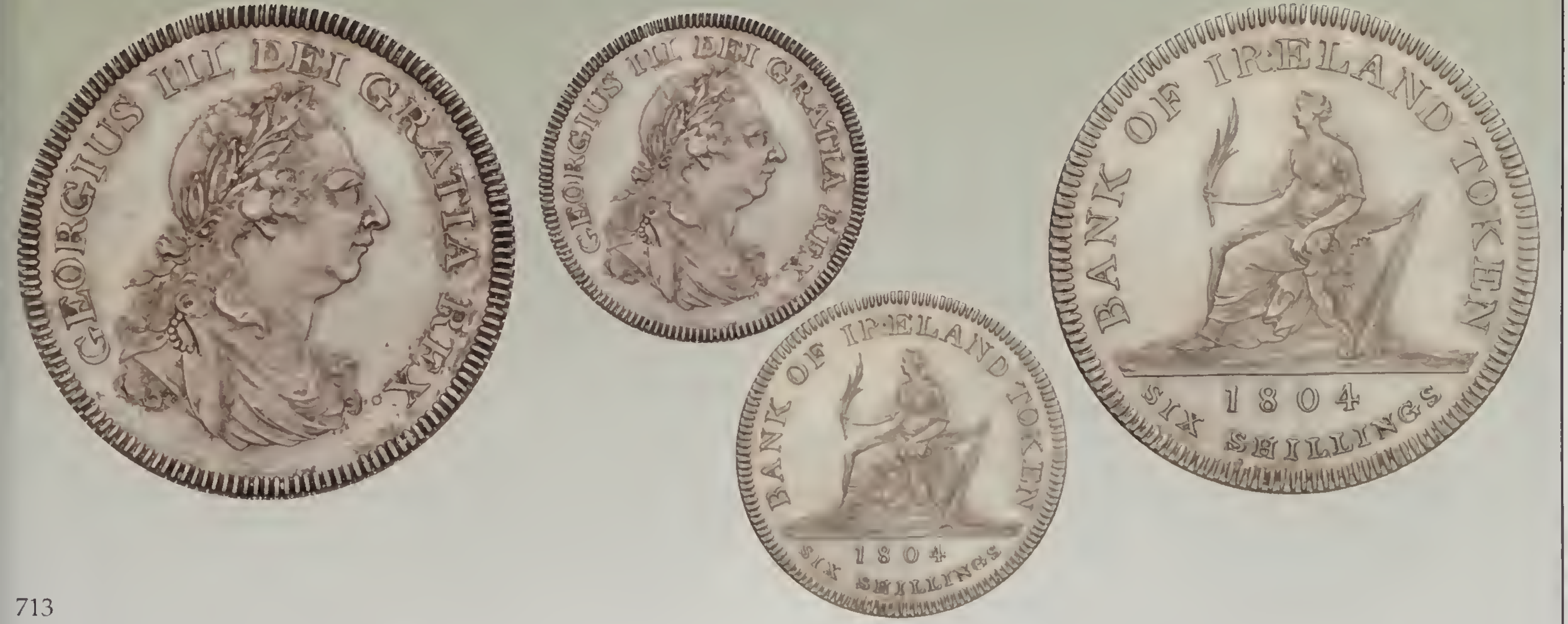
712

Hungary. Ducat, 1617. Fr-81var; KM-42. Kremnitz mint. 3.48 grams. 22.9 mm. Matthias II, 1608-1619. Standing, crowned and armored monarch, open robe, with orb and cross in left hand; and scepter in right hand, K-B in field. Leg: MATT.D.G.R.I.S —A.HV.B.REX. Reverse Seated madonna holding Christ child, breaking legend. AR.AV.DV.BV.MA (shield) MO.CO.TYR.1617. Lustrous. Rare variety. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

(*).

Ireland

Gem Proof 1804 Bank Dollar



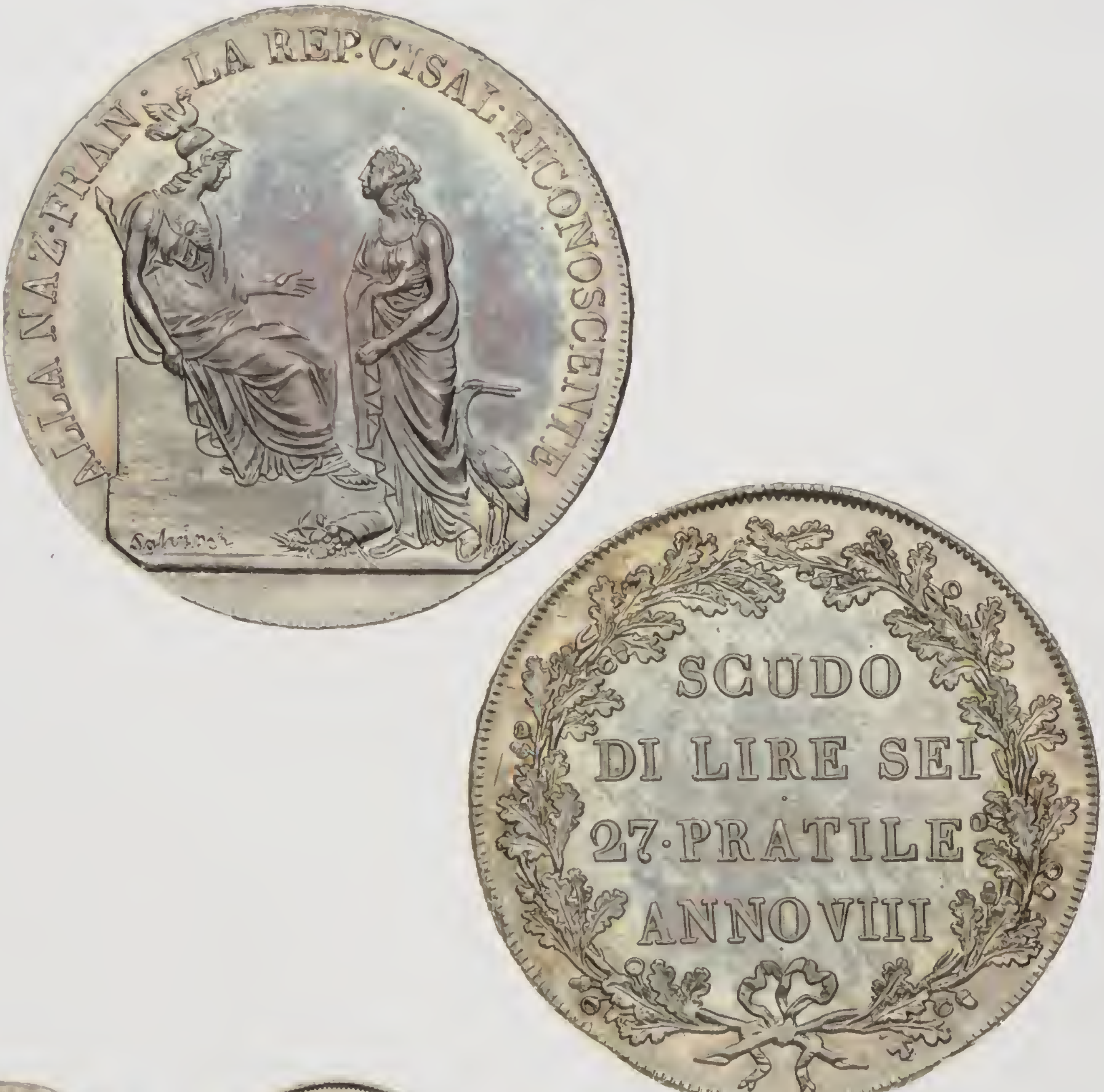
713

Ireland. Six Shillings - Bank Dollar, 1804. Dav-101; KM-Tn1. Plain edge. George III. Bust right. *Reverse*: Britannica with shield seated. Sharply struck with deep mirror fields and very attractive, medium multi-colored iridescent toning, a nice blend of blue, gold and violet. **NGC graded Proof 65.**

During the 18th century, Britain's continuing conflicts with France and Spain seriously impinged on the flow of silver, mostly in the form of Mexican and Peruvian dollars (8 reales), into the country. This silver famine was reversed by the end of the century when the foreign dollars once more poured into Britain, but their price was too high for them to be recoined along English monetary standards, so they were allowed to circulate as they were, some being countermarked at a revalued rate. These accumulated in the Bank of England vaults, where they were being held as bullion. By 1797 the Crown saw fit to initiate its own counterstamping program, marking Spanish 8 reales at an official rate of 4 shillings, 9 pence. In 1804 the Bank of England was authorized to overstrike the Spanish dollars, giving them a rate of 5 shillings. In Ireland a similar scenario played out: the dollars were planed down, reducing the weight by nearly one gram, then restruck with a value of 6 shillings. Few ever survived these ravages in any condition remotely close to that of the present, magnificent coin, which as a proof was obviously specially made to be saved.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,400

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 141.*

Spectacular Cisapline Scudo

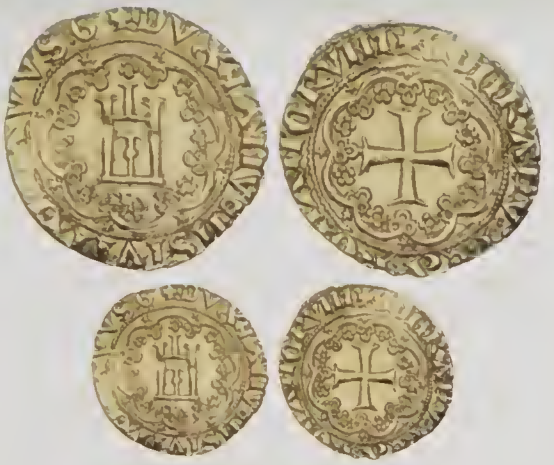

ALLA NAZ·FRAN: LA REP·CISAL·RICONOSCENTE
Salwirsi
SCUDO
DI LIRE SEI
27·PRATILE
ANNO VIII

ALLA NAZ·FRAN: LA REP·CISAL·RICONOSCENTE
SCUDO
DI LIRE SEI
27·PRATILE
ANNO VIII

714
Italian States — Cisalpine Republic. Silver Scudo of 6 Lire, Anno VIII (1800). Dav-199; Cr-2. Seated and standing figures representing France and the Cisalpine. Reverse: Value and date within wreath. Beautiful deep, multi-hued blue and gold iridescent toning, combined with a magnificent strike. Splendid eye appeal. A charming, rare and historic coin. **NGC graded MS-67.**

The Cisalpine Republic was established by Napoleon to control northern Italy. Although technically independent, it was effectively little more than a client state of France. Its goal was to unite all Italian speaking regions into one nation. This totally alienated Switzerland with its Italian speaking south. Fortunately for Switzerland, the Cisalpine Republic only lasted until 1802. Here is one of the finest known examples of this exotic, short-lived issue.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000

*Ex Irving Goodman Collection; Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 122.*



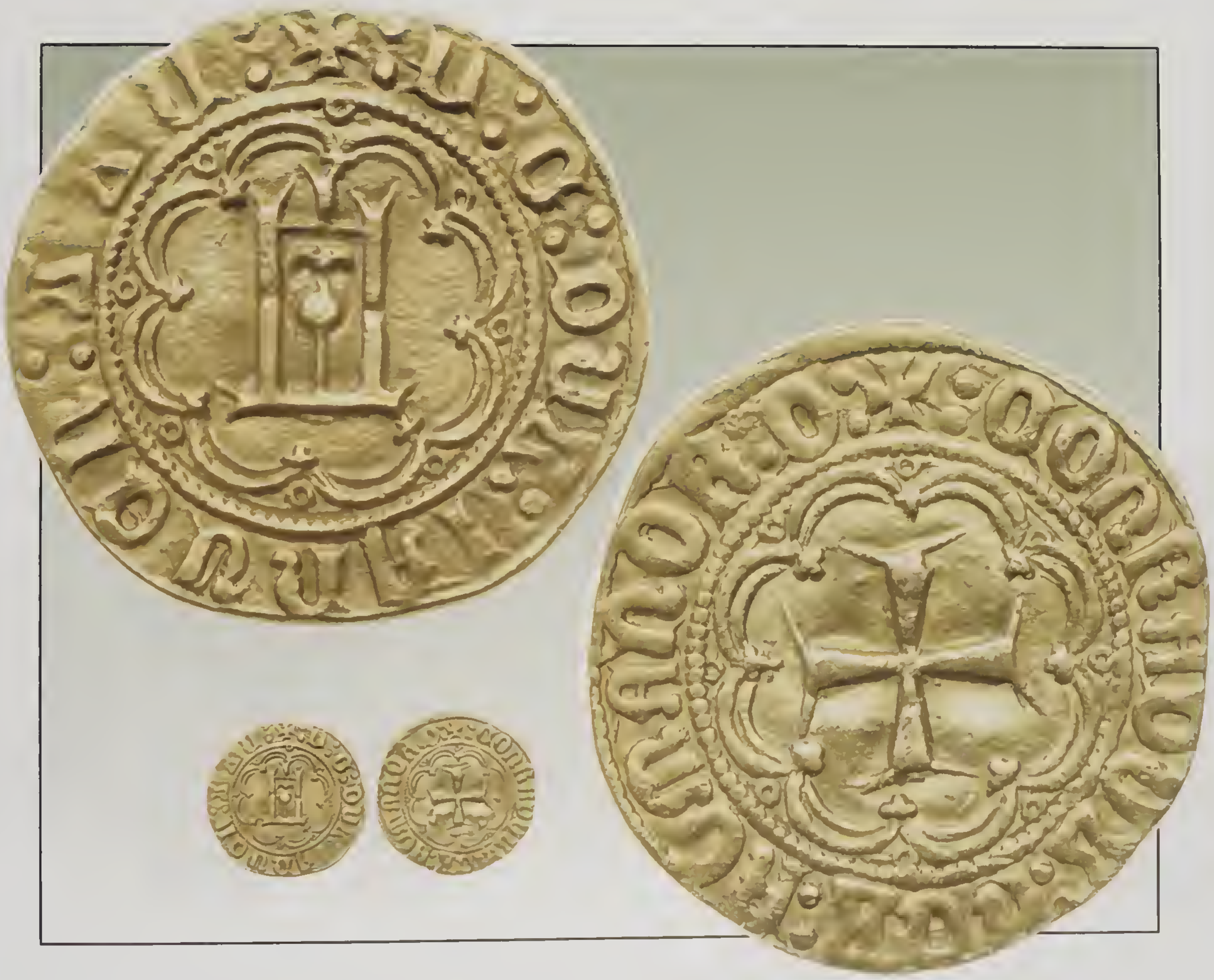
715

Italian States - Genoa. Genovino, ND. Fr-354. 3.54 grams. Simone Boccanegra, 1339-1344 and 1356-1363. Obv. Castle within an ornate border. Reverse Cross pattee within floral decorations around cross all within octafoil. Leg: +CONRADUS: REX: ROMANORUN. Lightly cleaned.**Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value .... $800 - 1,000

(*).

Very Rare LudovicoI Campofregoso Ducat



716

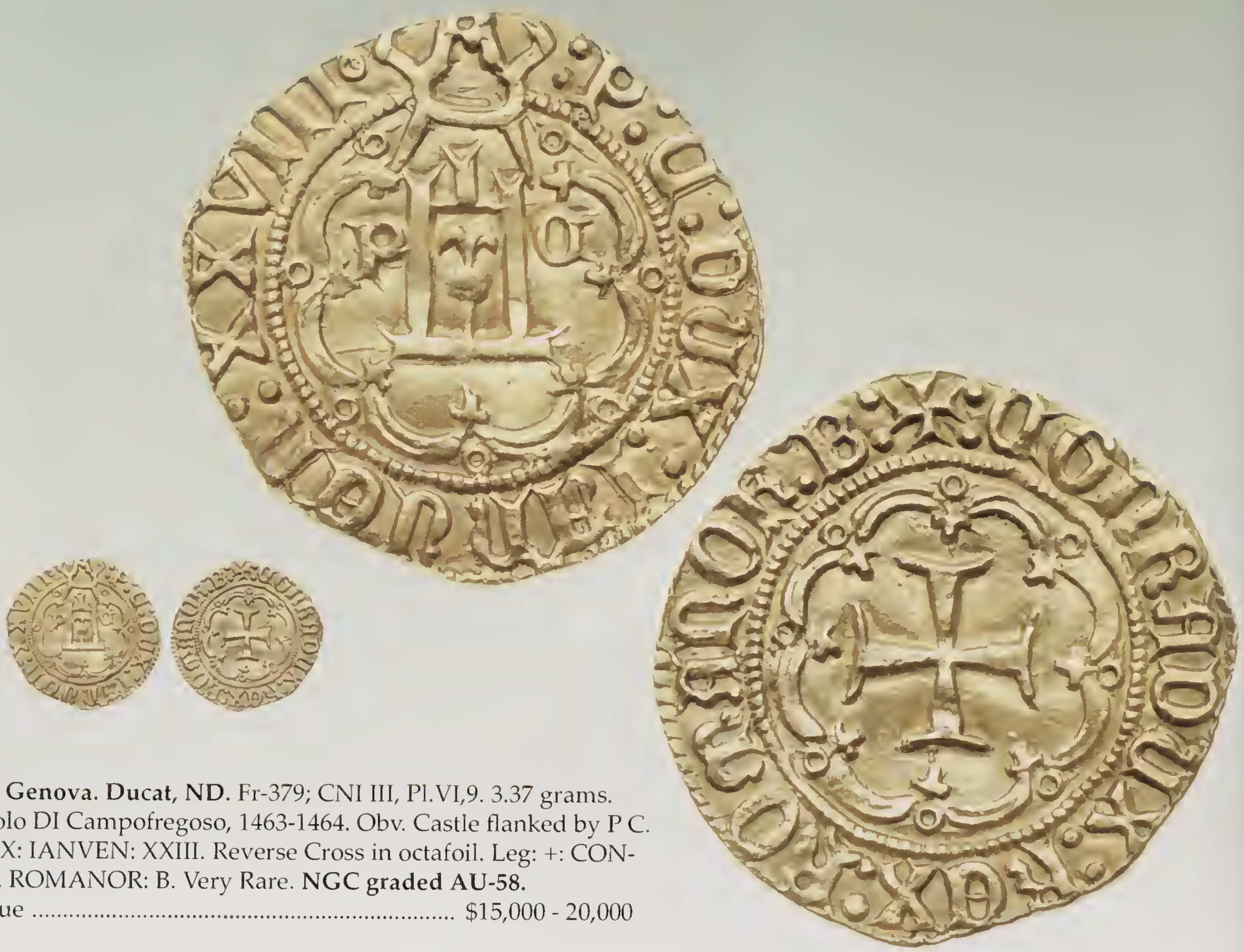
Italian State - Genova. Ducat, ND. Fr-375; CNI-III,Pl.VI,7. 3.43 grams. 20.42 mm. Ludovico DI Campofregoso Doge XXVII, 1447-1450 and 1461-1462. Obv. Castle within floral decorations. Leg: +:L: C: DVX: IANVEN: XXVII.: Reverse Cross pattee within floral decorations. Leg: + : CONRADVX: REX: ROMANOR: A (A in D): Very Rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

This ducat is one of the great rarities of this sale. The doges were theoretically chosen from the general populace, but were effectively chosen from a few wealthy families. In fact, two families, the Adornos, and Fregosos dominated the elections.

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

(*).

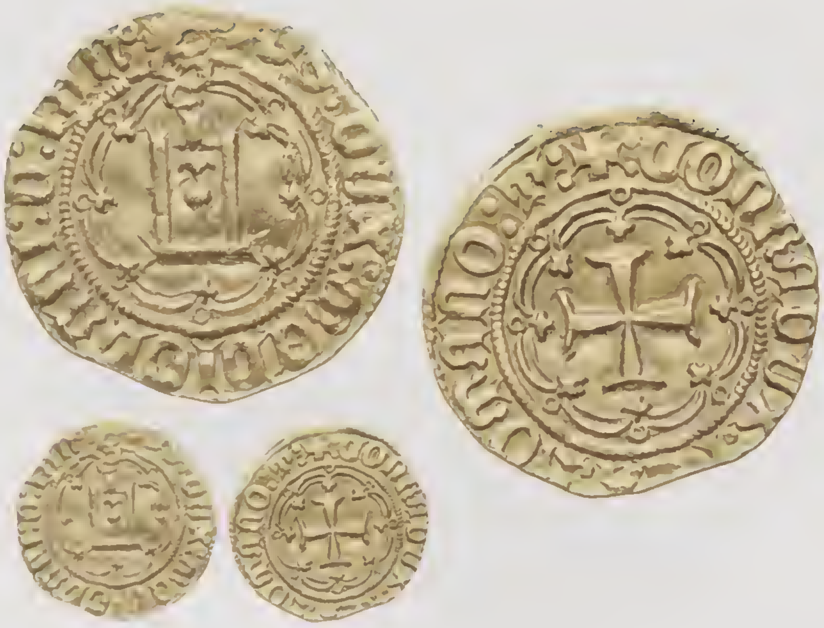
Very Rare Paolo DI Campofregoso Ducat



717

Italian State - Genova. Ducat, ND. Fr-379; CNI III, Pl.VI,9. 3.37 grams. 20.43 mm. Paolo DI Campofregoso, 1463-1464. Obv. Castle flanked by P C. Leg: :P :C :DVX: IANVEN: XXIII. Reverse Cross in octafoil. Leg: +: CONRADVX. REX. ROMANOR: B. Very Rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

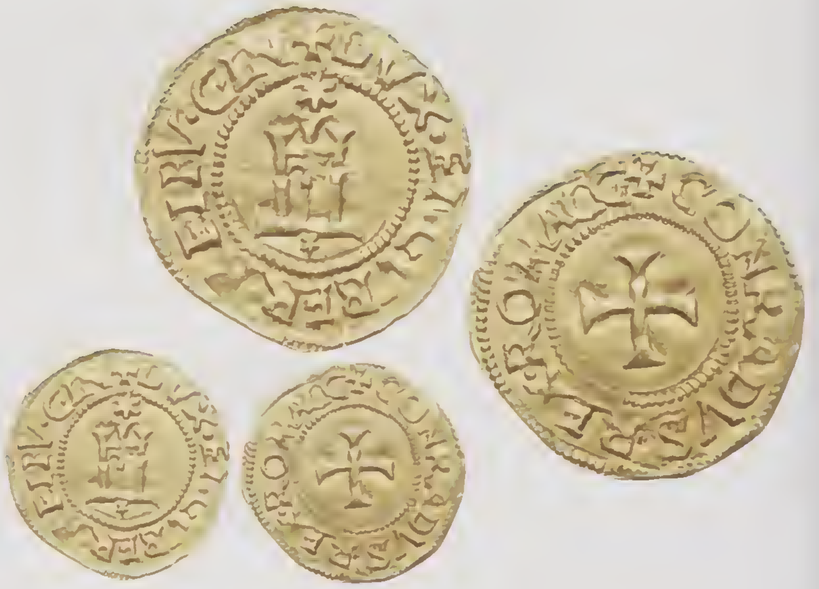
(*).



718

Italian State - Genova. Ducat, ND. Fr-381; CNI-III, Pl.VI,6. 3.45 grams. 20.73 mm. Francesco I Sforza Duca DI Milano, Signore DI Genova, 1464-1466. Obv. Castle gate within beaded inner circle. Leg: F: S: DVX: MEDIOLANI: D: IAN Reverse Cross within octofoil. Leg: + :CONRADVX: REX: ROMANO: T: **NGC graded AU-55.** Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan, occupied Genoa at the end of his long and tumultuous reign. His rule was shortlived, so his coins are very scarce.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

(*).

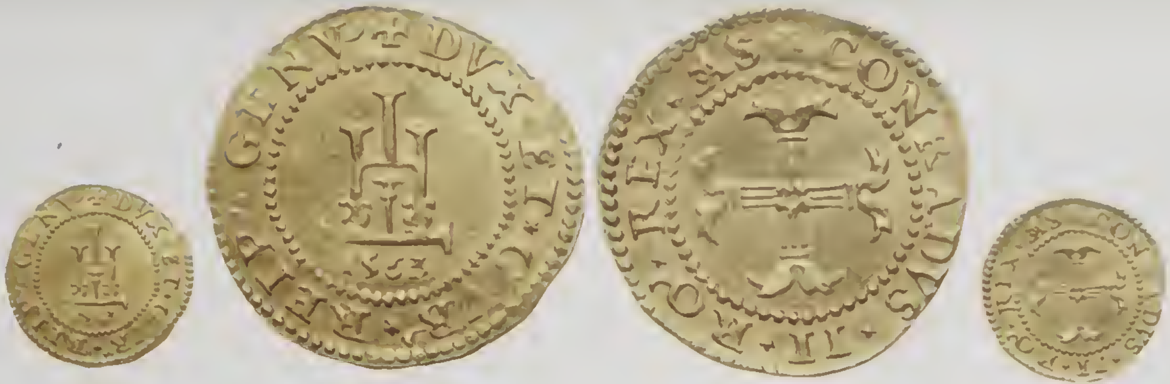


719

Italian State - Genova. Scudi d'oro, ND. Fr-412; CNI III, 206. 3.36 grams. 23.09 mm. The Biennial Dogees, 1528-1797. CG, magistrate (1528-1541). Obv. Castle. Leg: + DVX. ET.GVBER.REIPV.GEN. Reverse Cross pattee. Leg: + CONRADVS. REX.ROMA.CG. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Starting in 1528, Andrea Doria enacted the reform allowing the doges to rule for only two years. From then on, the rulership in Genoa was known as the biennial doges. The coins are mostly distinguished by the magistrate's initials.
Estimated Value .... $1,200 - 1,500

(*).



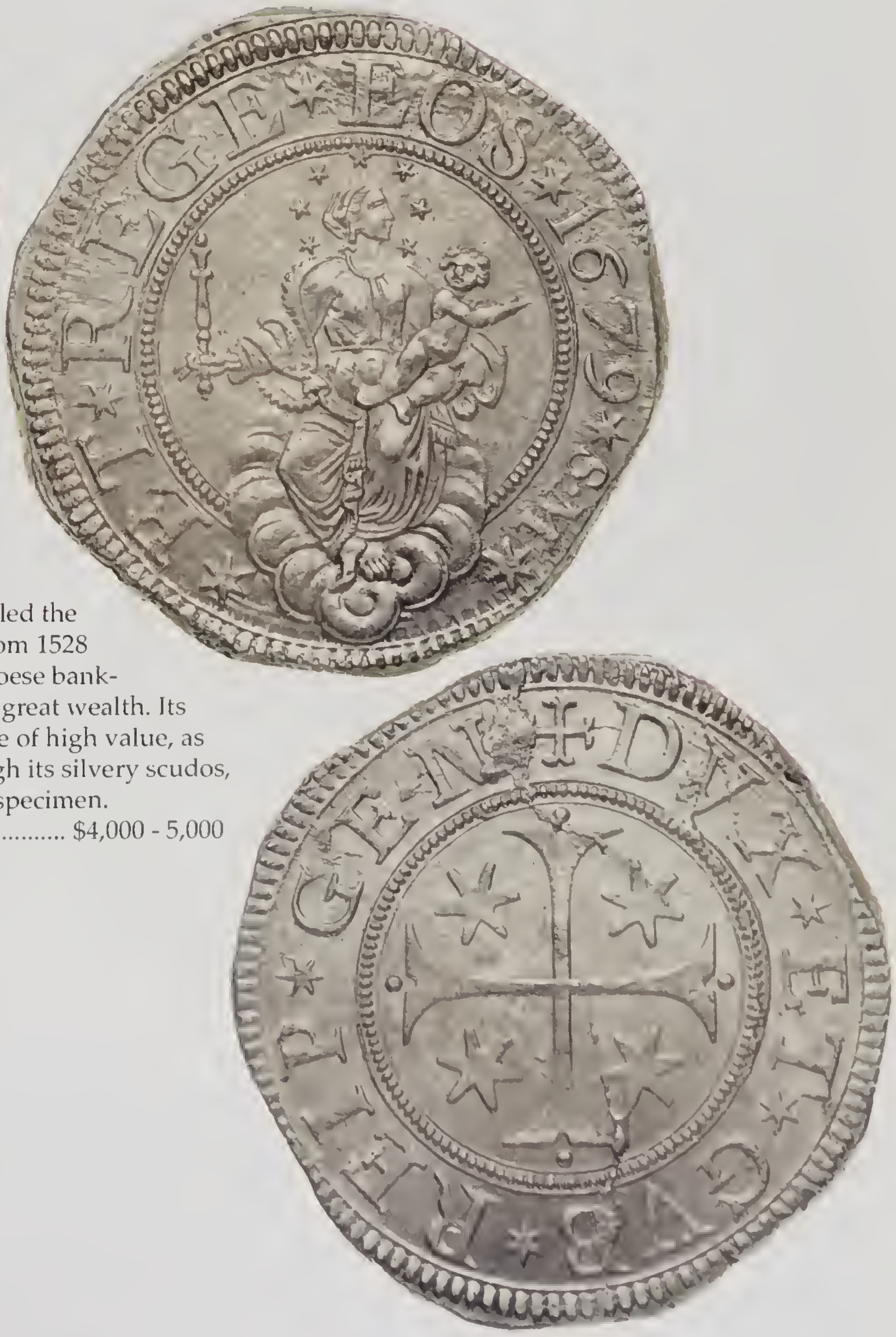
720

Italian State - Genova. ½ Doppia, 1563. Fr-420;CNI III, p.263.2. 3.21 grams. 21.10 mm. The Biennial Doges, 1528-1797. AS-Magistrate. Obv. Castle within beaded inner circle, date under castle. Leg: +DVX* ET* GVB* REIP* GENV Reverse Cross pattee. Leg: + CONRADVS* II* RO* REX*AS. **NGC graded MS-61.**

The 1/2 Doppias are quite rare and seldom offered. This is an exceptional example of the type.

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

(*).



721

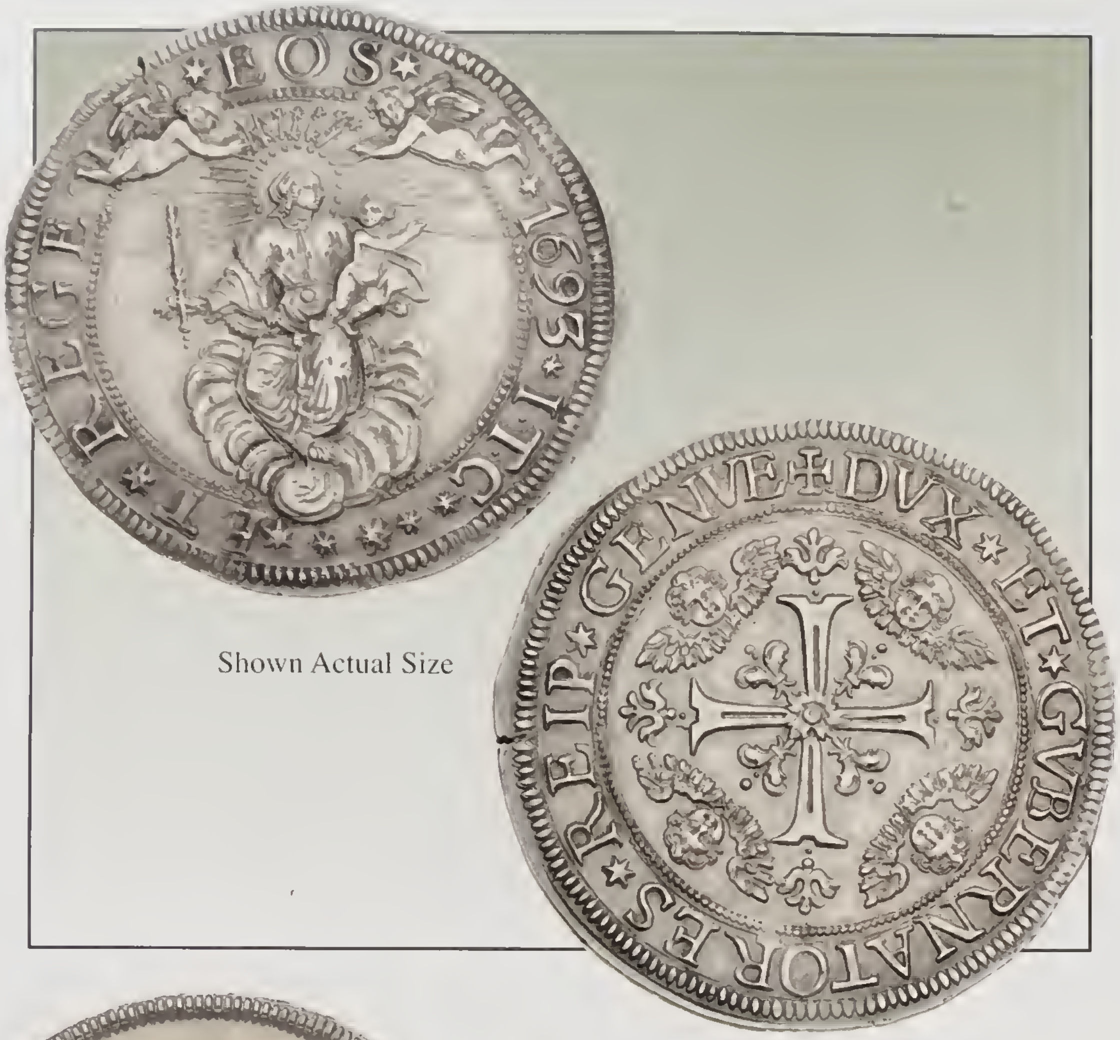
Italian States — Genova. Scudo Stretto, 1679. Dav-3901. Cross with stars in angles. Reverse: Virgin Mary and child on cloud, stars above. Deeply lustrous and superbly struck on a broad, oblong flan, with original silvery surfaces. As fine as piece as we can remember. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Genoa owed its power to Andrea Doria, who unofficially ruled the port city, as Admiral-in-Chief for the Spanish Habsburgs, from 1528 to 1550. Through his wisdom, and by arranging for the Genoese bankers to handle the Habsburg fortune, he helped Genoa attain great wealth. Its strategic placement on the Ligurian Sea, backed by a coinage of high value, as well as its Catholic fealty, were reflected for centuries through its silvery scudos, represented in this monumental collection by this fabulous specimen.

Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Massive Genoa 1693 Silver Scudo



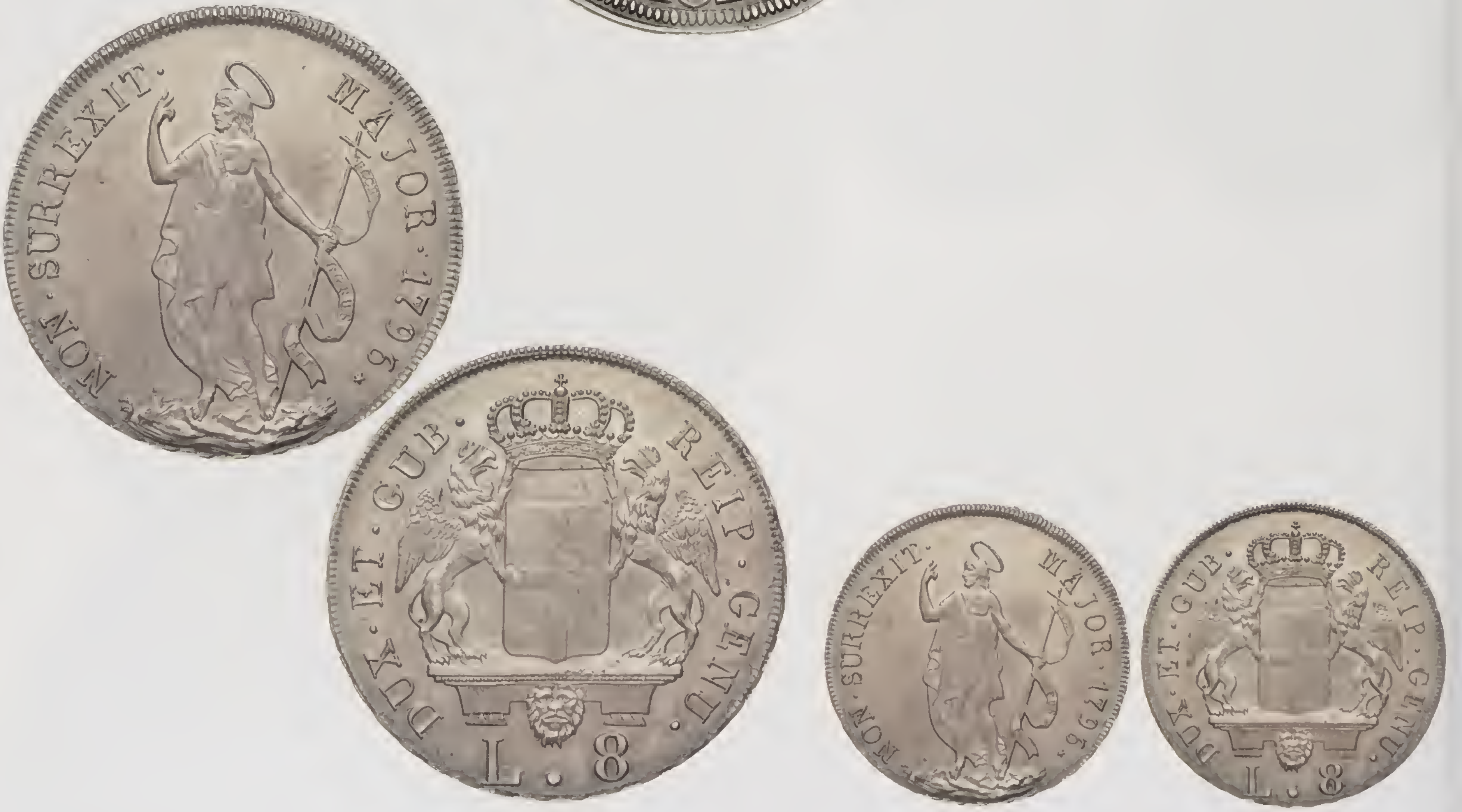
Shown Actual Size

722

Italian States — Genoa. Silver Scudo Largo, 1693. Dav- & Sond-555; CNI-8; Gnecchi Coll. —. 38.29 grams, 64mm. The Biennial Doges, 1528-1797. Nimbate Madonna and Child receiving crown of stars from flanking cherubs. Reverse: Floriated cross before saltire cross, winged angel-heads in the quarters. Slight doubling to obverse, nevertheless an exceptional strike on a fabulous full flan, with lovely, artistic silver gray toning. One of the more handsome Italian coin designs. Extremely rare, as a type, and this one is splendid, a classic of its age (Too large for holder). **NGC graded AU-55.**

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 112.*


NON · SURREXIT · MAJOR · 1796 ·
DUX · ET · GUB · REIP · GENU ·
L · 8

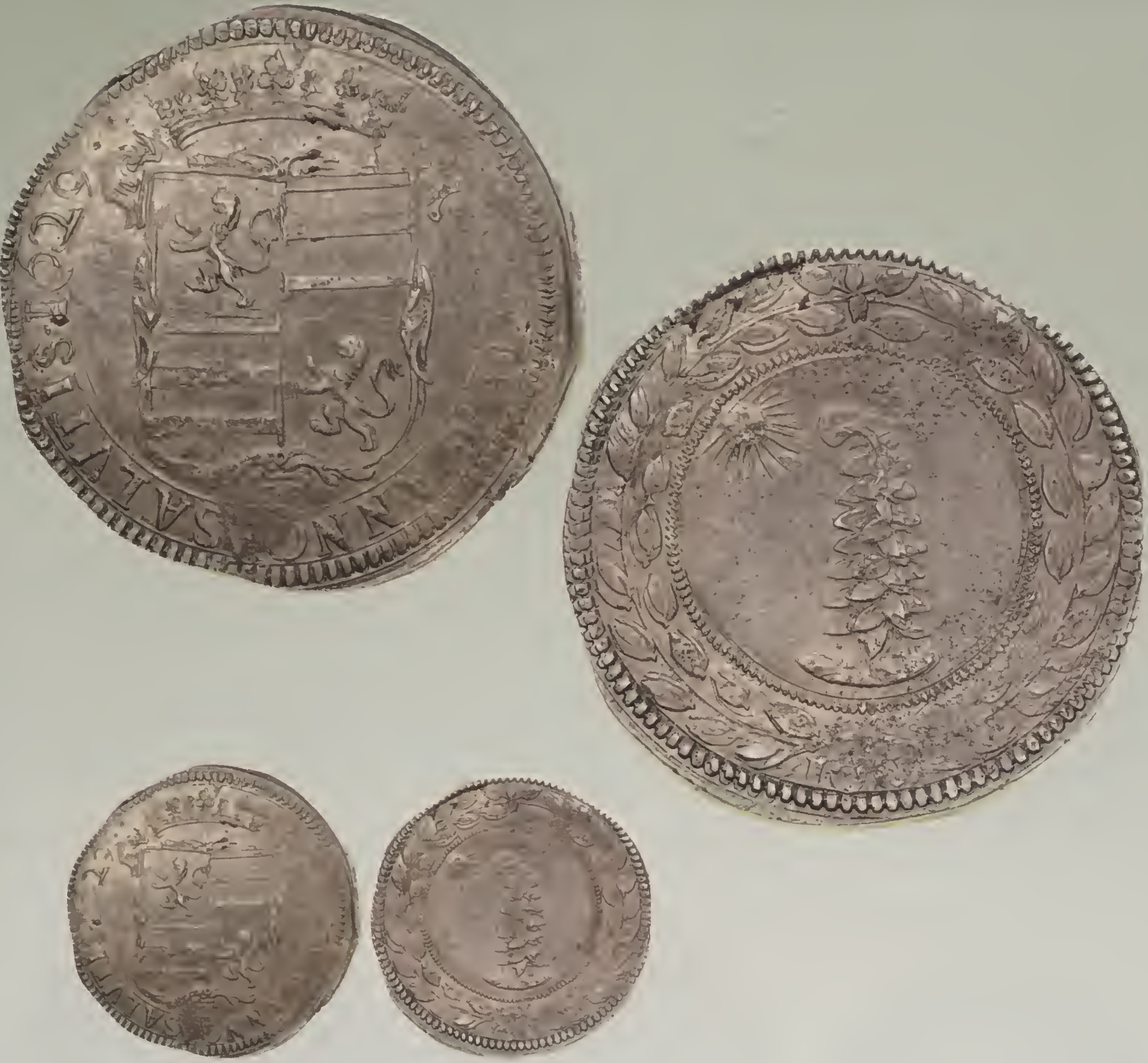
723

Italian States — Genoa. 8 Lire, 1796. Dav-1370; CNI-III, p. 499, 8; C-16a. 33.39 grams. The Biennial Doges, 1528-1797. Crowned shield o arms, supported by flanking griffins, standing on pediment with lion mask below. Reverse: Nimbate St John the Baptist stands frontal, head left, in animal-skin tunic and draped by cloak, holding small bannered cross. Exceptional strike, with centers only just a bit soft, faint adjustment marks visible in the shield, appealing muted luster, very clean, lovely old toning consisting of softly iridescent pinks and coppers, or blues, in the recesses. A quality example — very rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Kunker Auk. 95 (9-29-04), lot 3871.

Very Rare Mantua 1629 Scudo



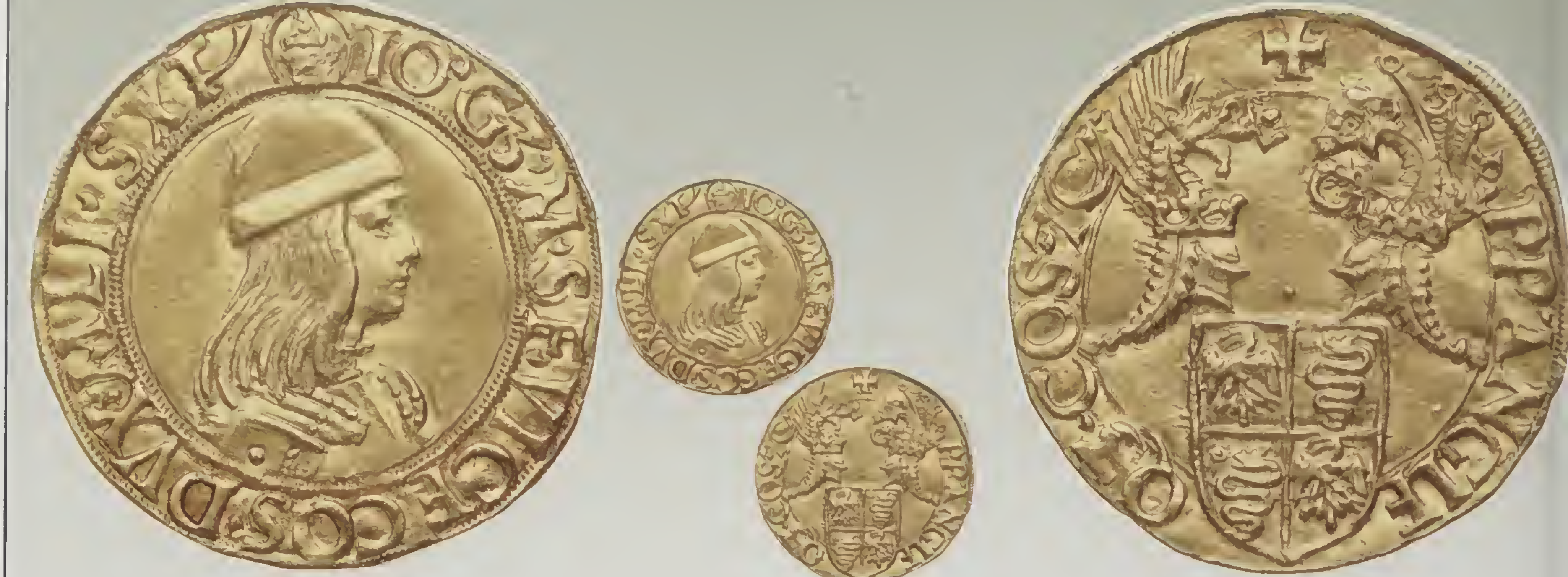
724

Italian States — Mantua. Scudo of 160 Soldi, 1629. Brause-Mansfield 28, 3; Gnecchi-2200; Dav-3958; KM-231. 29.79 grams. Charles I of Nevers, Duke of Mantua, 1627-1637. Crowned and garnished quartered shield of arms. Reverse: Sunflower tilts to radiant sunface, all within wreath; "160" below. Some slight double-striking, with occasional flatness in the legends, nevertheless bold for issue. Appealing old toning, tending to the pinks and violets, over considerable remaining luster. Very rare, especially in this grade. **NGC graded AU-55.** Mantua's history is most ancient, the area being settled at least 4,300 years ago. In the 6th century BC it ranked among the more important Etruscan cities. Rome conquered it in the 3rd century BC, and incorporated it into its territories then known as Cisalpine Gaul. Under the Romans it would be most remembered as the birthplace of their most revered poet, Virgil.

Strategically located on the Lombard plain near the Alpine passes, after the fall of Rome it passed in succession through the hands of the Goths, Byzantines, Langobards and Franks, finally becoming a possession of Canossa. In the Middle Ages and Renaissance, Mantua rose to political and cultural prominence under the rule of the Bonacolsi and Gonzaga families. For three centuries, from 1328-1628, Mantua was one of the major European courts of artistic, cultural, religious and military importance. A century later, Mantua passed back and forth between the hands of the French, the Austrians, other Italians, Napoleon, and the Austrians again, until it finally became incorporated into a united Italy.

Its coinage during the period represented by this exceptional specimen is very rare, as later meltings consumed most known examples. Although simple in design, which reflects the city symbolically, its position in this collection is of considerable importance.
Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000

Superb and Very Rare Reniassance Doppio Ducato

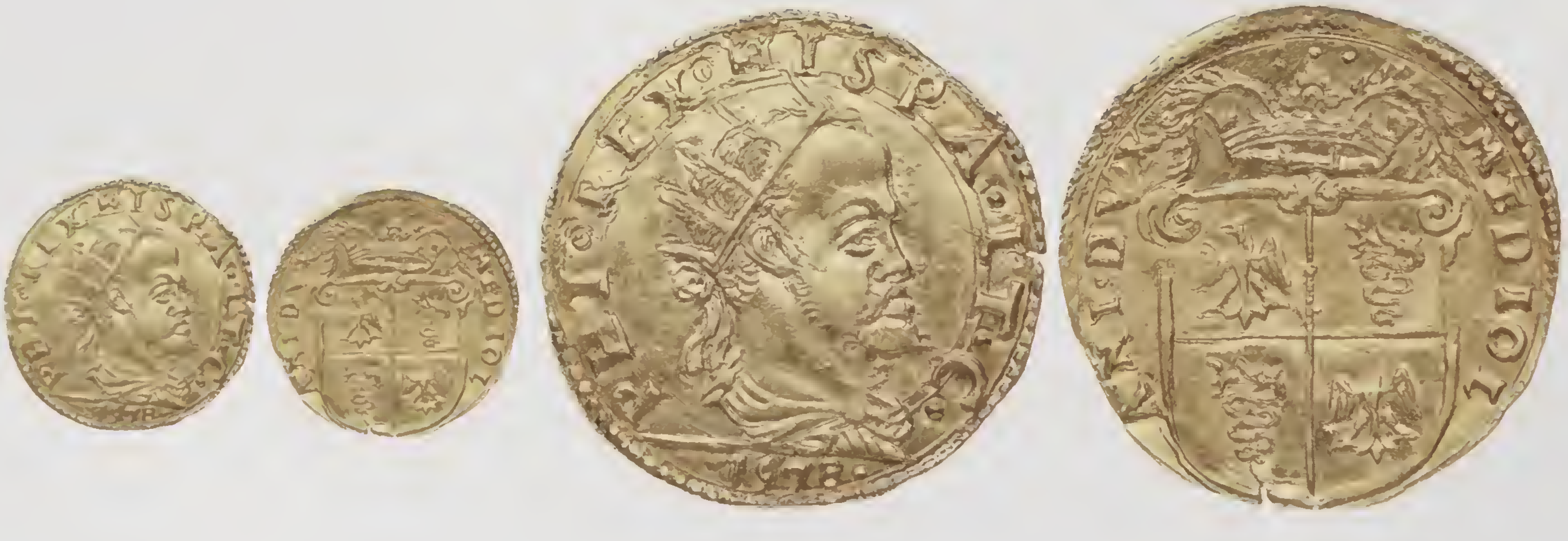


725

Italian States — Milan. Doppio Ducato, ND (1481). Fr-693 var.; Crippa-1; cf. Gnecchi Coll. no. 2808. 6.97 grams. Giovanni Galeazzo Maria Sforza, 1476-1494. Youthful armored bust right, wearing cap; IO'G3'M'SF'VICE - COS'DVX'MILI'SXT'. Reverse: Elaborately plumed helmets over quartered shield of arms; PP'ANGLE - Q3'COS'7C'. Boldy struck up on a full or broad flan, and softly lustrous, with slight reddish toning. Extremely rare. Truly elegant numismatic art of the early Renaissance. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The Sforzas of Milan were as ambitious and corrupt as any princely family could be. Giovanni ascended to the throne at age seven, after the assassination of his father. His uncle, Ludovico Sforza, ruled as regent, and took all the power away from young Giovanni (also know as Gian). When he died in 1494, it was believed by many that Uncle Ludovico poisoned him.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, p. 151, coin plate #94.*

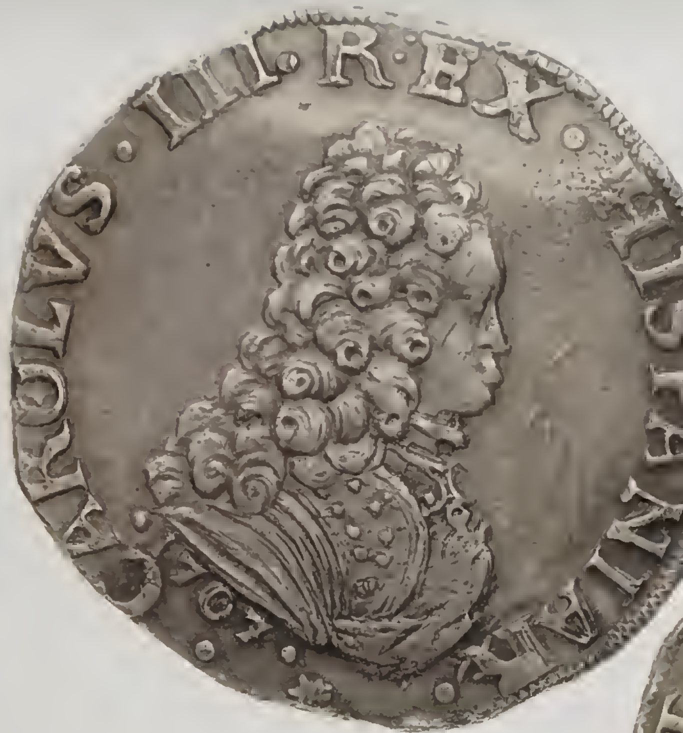


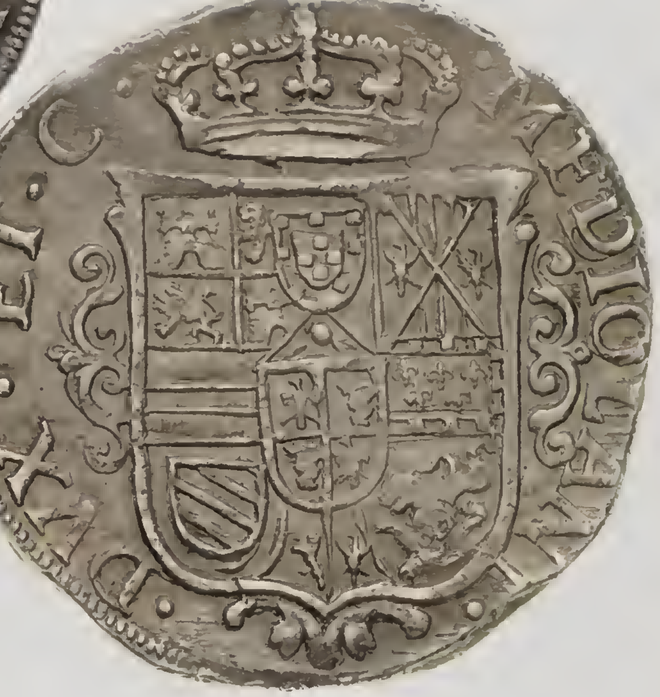
726

Italian States — Milan. Gold Doppia, 1578. Gnecchi-123, 10; Crippa-4/A; Fr. 716. 6.60 grams. Philip II, of Spain, 1554-1598. Radiate, cuirassed and draped bust right, 1578 in exergue. Reverse: Quartered shield of arms, crowned and plumed. Faint doubling on obverse (trivial compared to that on most known examples), otherwise an exceptional strike for issue. Lustrous with beautiful color. Rare in this excellent state of preservation. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Philip came to the Spanish throne upon the abdication of his father, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, in 1556. He was ruler of Naples and Sicily, Franche-Comte, the Low Countries and the Duchy of Milan. During his reign, vast riches continued to pour in unabated from the New World but hostilities with England and the diversion of money by bankers in Antwerp, Augsburg and Milan, who were funding Spain's wars, and then by bankers in Genoa and Milan, stimulated those economies but finally bankrupted Spain in 1596, and after Philip's death Spain entered a long period of decadence, moving from center stage on the world's theater to a back row. This marvelous coin of the Renaissance issues from perhaps its most glorious moment in history.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

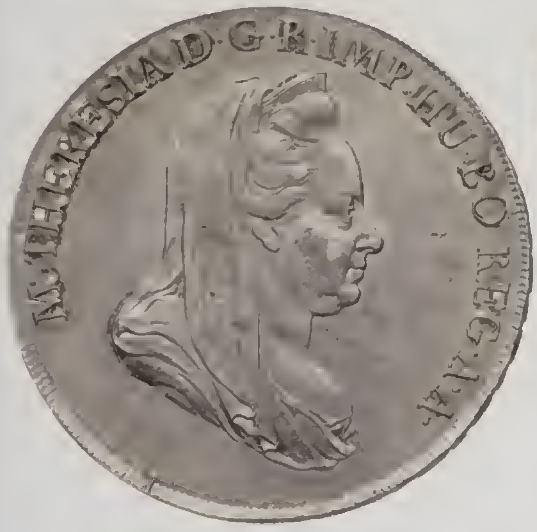
*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 83.*

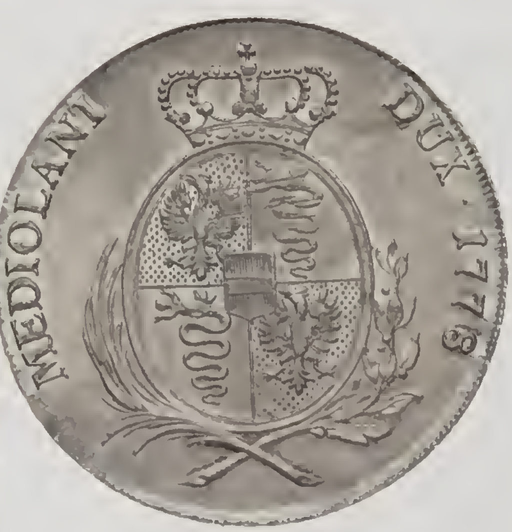




727
Italian States — Milan, Filippo, 1707. Dav-1380. 27.75 grams. Archduke Charles, as Charles III, Pretender to the Throne of Spain, 1707-1711. Draped and cuirassed bust right, with elaborately curled hair. Reverse: Crowned Bourbon arms of Spain. A very fine example of this frequently crude issue. Handsome old toning, lightly iridescent on reverse. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Archduke Charles played a major role in the War of the Spanish Succession, a war that lasted ten years, killed over 400,000 people and accomplished little. After Charles II of Spain died in 1700, there was a conflict to the succession between the Habsburg Charles III and the French Angevin Philip V. Finally, a compromise was reached: Charles got the Holy Roman Empire, and Philip got Spain but had to renounce all claims to the French throne.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000

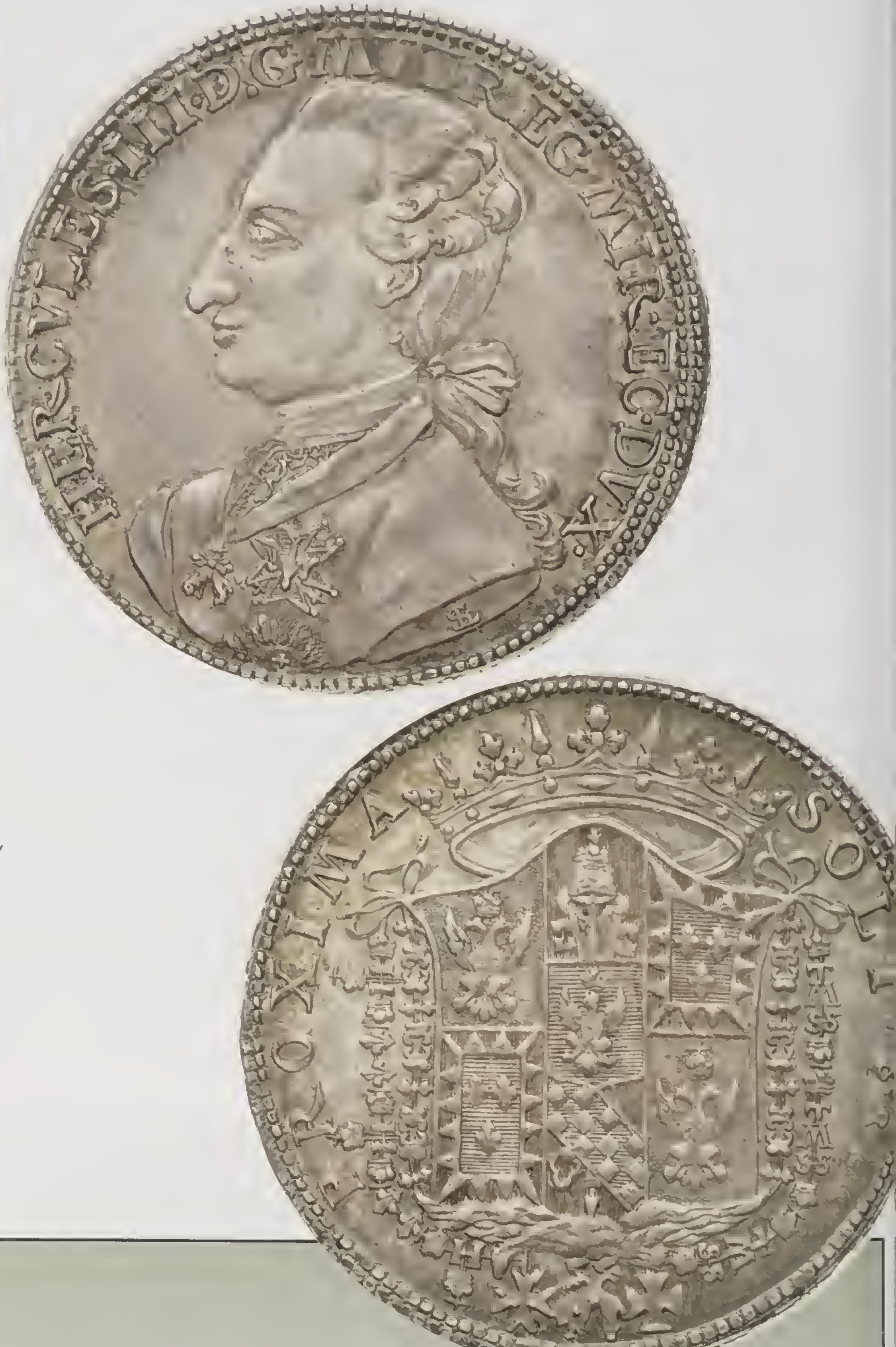




728
Italian States — Milan. 6 Lire, 1778. Dav-1386; C-36. 23.11 grams. Maria Theresa, 1740-1780. Mature crowned, draped and veiled bust right. Reverse: Crowned, quartered oval shield, supported by sprays. Excellent strike, with only slight adjustment marks visible in shield. Clean and retaining much of the cartwheel effect in its luster beneath even old toning, with hints of iridescent russets and greens. Attractive mature portrait. Rare in this grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Milan, in northern Italy, was ceded to the Holy Roman Empire in 1713, a state of occupation that lasted until Napoleonic times. The Empress Maria Theresa, most unpopular in Milan, is pictured here. Many of her coins were defaced by Milan's citizenry.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Elegant Modena 1782 Tallero



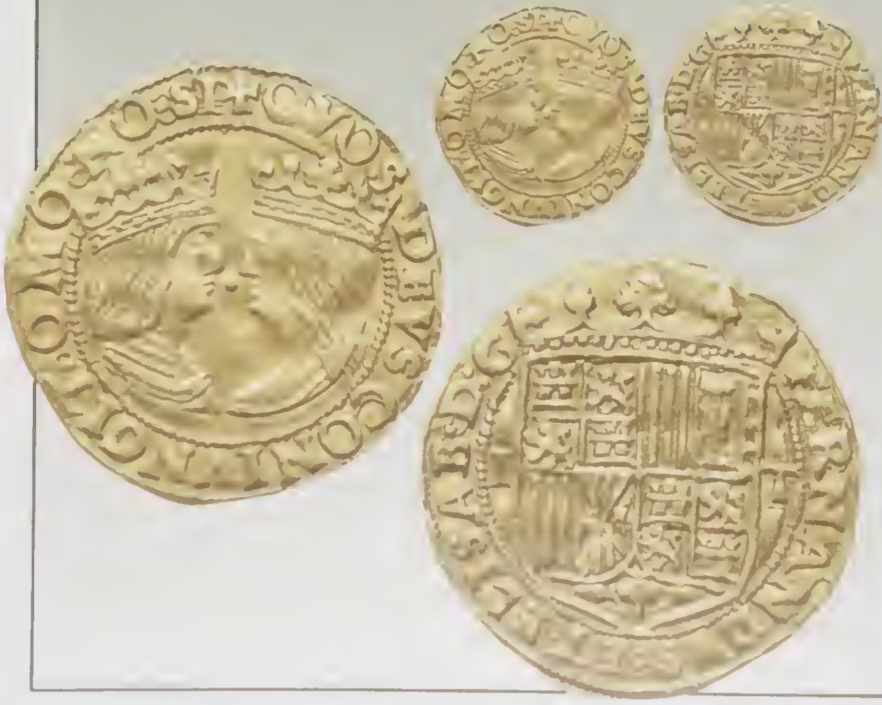
729

Italian States — Modena. Tallero of 3 Scudi, 1782. Dav-1393; CNI-IX, no 368. 27.72 grams. Ercole III, d'Este, 1780-1796. Bust left, wearing Order of the Golden Fleece. Reverse: Large crowned arms supported on eagle below, wreathed by two elaborate chains of Royal Orders. Greatly detailed by a sharp strike, with only trifling flatness at the Orders beneath shield. The reverse fields show bold cartwheel luster. Nicely toned, the lighter reverse with multicolored iridescence, tending to blue and green. Rare in this quality. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Periodically various Italian states would issue the tallero, a coin aligned in size and weight to serve as a counterpart to the German and Habsburg thalers. This Modena issue must have have been intended for central European consumption, since the famed Maria Theresa talers, and the Dutch lion dollars, were already successful Far Eastern trade coins. The image here is easily compared, in the style of its engraving and in the dress of the ruler, with early American images of George Washington and other statesmen.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Very Rare Ferdinand and Isabella Ducat



730

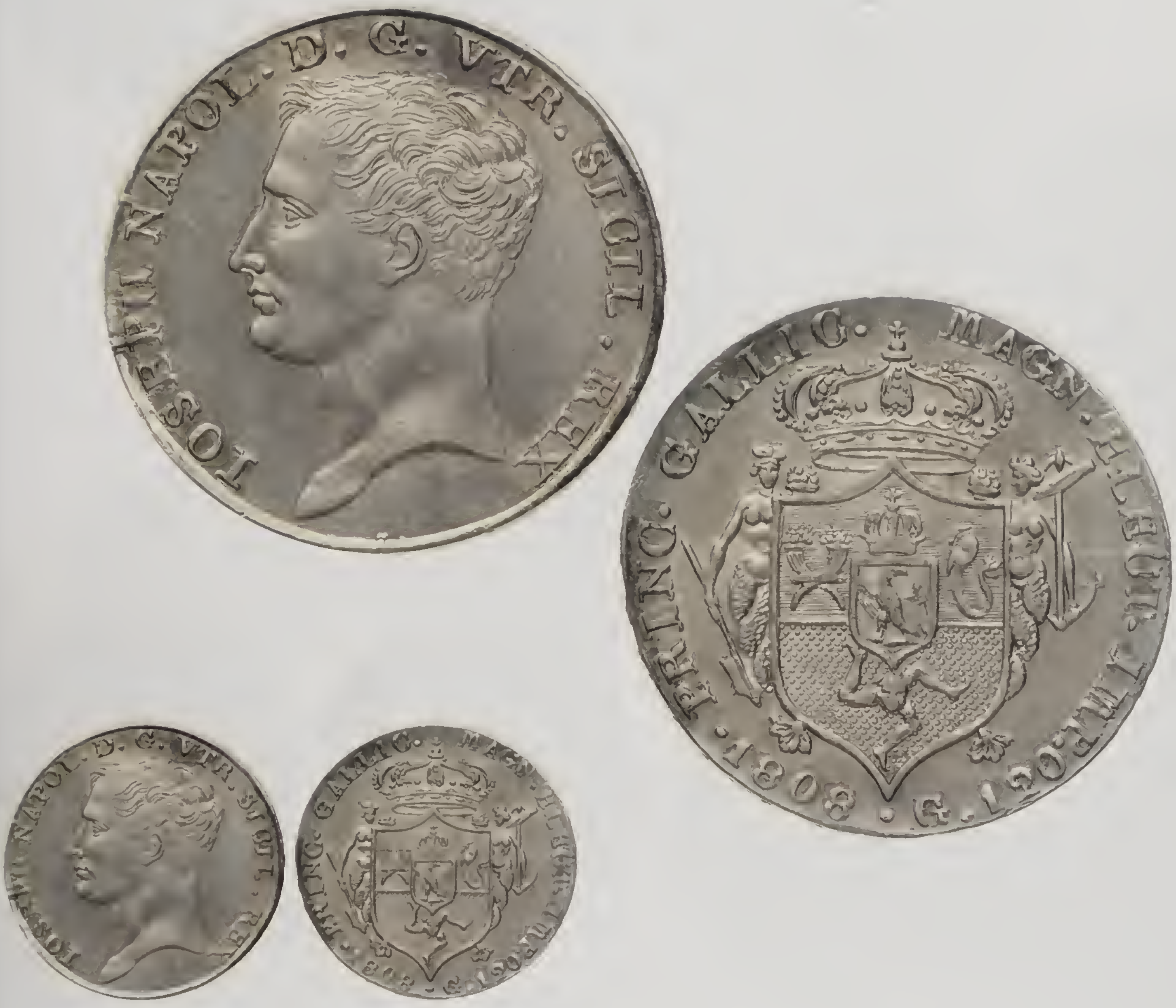
Italian State - Naples. Ducat, ND. Fr-827; CNI-XIX,Pl. XII,2. Ferdinando and Isabela, 1504. Isabella died 1504. Obv. Crowned busts facing each other, within beaded border. Leg:+ QVOS DEVS CONIVNGIT.OMO.NON SEP Reverse Crowned arms flanked by I-T. Leg: FERNANDVS.ET.ELISAB.D:G One year type, Very Rare. **NGC graded MS-61.**

The French rule of Naples lasted just a few years. Ferdinand and Isabella, in alliance with Emperor Maximilian I, retook Naples. He appears here with Isabella. She died later in the same year, so almost no coins of Naples with both their portraits were struck. **A great rarity.**

Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

(*).

Stunning Joseph Napoleon Portrait Crown

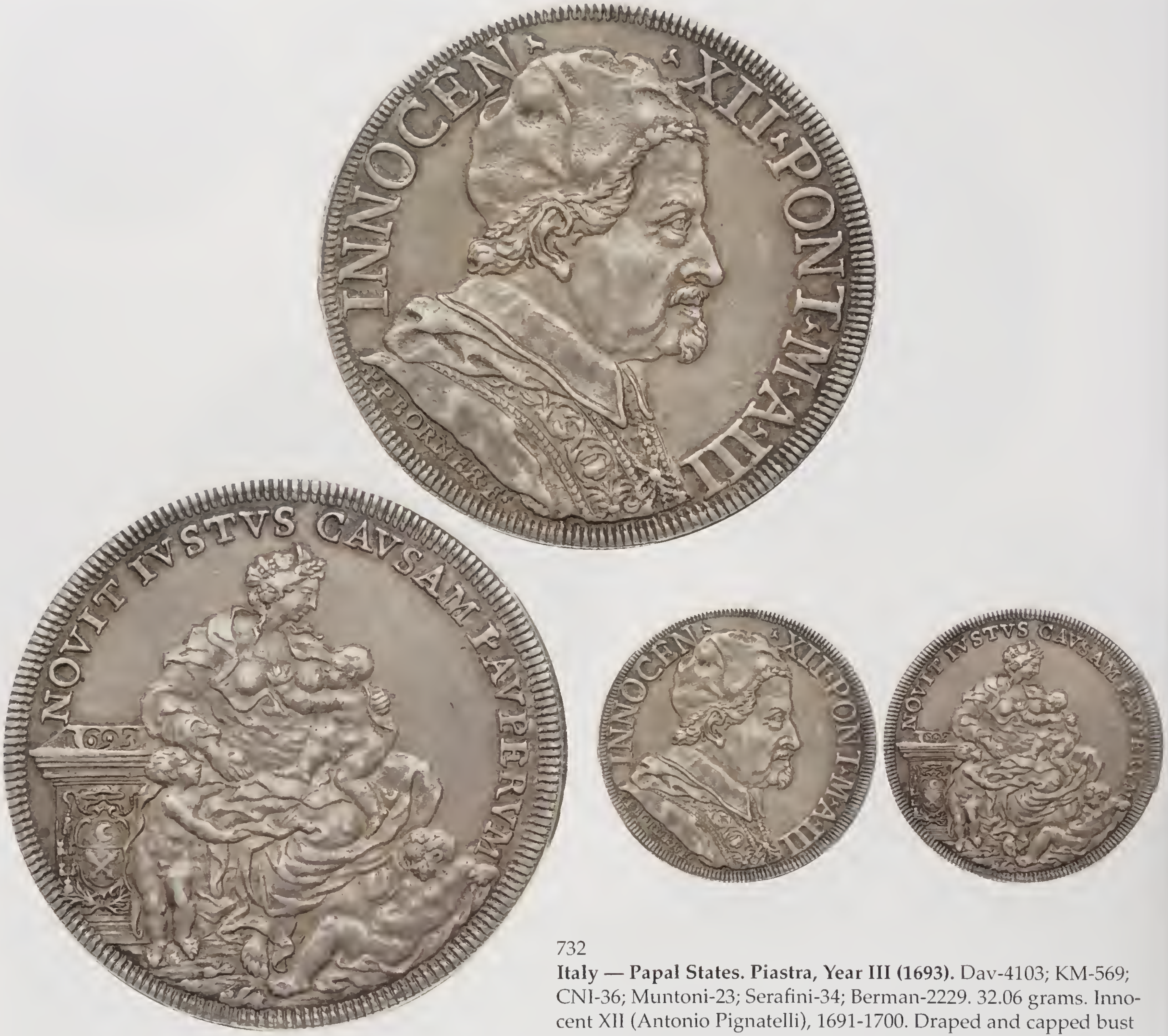

IOSEPH NAPOL. D. G. VTR. SICIL. REX
PRINC. GALLIC. MAGN. ELECT. IMP. 120 1808 G.

731
Italy — Kingdom of Naples. Silver 120 Grana, 1808. Dav-165; Mont.-408; KM-100. 27.44 grams. Joseph Napoleon, 1806-1808. Bare head left. Reverse: Crowned arms, escutcheon at center, flanked by mermaid supporters. Detailed, even, exceptional strike. The devices matte to softly lustrous, on reflective fields. Golden to medium gray toning. Exceptional quality, with appealing portrait. Very rare in this grade. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Joseph was Napoleon's older brother. He took over the rule of the kingdom of Naples, but soon was given the larger and more prestigious kingdom of Spain. An excellent administrator, but a general of questionable ability, he ultimately spent seventeen years exiled in the United States! The portrait of him on this specimen is among the finest known.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 126.*

Impressive Innocent XII Papal Crown


INNOCEN · XII · PONT · M · A · III
F P BORNER F
NOVIT IVSTVS CAVSAM PAVPERVM
1693

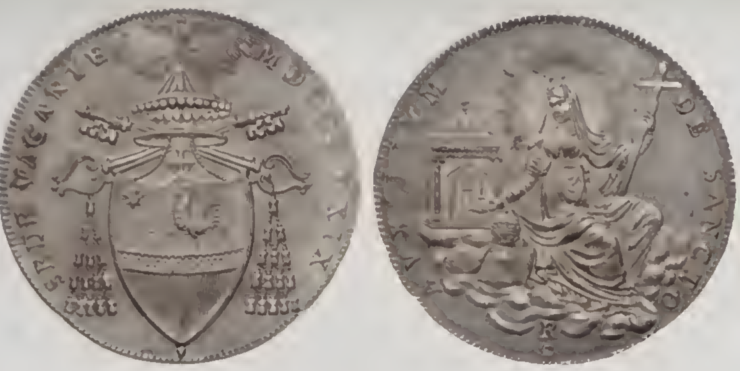
732

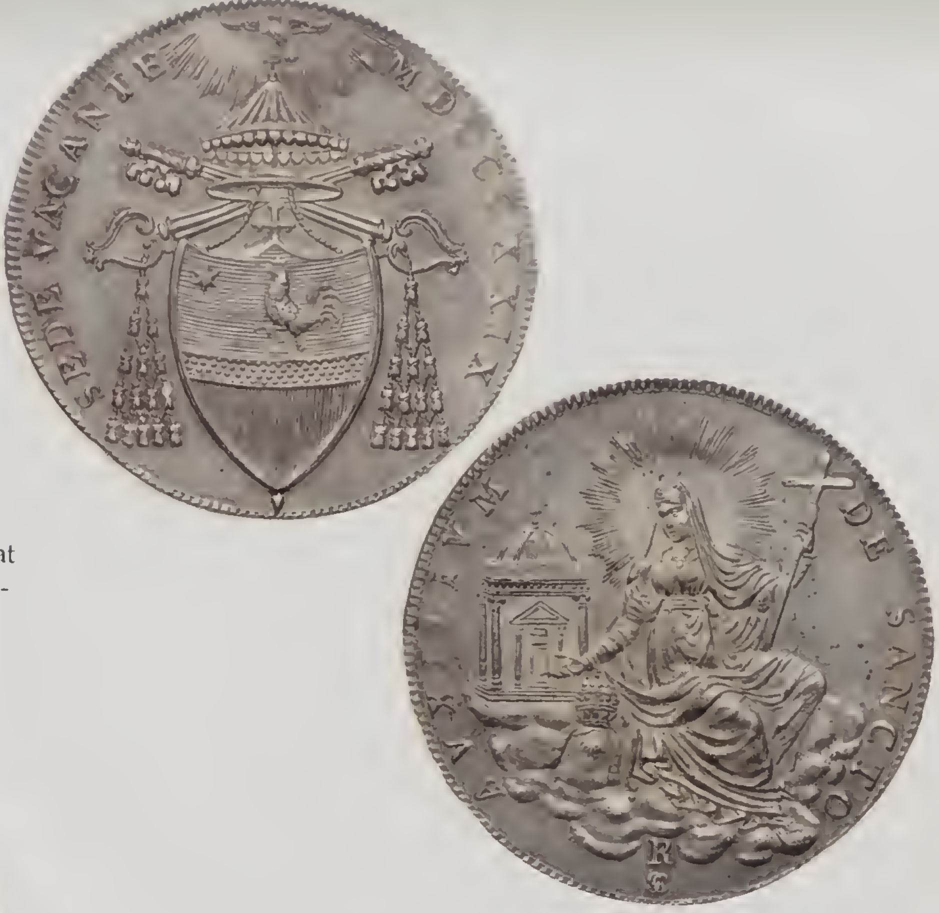
Italy — Papal States. Piastra, Year III (1693). Dav-4103; KM-569; CNI-36; Muntoni-23; Serafini-34; Berman-2229. 32.06 grams. Innocent XII (Antonio Pignatelli), 1691-1700. Draped and capped bust right. Reverse: Charity seated right, with infant at breast, two toddlers at feet; date incuse on column, arms of Mnsr. Farzetti below. Splendid strike and centering. Handsome, old artistic toning. Rare, particularly in this quality. **NGC graded MS-61.**

One of the better Popes, Innocent had to wait five months to be elected after the death of the previous pope. He was the compromise candidate between the French and Imperial factions, and eventually worked to eliminate nepotism and simony, two of the major abuses of the church. Had Innocent served two hundred years earlier, perhaps Martin Luther would not have had so much to complain about and there would have been no split from the Catholic Church. His Eminence is splendidly represented on this beautiful coin.

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 114.*

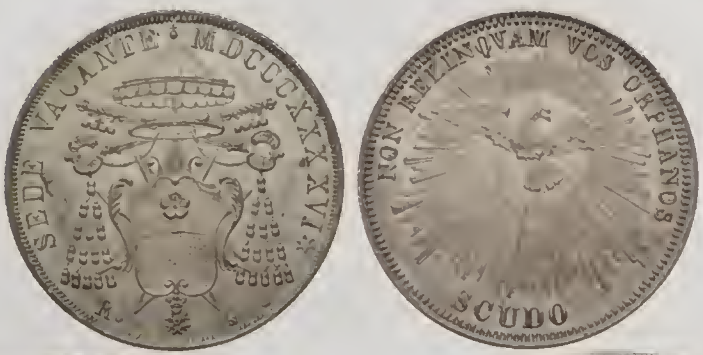


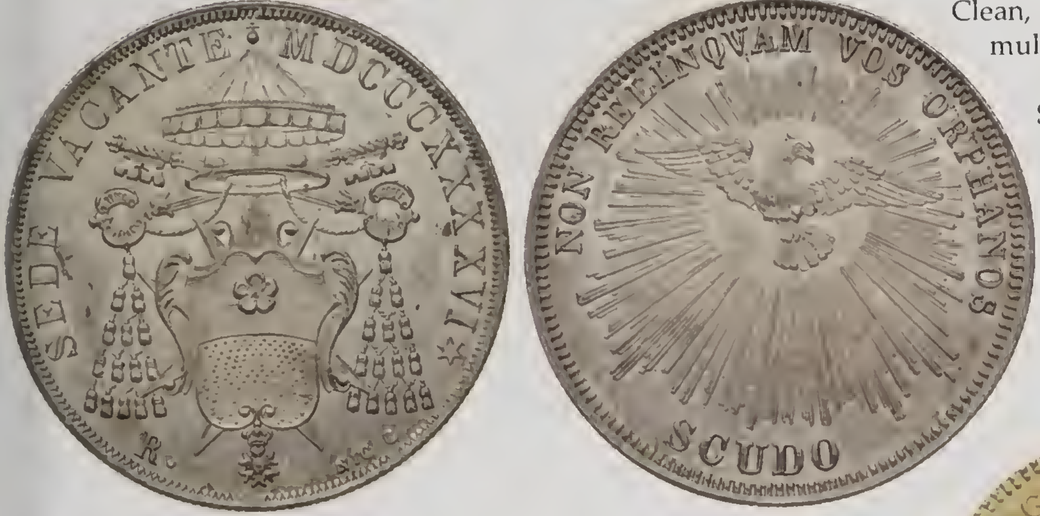


733

Italy — Papal States. Scudo, 1829-R (Rome). Dav-188; KM-1303; CNI-XVII, 257, 2; Berman-3263. 26.47 grams. Sede Vacante Issue. Cardinal's hat and crossed keys over shield of arms of Cardinal Galeffi; above, parasol surmounted by dove within nimbus, date at right. Reverse: Saint Chiesa, nimbate, seated on clouds and gesturing with right hand towards Papal tiara and model of St Peter's, and holding cross in left hand. Superior strike, on reflective fields. Very clean, with only a few minor handling marks. Lightly toned gray, tending toward pinks and light russet. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $1,200 - 1,500



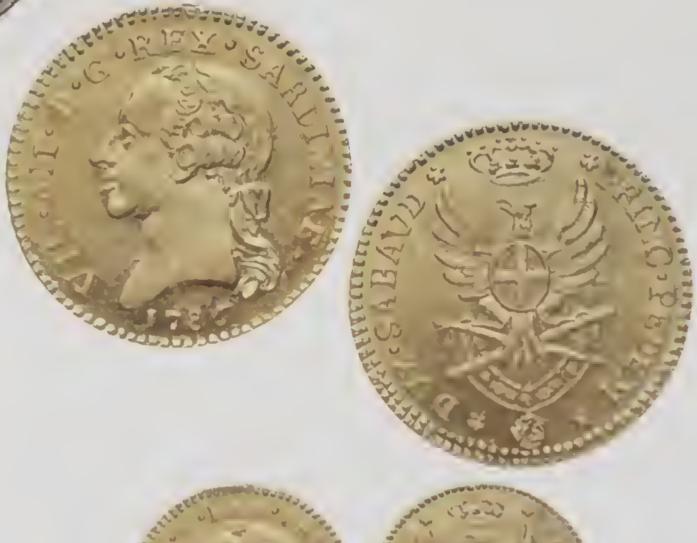


734

Italian States — Papal States. Scudo, 1846-R (Rome). Dav-193; KM-1324. 26.90 grams. Sede Vacante Issue. Papal tiara and crossed keys over ornate shield of arms, parasol and globus cruciger above. Reverse: Dove within nimbus. Sharp full strike, on reflective fields. Clean, problem-free example. Lightly toned, with faint hues of multi-colored iridescence. **NGC graded MS-65.**

Sede Vacante stands for the time when no pope was ruling. The previous pope had either died or resigned. During this period, the rule passed to Cardinal Camerlengo. The coat of arms on the coins changed from the Papal Tiara over the keys to the "Umbraculum," or umbrella. Once a new pope would be elected, the tiara reappeared. Here is a superb example of this classic type.

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

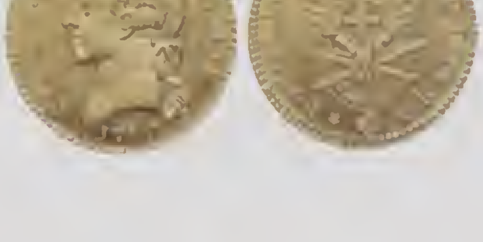


735

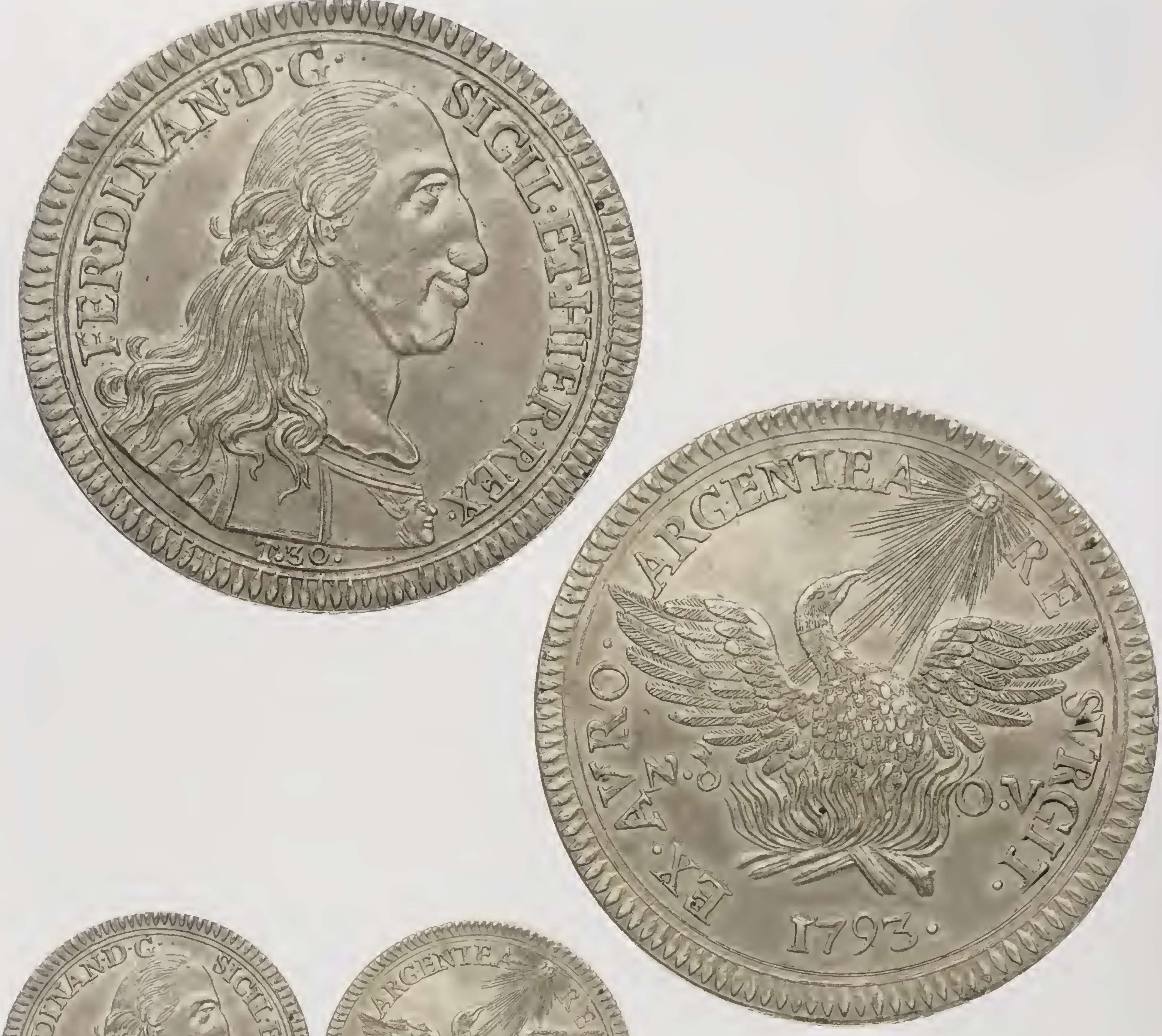
Italian States — Sardinia. Doppia, 1786. Fr-1120; Cr-67. Carlo Emanuele III. Bust left. Reverse: Oval shield of Sardinia. Lustrous and well struck, a beautifully balanced coin having appealing old-gold color. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Carlo Emanuele was the son of Victor Amadeus. Victor Amadeus abdicated in 1730, leaving the govenment to his son. The father was suffering from some mental illness related to depression. In 1731, the father, somewhat recovered, resumed the throne and accused the son of incompetence. The son had his father arrested and imprisoned in the Castle Rivoli, where he died. Gold coins of Sardinia in high grade are rare.

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,800



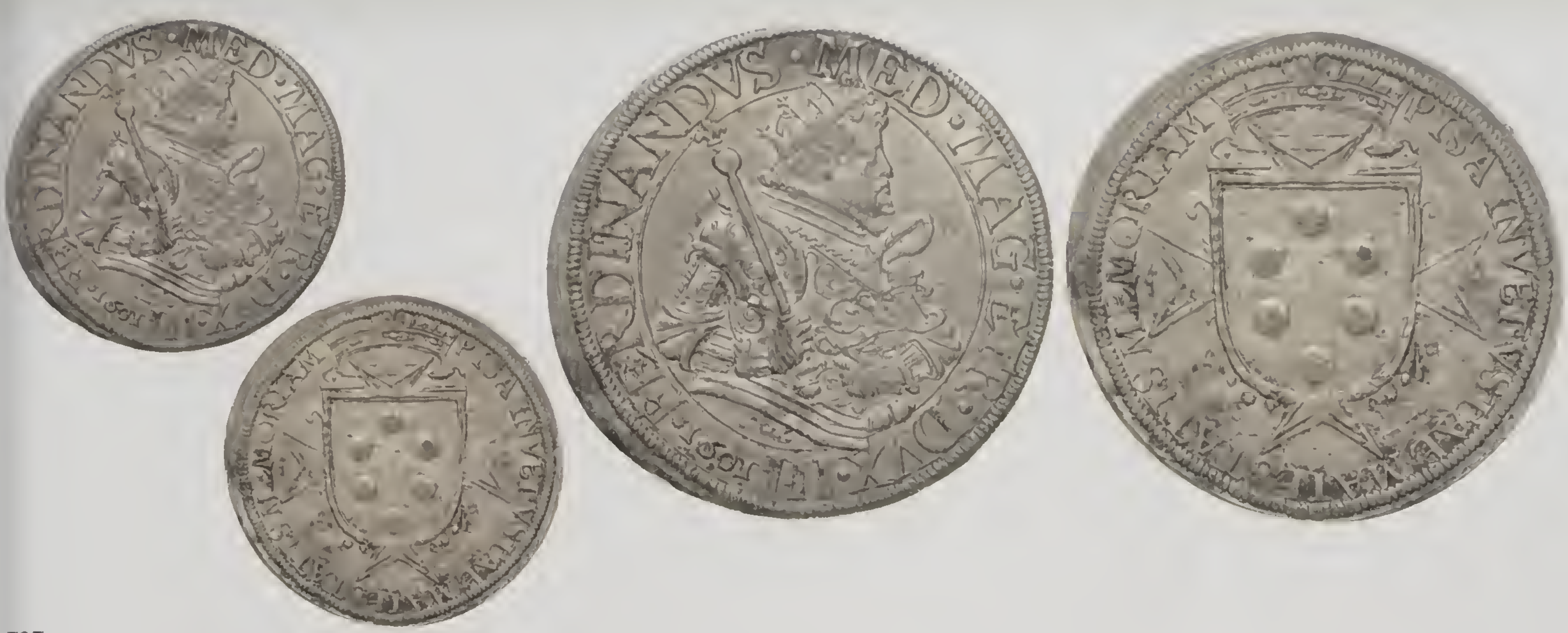
Massive Sicilian (1793) Onza of 30 Tari



736

Italian States — Sicily. Onza of 30 Tari, 1793-Nd-OV (Palermo). Dav-1422; Spahr-3; C-38. 68.28 grams, 49mm. Ferdinand III, 1759-1816. Cuirassed bust right. Reverse: Phoenix reborn from flames right, under radiant sun. Fine strike on a broad flan with gigantic denticles, faintest adjustments on both sides. Pleasing silvery gray toning, tending to lavender on the obverse, less so on the reverse. A good example of one of the more interesting numismatic portraits! **NGC graded AU-58.**

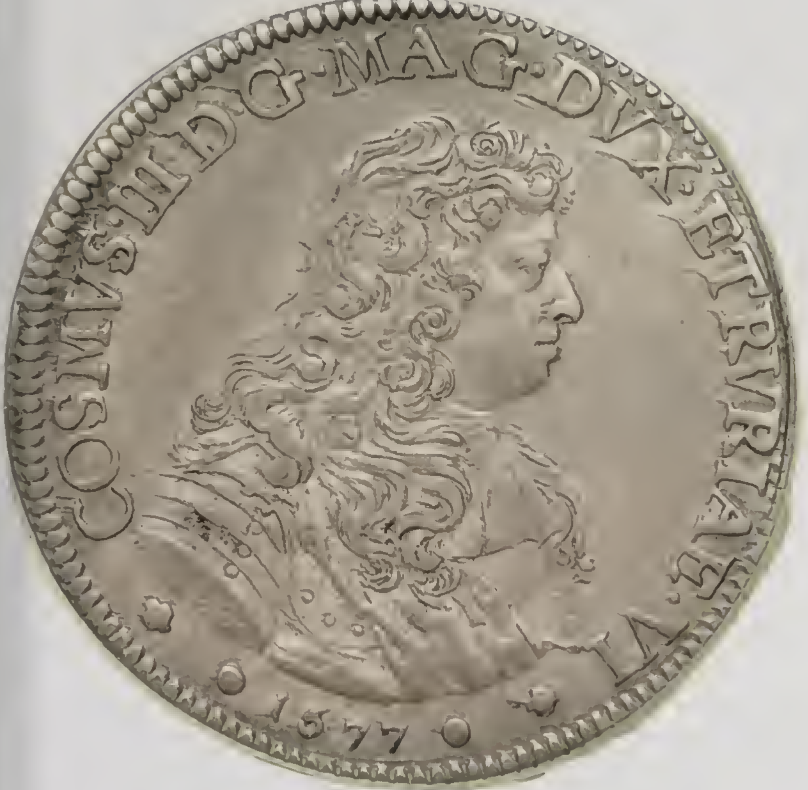
Ferdinand ruled from 1759-1816 yet he was unfortunate to co-exist with Napoleon, was deposed two times and restored to the monarchy on three occasions. He was a true reactionary, and instituted programs of severe repression against anyone who dared to suggest reform. His image here more than hints at arrogance.
Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

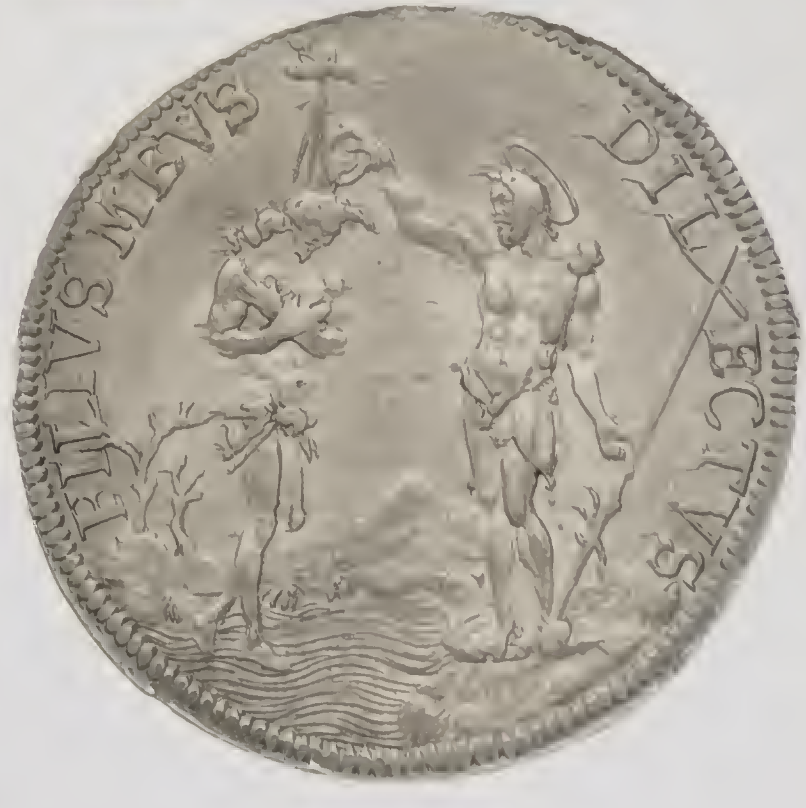


737

Italian States — Tuscany. Tallero, 1601 (Pisa). Dav-4186; CNI-XI, p. 325, 18. 28.64 grams. Ferdinando I di Medici, 1587-1608. Radiate-crowned and cuirassed half figure right, holding scepter. Reverse: Medici arms, shield supported on crowned Maltese cross. Good, even strike, with evidence of over-striking another coin. Fine old toning over ample original luster, slightly iridescent — tending to green-golds, with some blue and copper hints. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Ferdinando was one of the most enlightened rulers of his age who established laws of tolerance for heretics and Jews, and during this time Livorno became the main settling place for the Jews expelled from Spain. He attempted to provide justice for the common people as well as the privileged class.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000



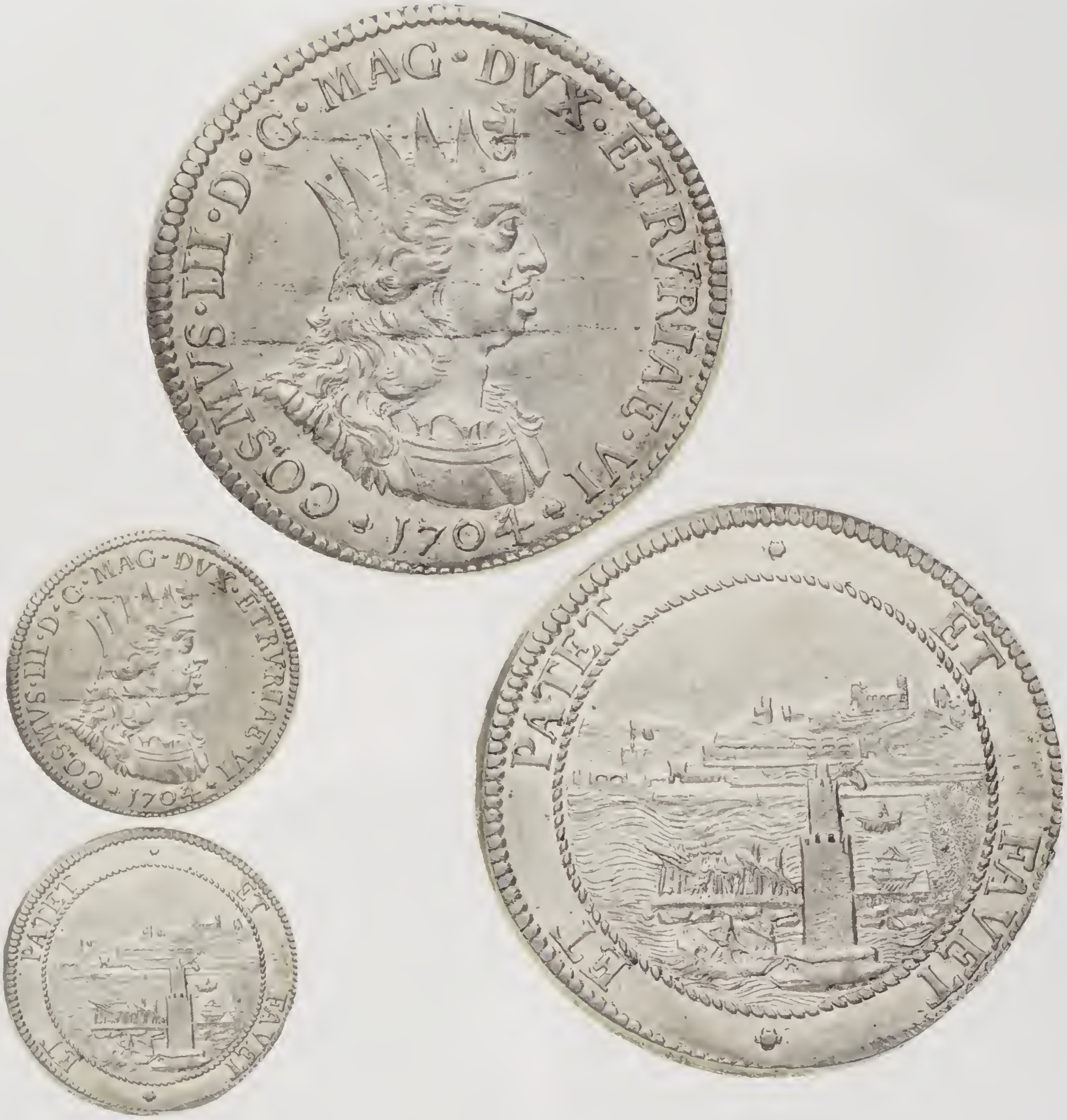


738

Italian States — Tuscany. Piastre, 1677 (Florence). Dav-4209; CNI-XII, 36; Morosini-2. 31.16 grams. Cosimo III di Medici, 1670-1723. Draped and cuirassed bust right. Reverse: Christ baptized by a rimbate John, the hand of God above. Better, even strike. Fine old multi-hued gray toning over ample original luster. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Cosimo was one of the worst of the Medicis. Religiously intolerant, he imposed moral restrictions that angered the populace and reminded many of the earlier Savanarola. He presided over an extravagant court, raised taxes to support the extravagances, appointed himself Minister of Justice, and inflicted harsh punishments on the "unfaithful."
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Lovely Cosimo III di Medici's Harbor Scene Tollero



739

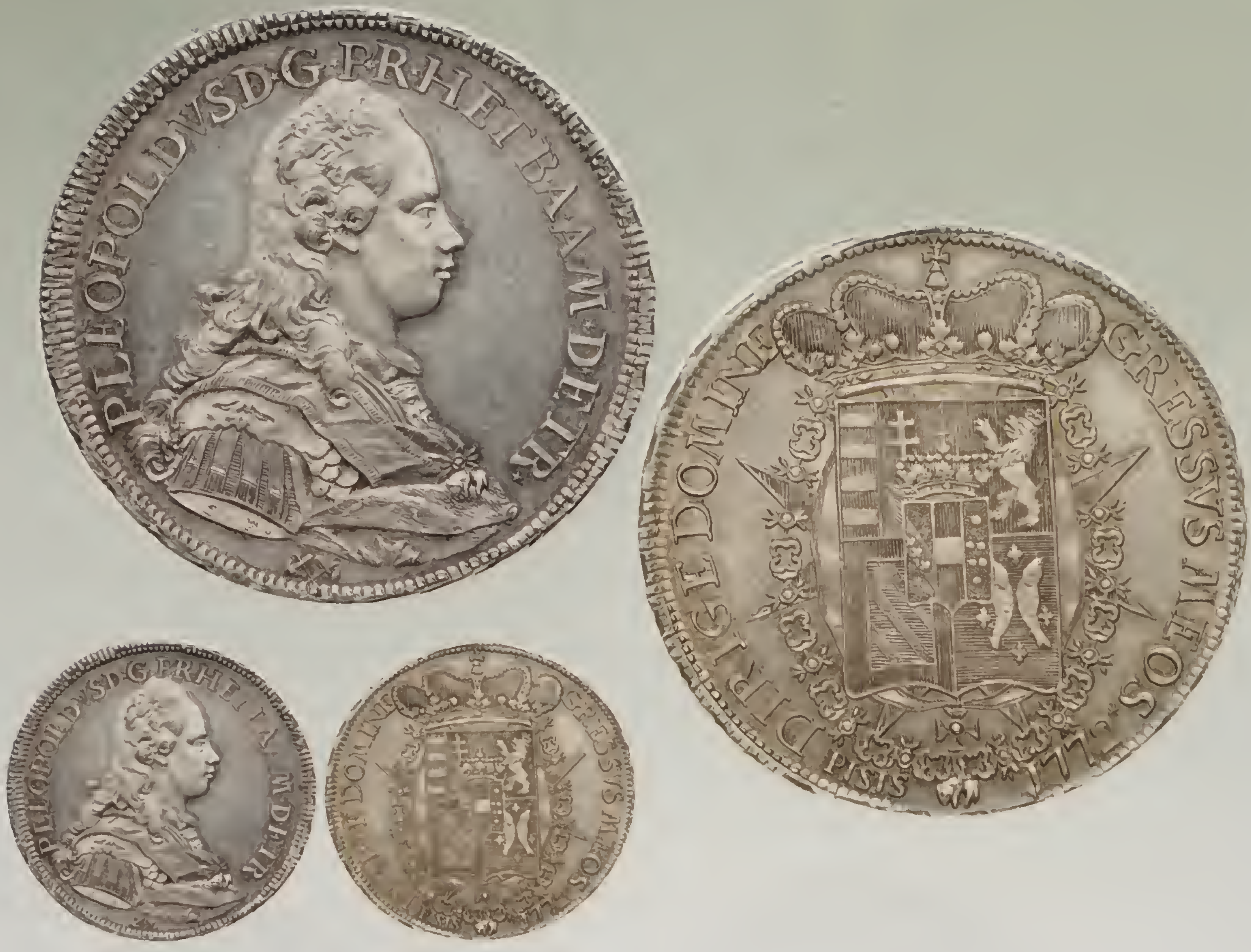
Italian States — Tuscany, Livorno. Tollero, 1704. Dav-1498; KM-16.5; CNI-75; Galeotti-45/5; Ravegnani-M. 15. 27.16 grams. Cosimo III di Medici, 1670-1723. Radiate-crowned and cuirassed bust right. Reverse: View of the harbor of Livorno, showing the fortress, harbor, and lighthouse in the foreground. Exceptional strike, with only minimal weakness to the hair. Choice, crisp details, and ample original luster. Lightly toned a sumptuous original silvery gray with hues of iridescence. **NGC graded MS-63.**

In 1421 the Republic of Florence bought the city of Livorno, establishing for itself a coastal outlet, and thus maritime access. The rise and the fortunes of the city soon become inextricably intertwined with those of the Medici family, long one of the most important families in Florence, and by extension Tuscany. The Medicis would eventually transform the Republic of Florence into a Ducal State ruled by their hereditary succession until the 18th century. In fact, developing the commercial potential of Livorno became a pet project of the Medicis. In 1571 Cosimo I started the construction of the Porto Mediceo. Planned as an "ideal town" for the 16th century, it was characterized by regular layout, with the districts overlaid with the Medicean canals, which are still navigable today. The port is overlooked by towers and fortresses, with easy road access to the town center. These images are portrayed here.

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 113.*

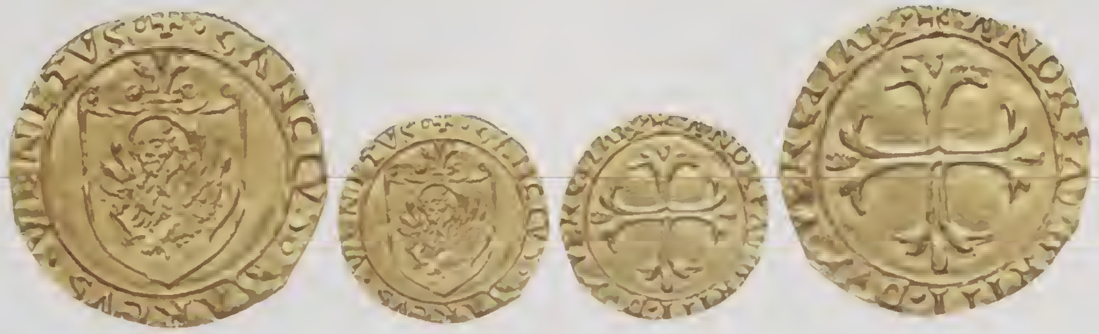
Incredible Quality 1772 Francescone


P.LEOPOLDVS.D.G.PR.HV.ET.BA.A.A.M.D.E.T.R.
DIRIGE DOMINE GRESSVS MEOS 1772
PISIS

740

Italian States — Tuscany. Francescone, or silver 10 Paoli, 1772 (Florence). Dav-1514; KM-24.1; Mont.-43. 27.34 grams. Pietro Leopoldo di Lorena, 1765-1790. Youthful bust right, cuirassed, and draped with sash and orders. Reverse: Crowned rectangular arms within order chain, all before eight-rayed star. Superior strike, the obverse bold and complete. Obverse with satiny devices on mirror-like fields (showing some light marks and faint hairlines); reverse virtually pristine with lightly reflective fields. Handsome toning, russet to pink in the recesses. Very rare in this grade, with a marvelous portrait. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000



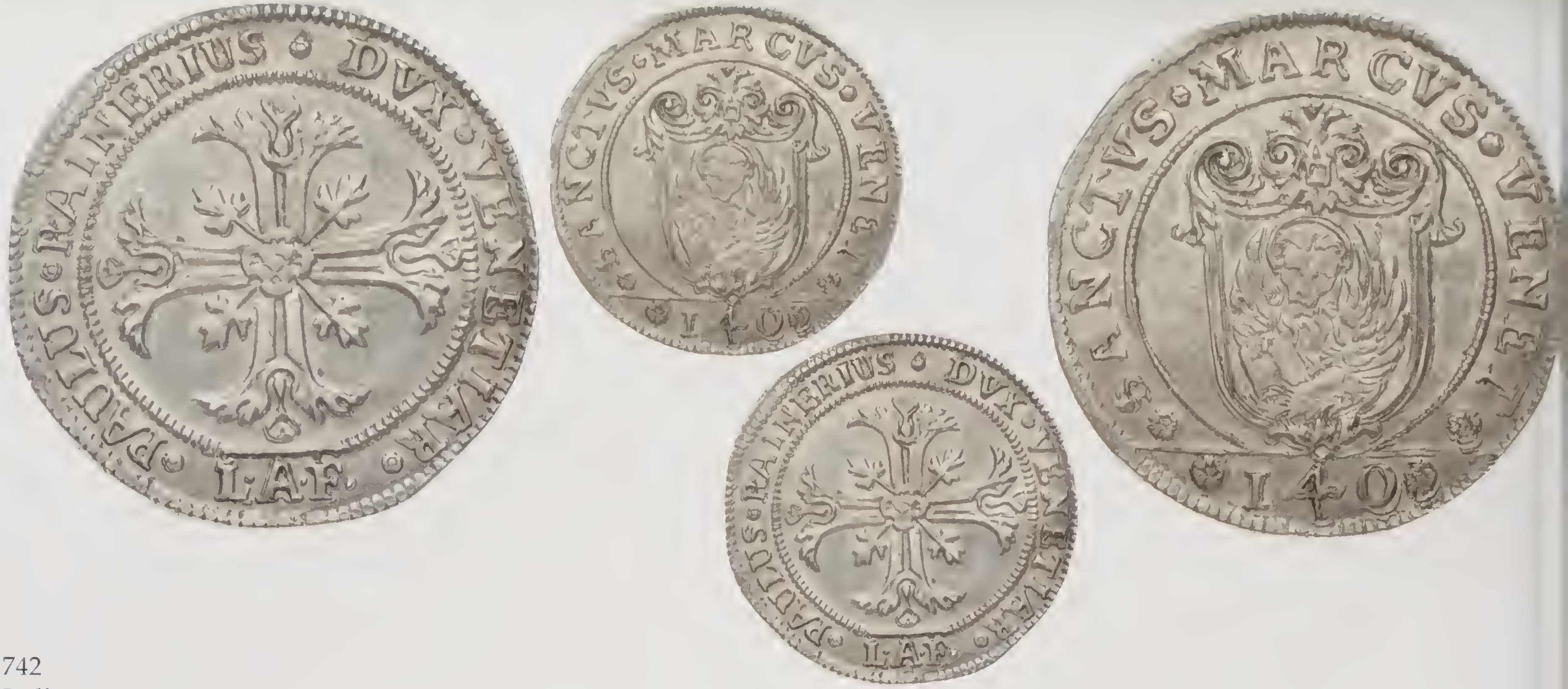
741

Italian State - Venice. Scudo d'oro, ND. Fr-1448; CNI VII pl.IX,16. 3.02 grams. 23.50 mm. Andrea Gritti, 1523-1539. Obv: Large cross. Leg: +ANDREAVS. GRITI.DVX.VENETIV& Reverse Lion in shield. Leg: +.SANCTVS. MARCVS.VENETVS. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Scudo d'oro types are far scarcer than the zecchinos. Note the mention of St. Mark, patron saint of Venice.

Estimated Value .... $1,200 - 1,400

(*).

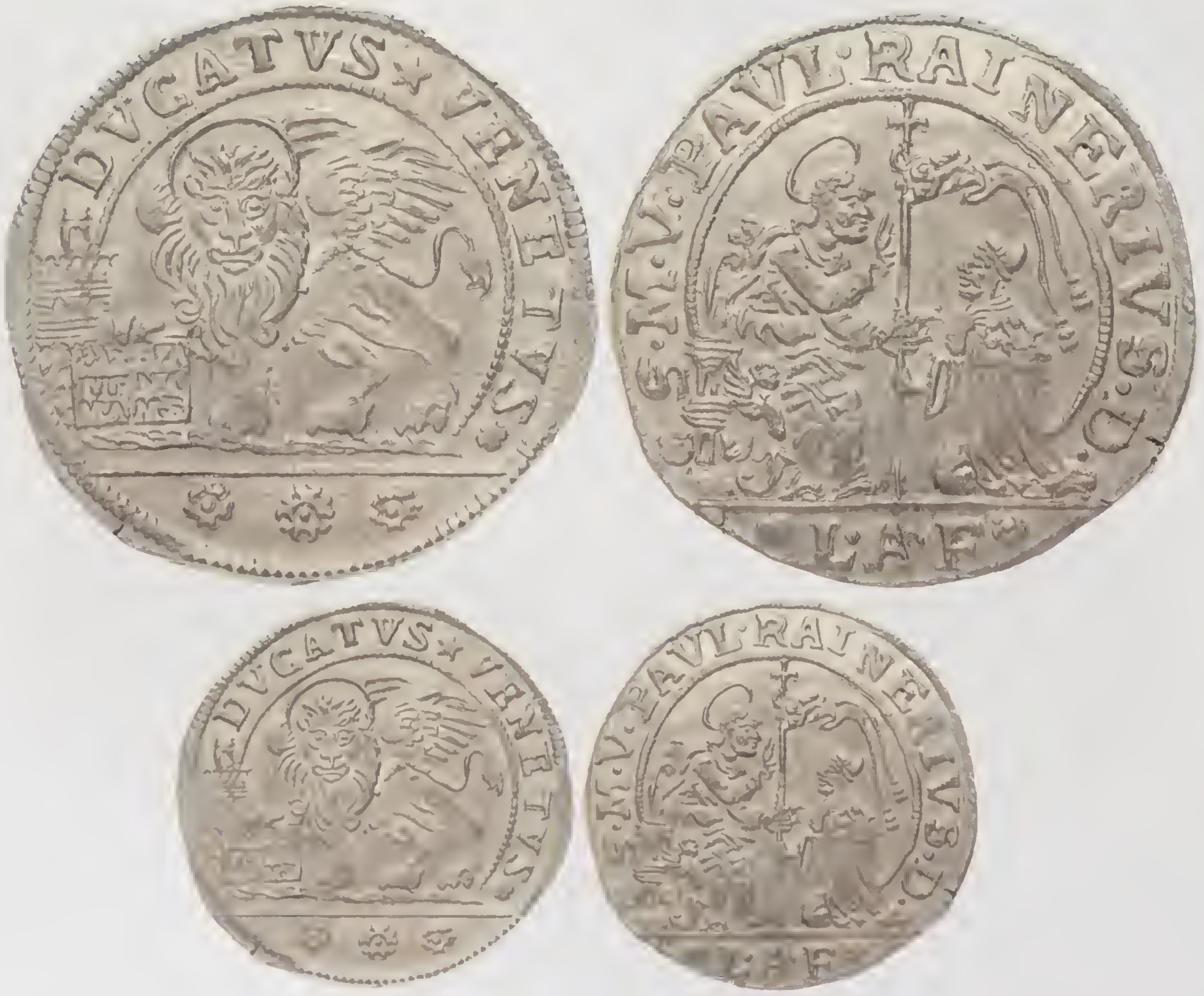


742

Italian States — Venice. Scudo of 140 Soldi, ND - L.A.F. Dav-1564; C-93. 27.75 grams. Paolo Renier, Doge, 1779-1789. Floriated cross, with lis at angles. Reverse: Ornate shield with emblem of St Mark, a winged and nimbate lion, within. Lustrous, with reflective fields. Lightly toned. Rare this nice — in fact, quite exceptional! **NGC graded MS-64.**

Venice became a major sea power in the Middle Ages, its main source of wealth being trade with the East and its main rival the Byzantine Empire. Ironically, as Venice conspired against the Byzantines, the Turks took over the region and closed off trade with the West. So Venice's success was also its undoing. Here is a fabulous representation of the wealth of its heyday.

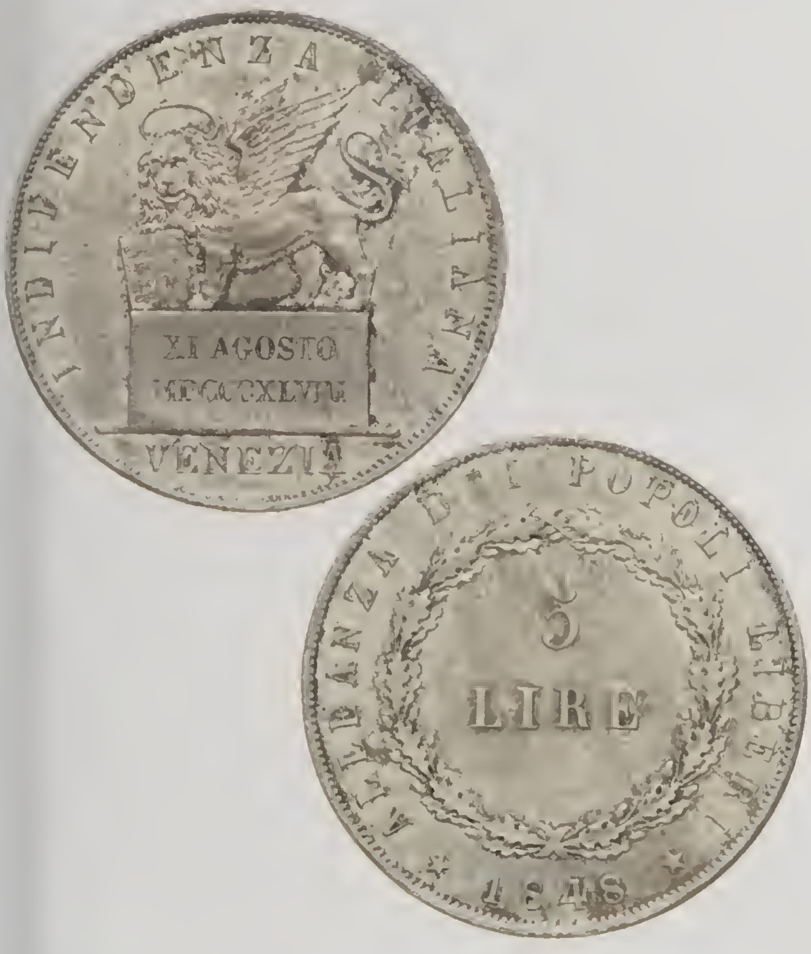
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500



743

Italian States — Venice. Silver Ducato, ND (1779). Dav-1567; Cr-100. Assayer, LAF. Paolo Renier, 1779-1789. Lion of St Mark. Reverse: Seated and kneeling figures with banner. Boldly struck and toned in shades of violet and silvery gray. Rare this nice. **NGC graded MS-65.**

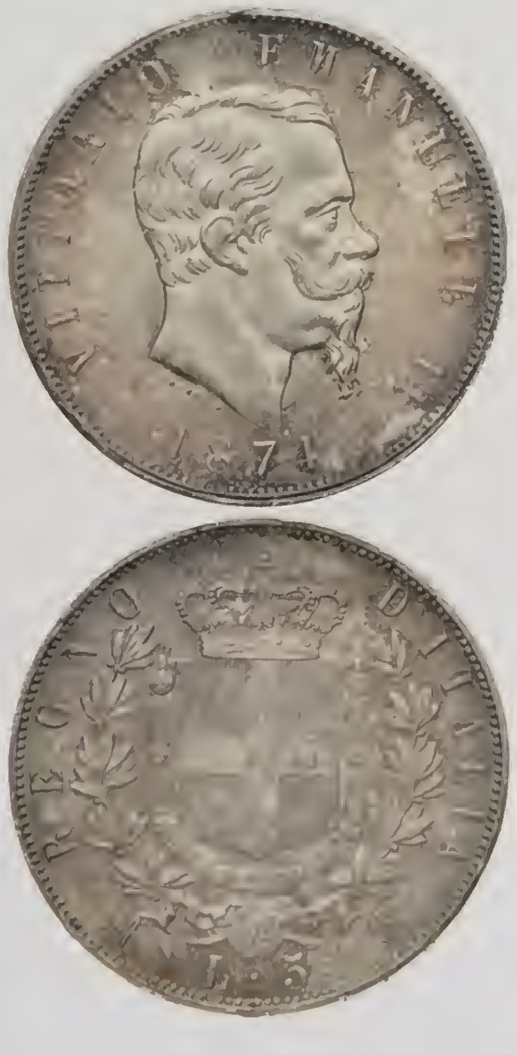
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000



744

Italian States — Venice. 5 Lire, 1848. Dav-208; Pagani-178; C-185. Revolutionary Issue. Lion of St Mark holding Gospels, standing left on a raised platform inscribed: XI AGOSTO, MDCCCXLVIII. Reverse: Value within oak wreath. Excellent strike, on lustrous, glossy fields. Speckled iridescent toning, with touches of green, red and blue. Some faint hairlines on reverse. Handsome example of this dignified design. **NGC graded MS-63.**

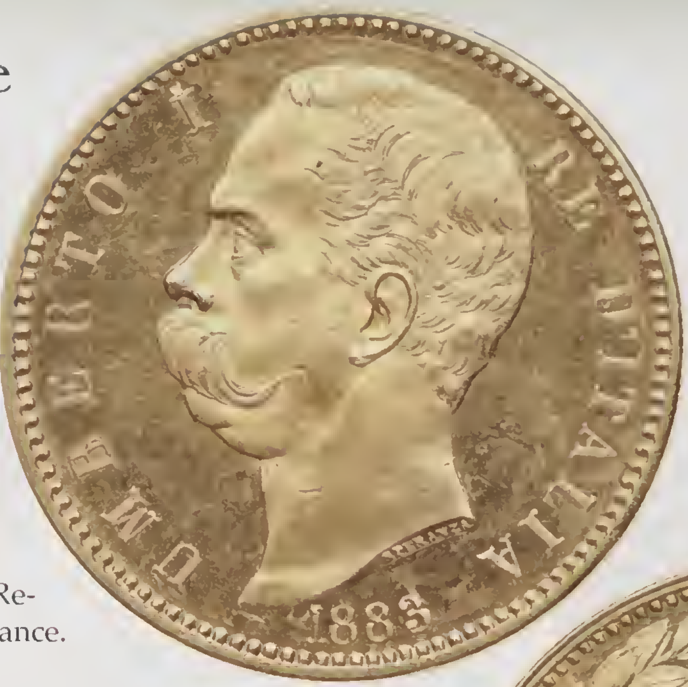
Struck during a year of revolution throughout Europe. France was at the barricades, Milan and Venice attempting to revolt from their Austrian overlords. None of the revolts succeeded but a few more years would end most of the autocratic regimes. This representational issue is the finest one we could find for inclusion in the Millenia Collection.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 1,000

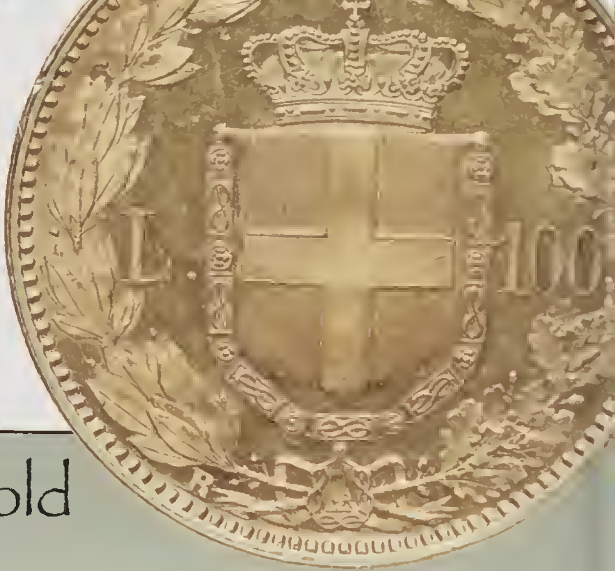


745

Italy. 5 Lire, 1874-M (Milan). Dav-140; KM-8.3 Victor Emmanuel II. Bearded portrait right. Reverse: Royal crest within wreath. An exceptional coin, choice with light golden lilac toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $225 - 275

Prooflike 1883 Gold 100 Lire



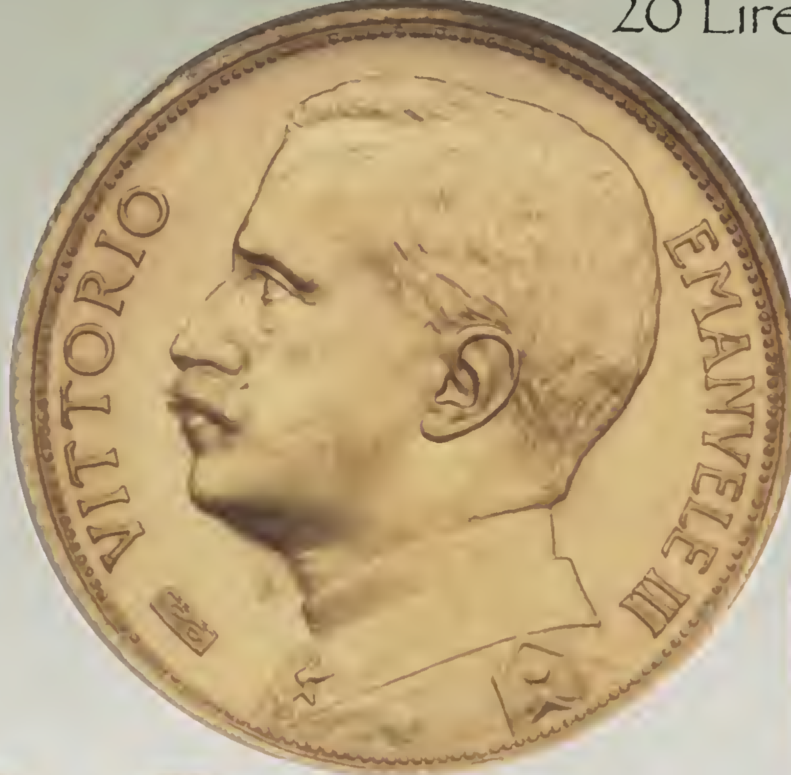


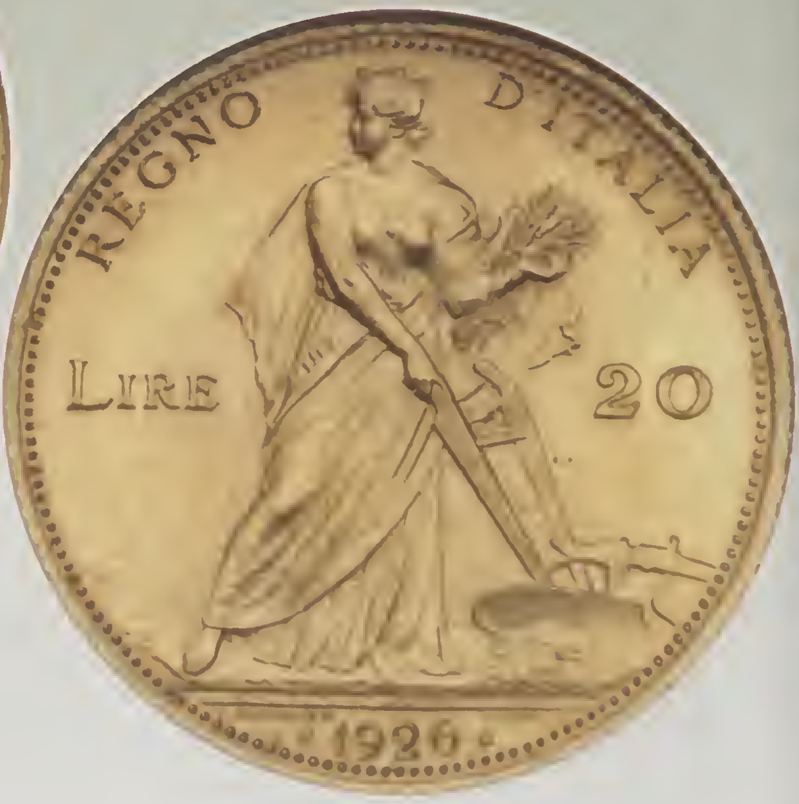
746

Italy. 100 Lire, 1883-R (Rome). Fr-18; KM-22; Y-34. Umberto I. Mintage of only 4,219 pieces. Head left. Reverse: Crowned arms within wreath. Full mint brilliance. Rare. **NGC graded MS-62 Prooflike.**

Umberto was a conservative or reactionary king. He applauded the use of force to quell a popular people's uprising in Milan in 1898, which left hundreds dead. He embarked on a policy of colonial expansion in Africa while there were food shortages at home. He became hated by the general population and was also the only Italian king ever assassinated.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Excessively Rare 1926 Gold 20 Lire



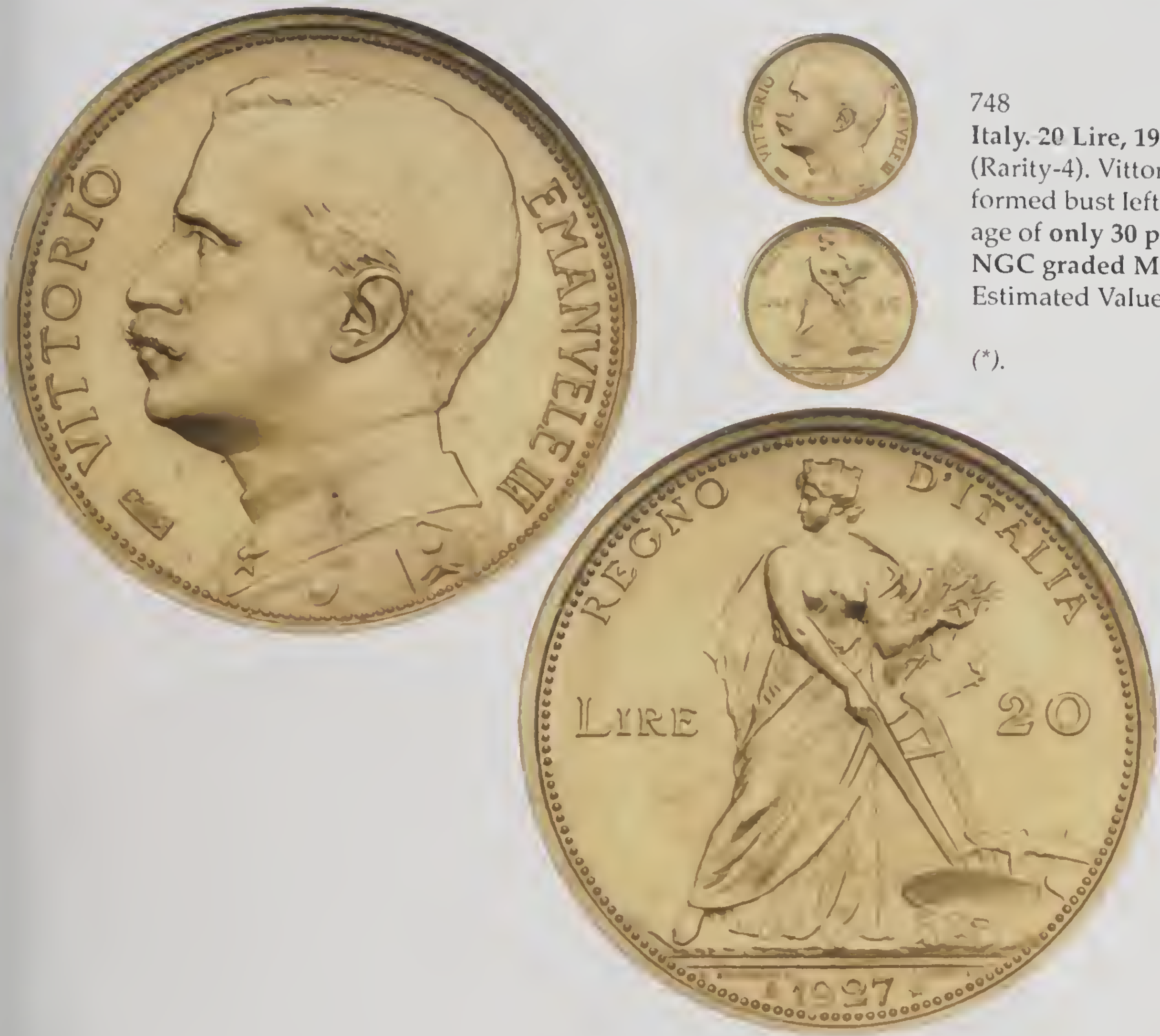


747

Italy. 20 Lire, 1926-R. Fr-28; KM-48; Pagani-668 (Rarity-4). Vittorio Emanuele III, 1900-1946. Uniformed bust left. Reverse Agricultural scene. Mintage of **only 40 pieces struck**. Excessively rare date. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

(*)

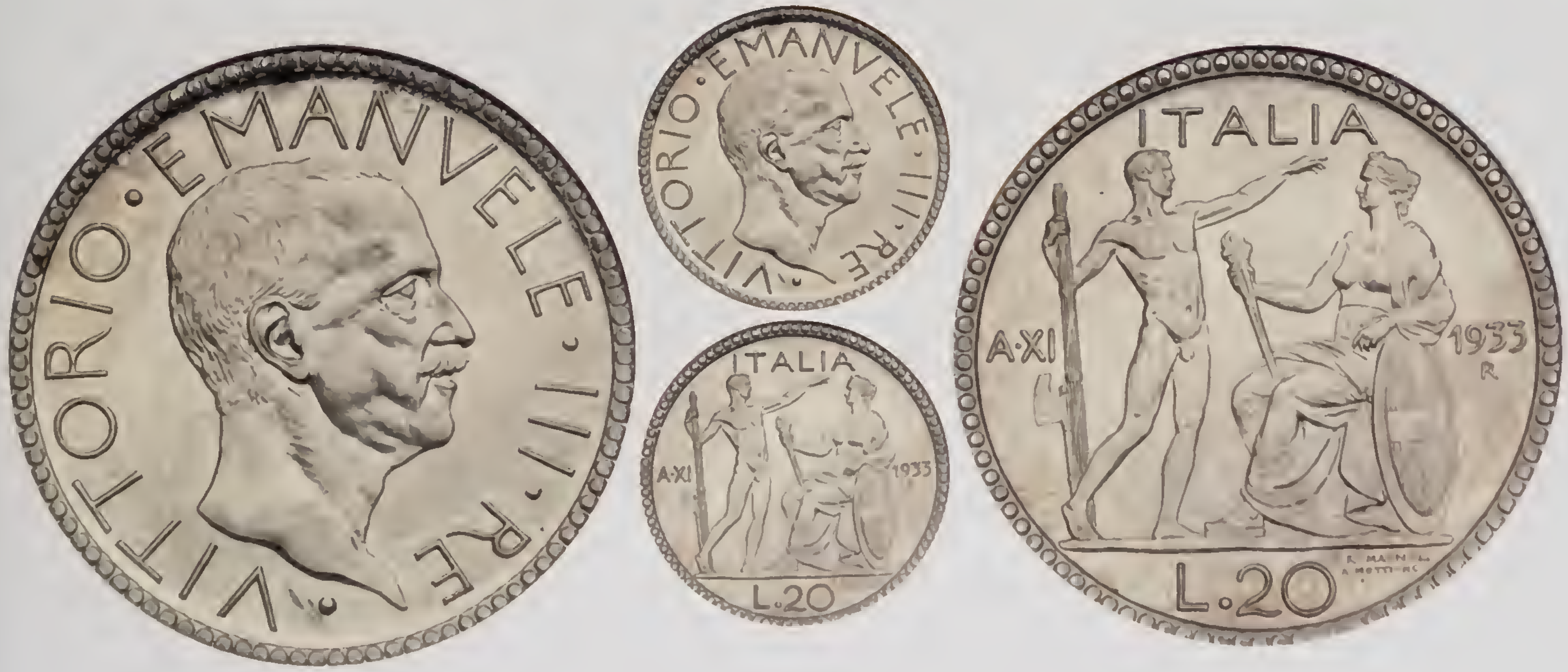
Excessively Rare 1927 Gold 20 Lire


VITTORIO EMANVELE III
REGNO D'ITALIA
LIRE 20
1927

748
Italy. 20 Lire, 1927-R. Fr-28; KM-48; Pagani-669 (Rarity-4). Vittorio Emanuele III, 1900-1946. Uniformed bust left. Reverse Agricultural scene. Mintage of **only 30 pieces struck**. Excessively rare date. **NGC graded MS-66.**
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

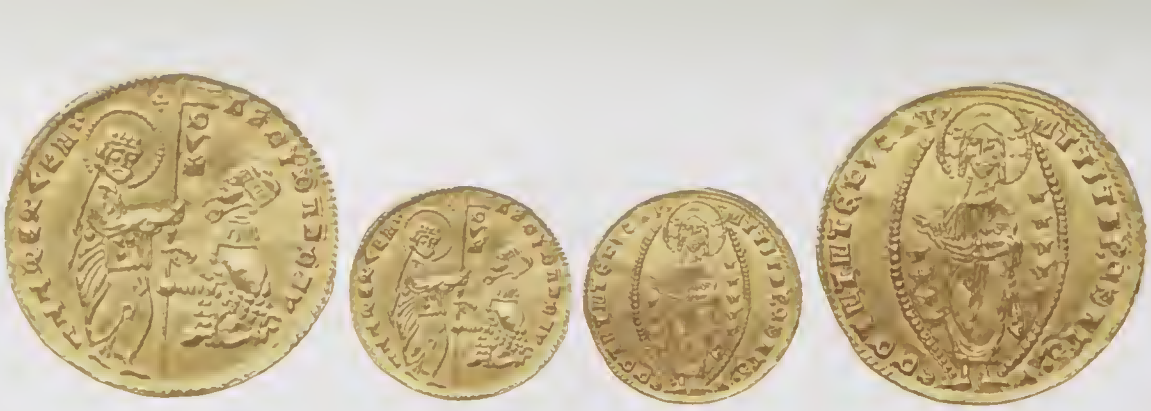
(*).

Extremely Rare 1933 20 Silver Lire


VITTORIO·EMANVELE·III·RE
ITALIA
A·XI
1933
R
L.20

749
Italy. 20 Lire, 1933 (A.XI). Dav-145; KM-69; Pagani-678 (Rarity-3). Vittorio Emmanuel III, 1900-1946. Head right. Reverse ITALIA, standing and seated figures, dates at left and right, value below. **Mintage of only 50 pieces struck.** Extremely Rare date. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 7,000

(*).



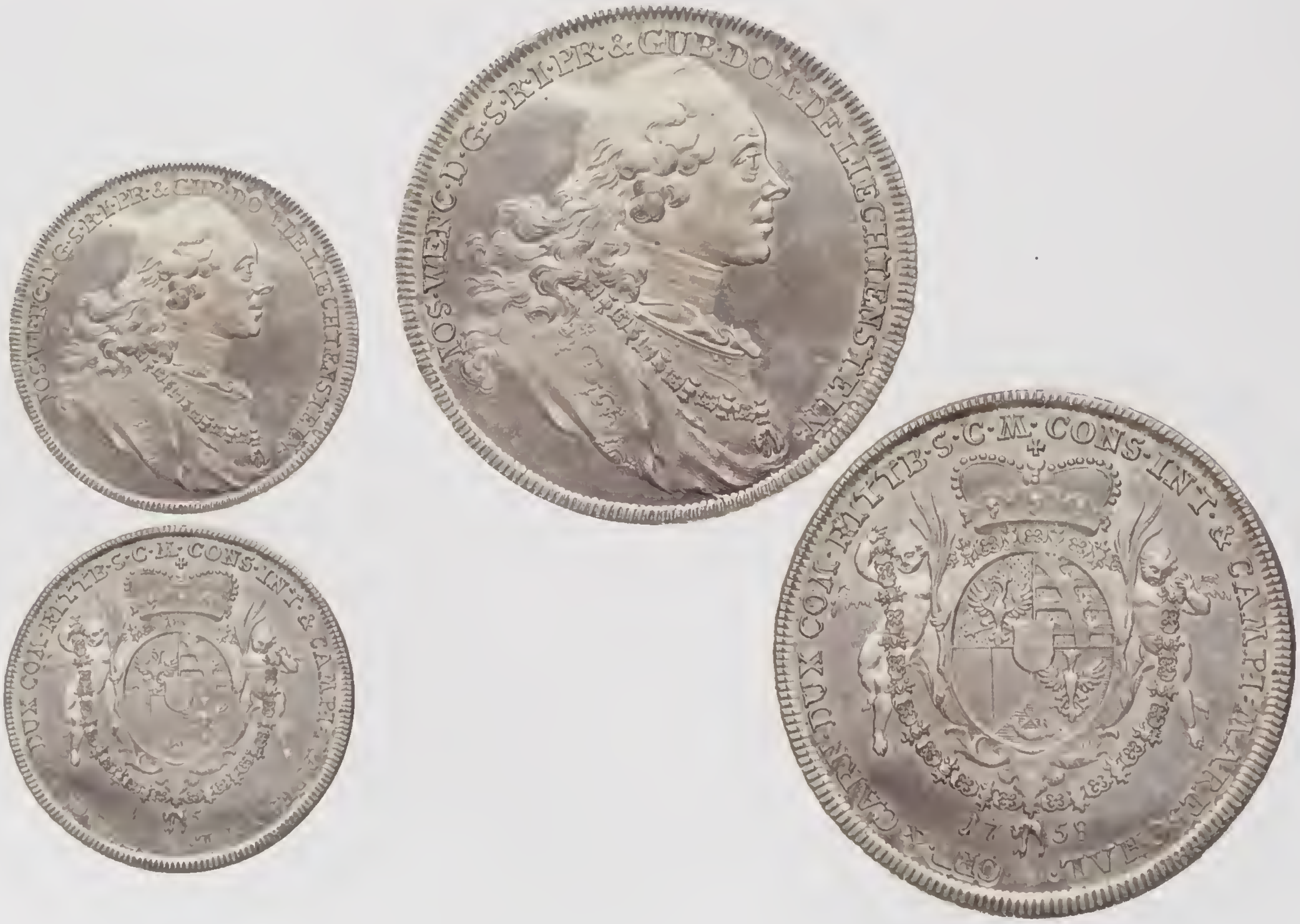
750

Italy — Achaia. Frankish Possessions in Greece. Imitation Venetian Ducat, ND. 3.54 grams. In the name of Andrea Dandolo, 1343-1354. Saint Mark at left, presenting banner to kneeling Doge at right; blundered inscription. Reverse: Christ facing, within mandorla with nine stars, small gothic "c" to left of Christ's feet; blundered inscription. A. Savio, "Imitazione e contraffazione del ducato d'oro di Venezia," QT VI, pp. 399-400; Tzamali pp. 73-74; cf. Castellani 16224; cf. Gamberini 344 (to Robert d' Anjou); cf. Ives p. 24, no. 45 and pl. XII, 1; cf. Fr-38a (Italy, Achaea: to Robert d' Anjou, Duke of Achaea). Sharply struck imitation in good Venetian style, and high-karat gold. Perfectly centered, without the usual traces of die rust. A superior example of this imitative trade coinage. **NGC graded MS-65.**

The great quantities of these ducats that have been recovered indicate that they served as the principal trade currency of the Crusader east for several decades in the second half of the 14th century. The site and hoard finds suggest a manufacturing source in the eastern Mediterranean — perhaps at Chios, then under Genoese rule, or Mytilene, under the Gattilusi.
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 73.*

Liechtenstein



751

Liechtenstein. Taler, 1758. Dav-1579; Cr-2; Hozm-51. Josef Wenzel. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by angels. Only 700 pieces struck. Prooflike fields with beautiful iridescent toning, vivid with lilac and mauve hues. **NGC graded MS-65 Prooflike.**
A first-rate example of this tiny central European country's contribution to the standard thaler. By issuing its own coinage, Liechtenstein showed its independence and yet demonstrated its presence as a European trading partner. Few specimens exist at this quality level.
Estimated Value .... $1,750 - 2,250

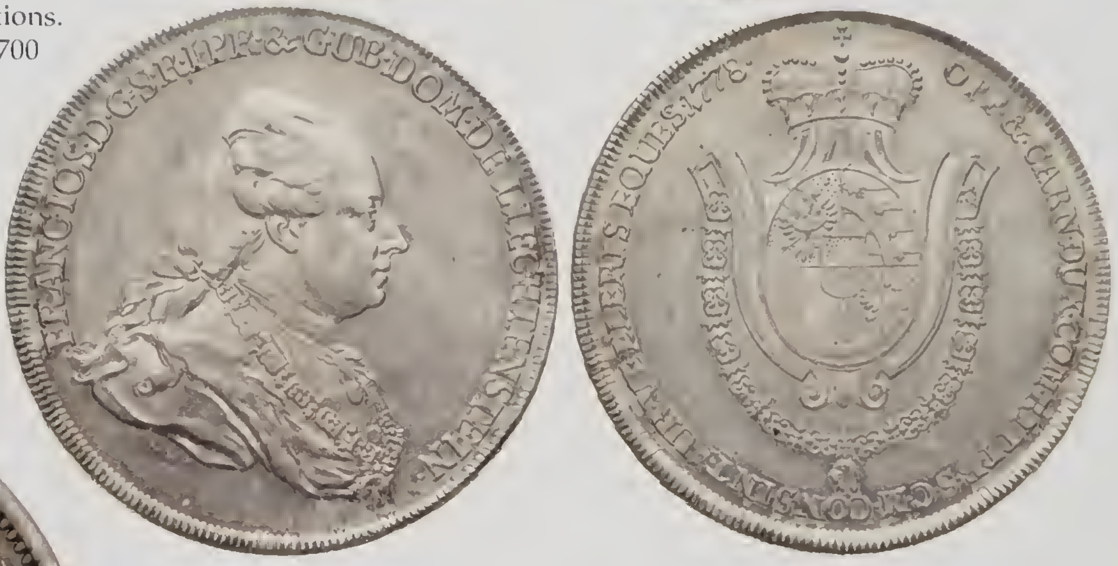
Ex Irving Goodman Collection

752

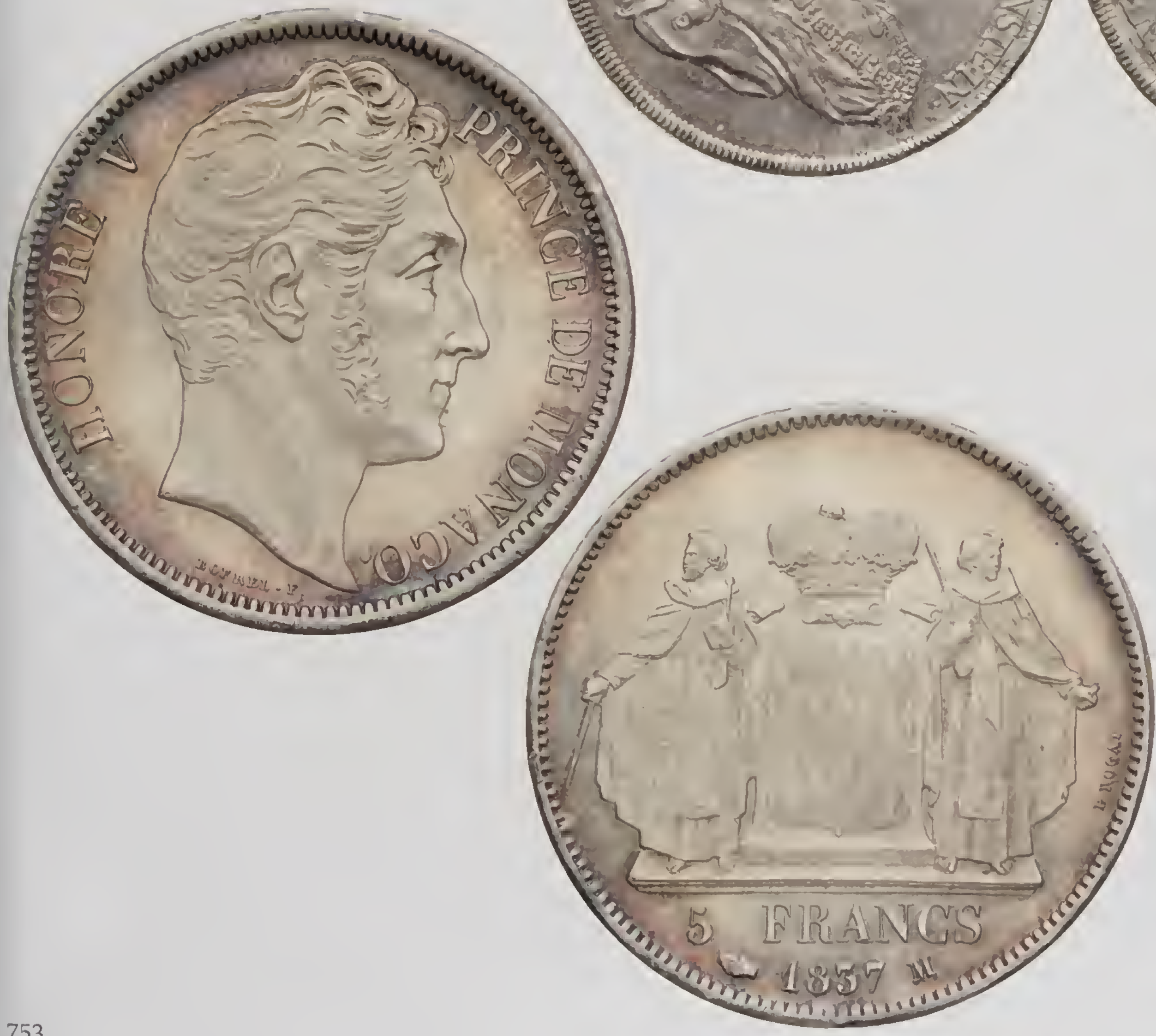
Liechtenstein. Taler, 1778. Dav-1580; Cr-6; Holzm-54. Franz Josef I. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned crest. Lustrous with pale lilac gray toning. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Liechtenstein has an area of just 62 square miles. Many coin-issuing areas of Europe were this small in the 18th century and earlier, but only Liechtenstein and Monaco survived as independent nations.
Estimated Value .... $600 - 700

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.


FRANCIOS·D·G·S·R·I·PR·&·GUB·DOM·DE·LIECHTENSTEIN
OT·F·&·CARN·DUX·COM·RITTB·S·C·M·AUR·VELL·EQUES·1778

Monaco


HONORE V PRINCE DE MONACO
BORREL·F.
5 FRANCS
1837 M
E.ROGAT

753

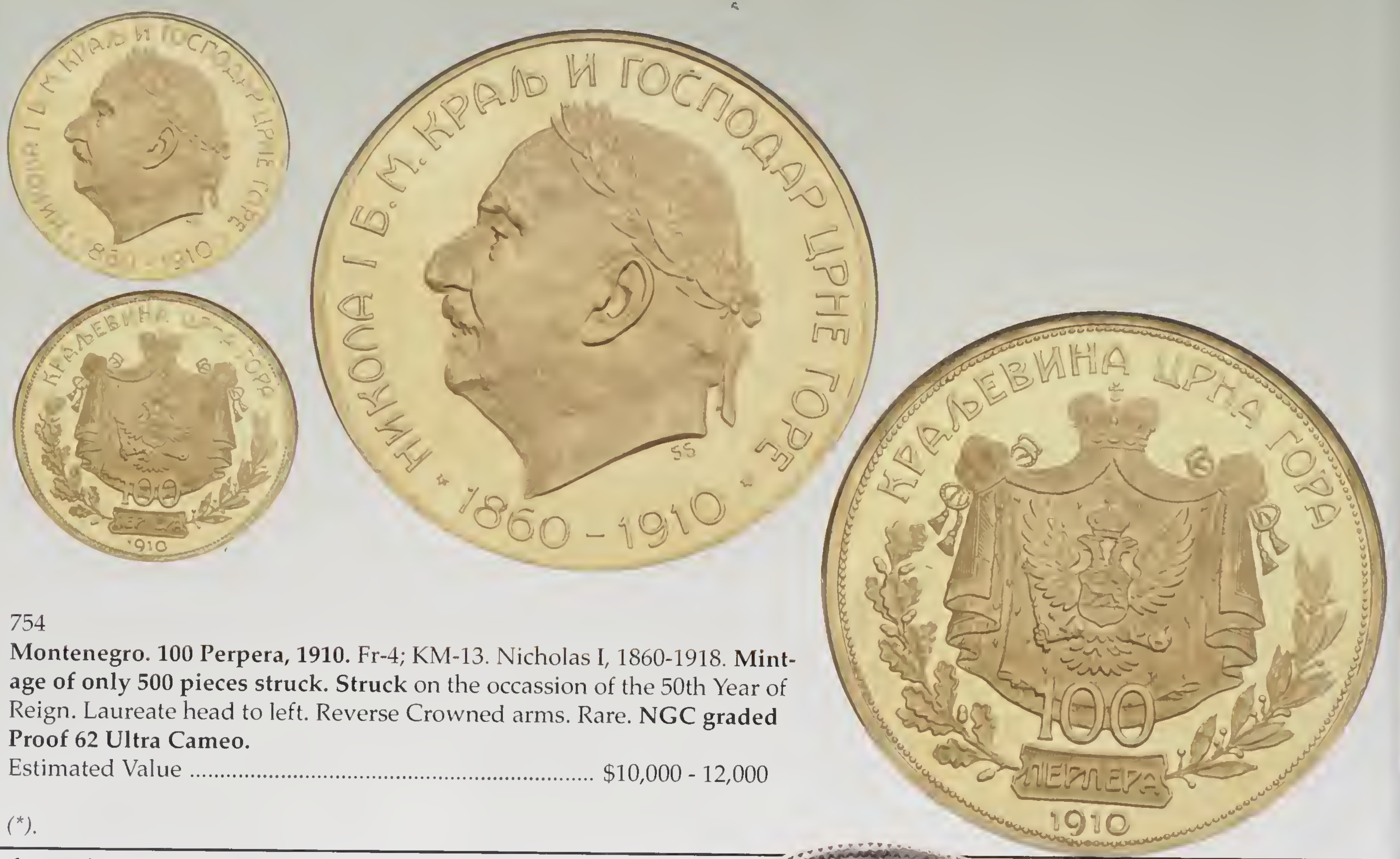
Monaco. 5 Francs, 1837-M. Dav-219; KM-96. 24.91 grams. Honore V, 1819-1841. Head of Honore right. Reverse: Grimaldi arms: Crowned shield on stele, flanked by Pontifical supporters bearing swords. Fully struck up. A few minor contact marks on portrait, with some faint to light marks in fields. Softly satiny devices on mirror fields. Superb old toning — a medium gray reflecting colorful coppers and russets, with occasional intense blues and violets. Scarce in this grade. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Monaco was technically a protectorate of the Kingdom of Sardinia as per the ruling of the Congress of Vienna, yet it was allowed to keep its ruling prince. Monaco then was somewhat larger, but the local towns of Menton and Roquebrune, which were revolting, were sold to France for 4 million Francs, reducing Monaco to its present size.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Montenegro

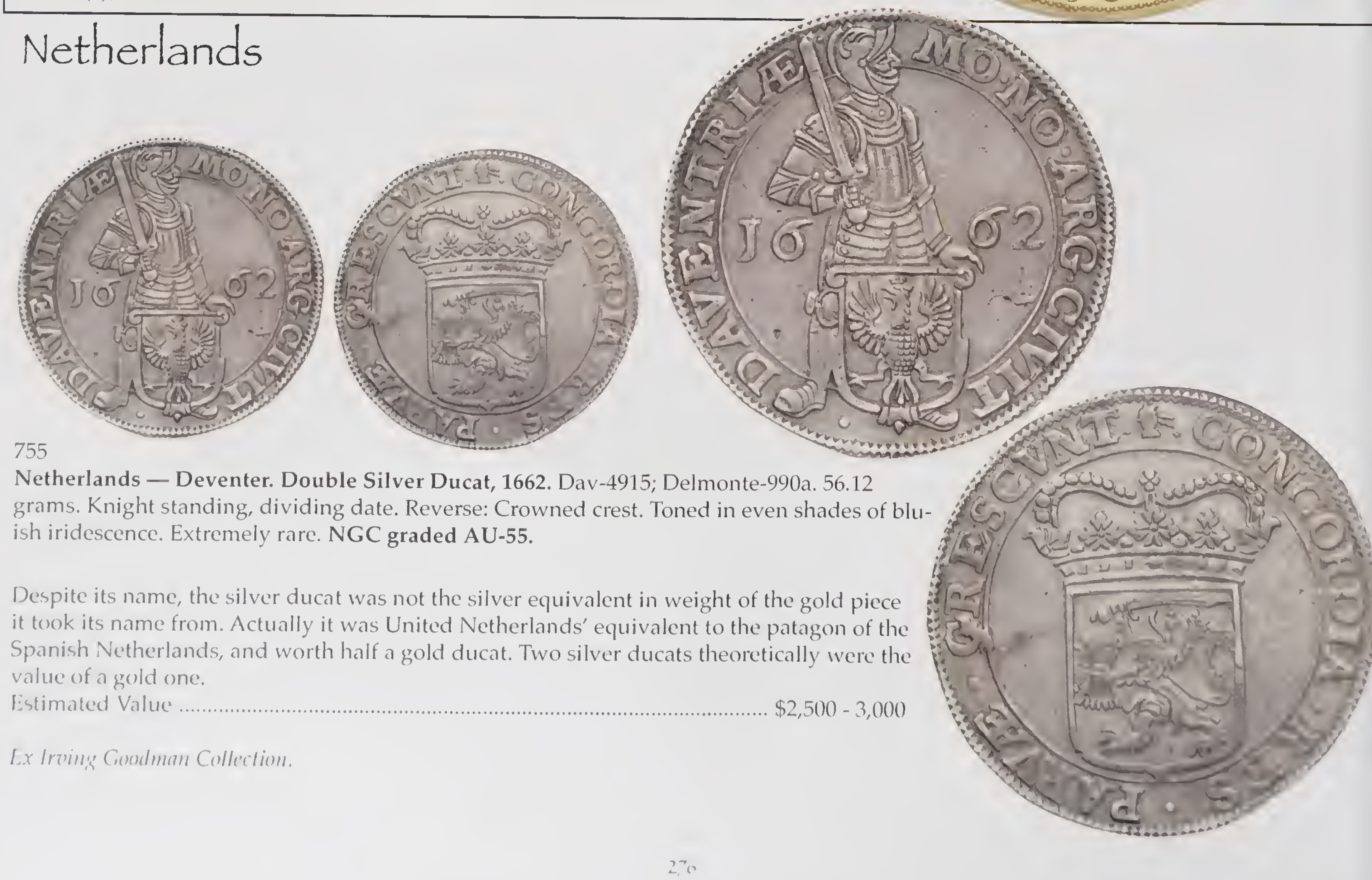
Impressive Proof 1910 Gold 100 Perpera


НИКОЛА I Б. М. КРАЉ И ГОСПОДАР ЦРНЕ ГОРЕ
1860 - 1910
КРАЉЕВИНА ЦРНА ГОРА
100
ПЕРПЕРА
1910

754
Montenegro. 100 Perpera, 1910. Fr-4; KM-13. Nicholas I, 1860-1918. **Mintage of only 500 pieces struck. Struck** on the occassion of the 50th Year of Reign. Laureate head to left. Reverse Crowned arms. Rare. **NGC graded Proof 62 Ultra Cameo.**
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,000

(*).

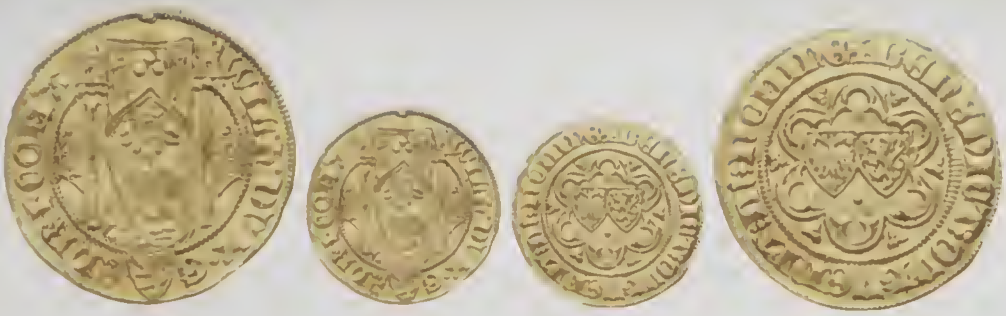
Netherlands


MO NO ARG CIVIT DAVENTRIÆ
16 62
CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCVNT

755
Netherlands — Deventer. Double Silver Ducat, 1662. Dav-4915; Delmonte-990a. 56.12 grams. Knight standing, dividing date. Reverse: Crowned crest. Toned in even shades of bluish iridescence. Extremely rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Despite its name, the silver ducat was not the silver equivalent in weight of the gold piece it took its name from. Actually it was United Netherlands' equivalent to the patagon of the Spanish Netherlands, and worth half a gold ducat. Two silver ducats theoretically were the value of a gold one.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

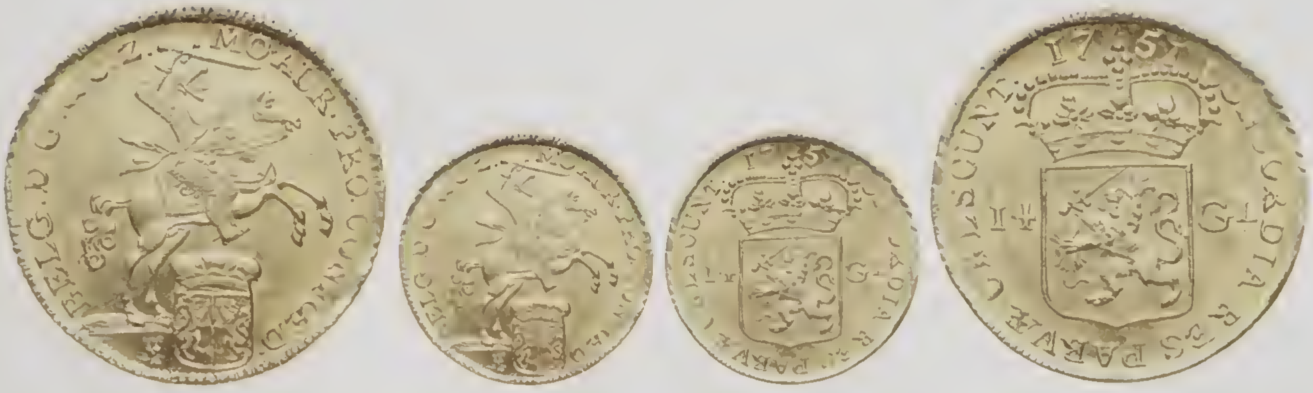
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



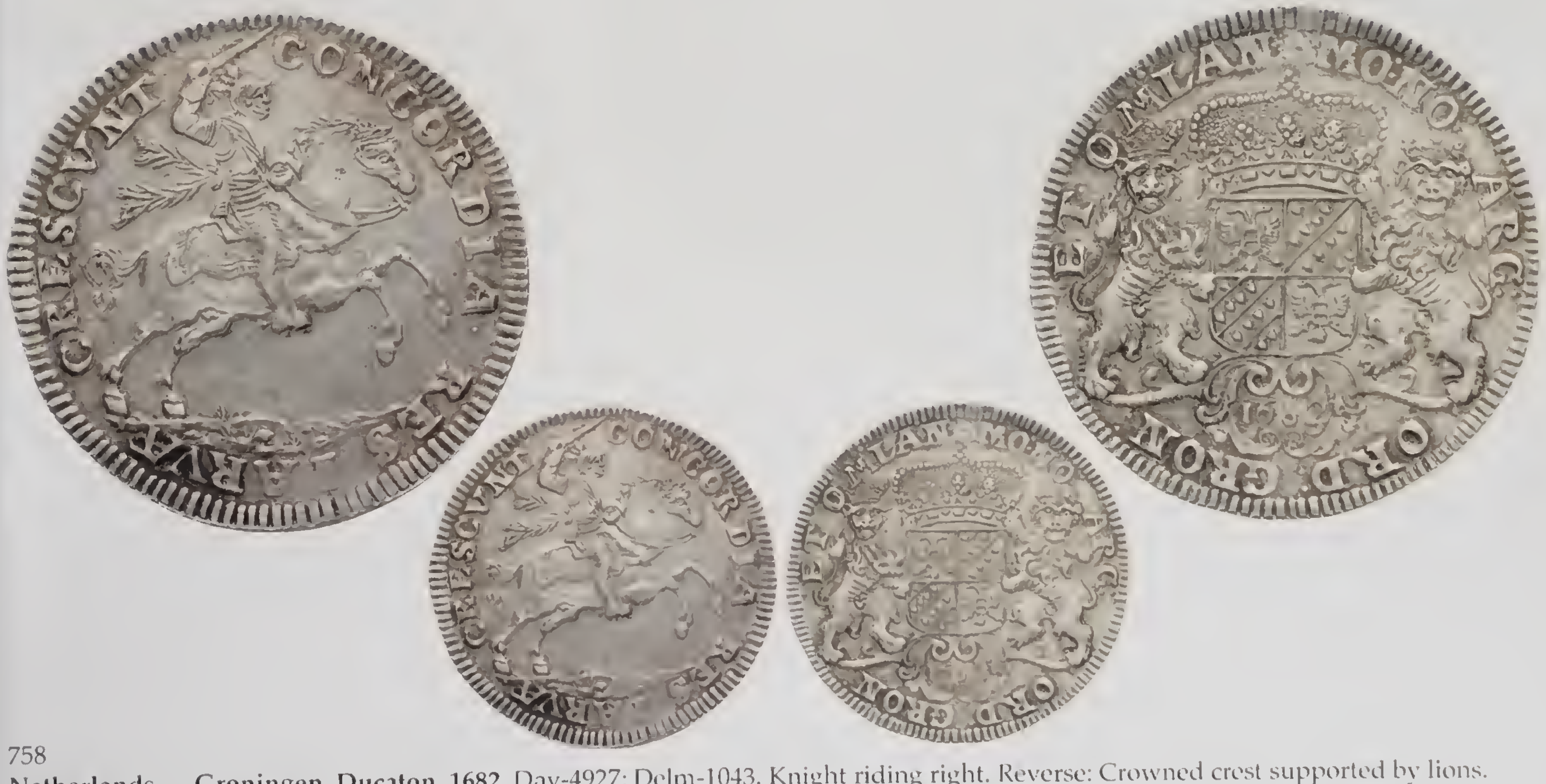
756
Netherlands - Gelderland. Florin, ND. Fr-43. 3.44 grams. 21.69 mm. Willem (William) I van Gulik, 1377-1402. Obv: half bust figure holding sword in miniature Gothic castle. Leg: WILH.DVX.G (shield) E LR T COMA Reverse Two shields (Gelder and Julich) within six curved figure. Leg: +BENEDICT:OVI:VERIT: IN: NOMINE. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Prior to the Netherlands being united as a secular state, there were numerous small duchies and counties in the area. Gelderland was such a duchy. These coins were actually used in trade, so finding one this choice is most unusual.
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

(*).



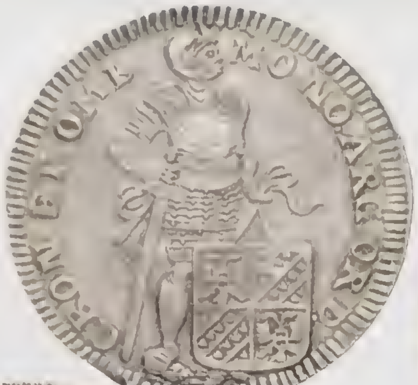
757
Netherlands — Gelderland. 14 Gulden, 1751. Fr-242; KM-86.1. Knight on horseback. Reverse: Arms. Legend weakly struck in parts. Lustrous. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $600 - 700

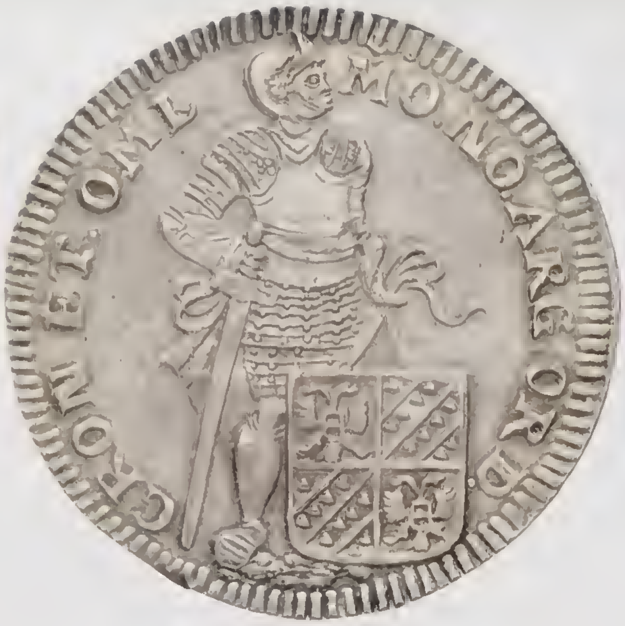


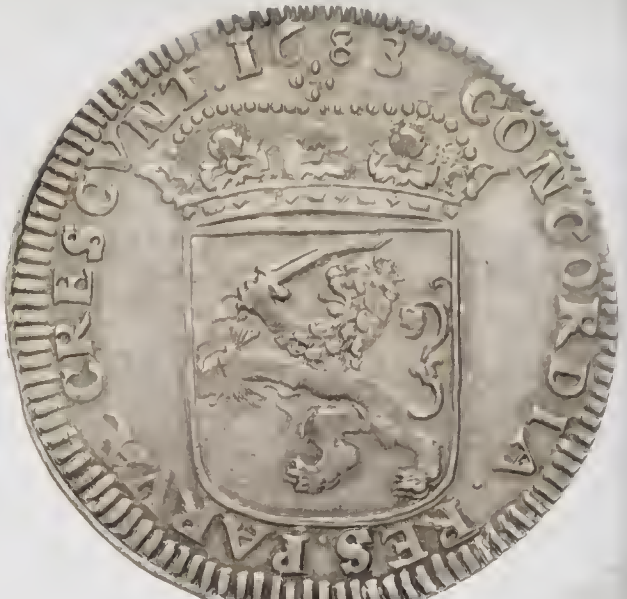
758
Netherlands — Groningen. Ducaton, 1682. Dav-4927; Delm-1043. Knight riding right. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by lions. Lustrous, and very rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

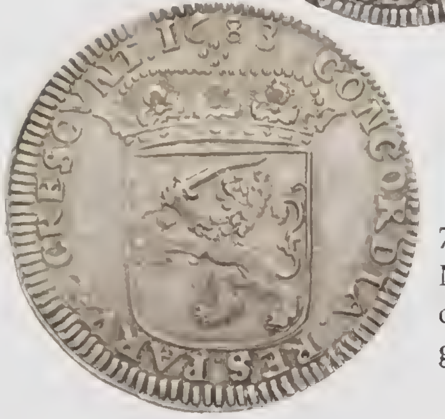
Another of the Netherlands' trading partners. The Ducaton or Silver Rider was the standard silver coin Most Silver Riders are relatively common, but not this one from Groningen.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.









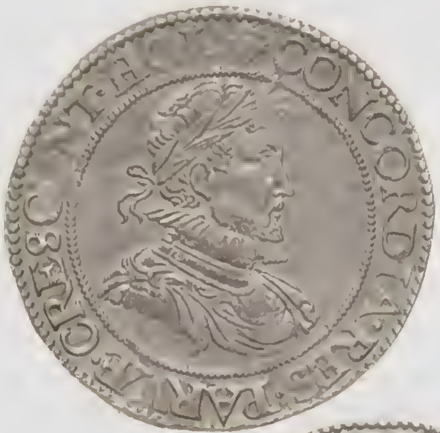
759

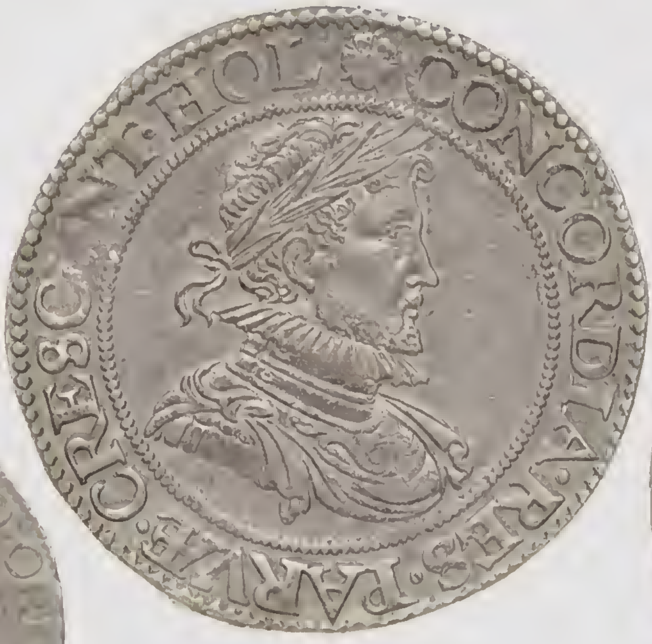
Netherlands — Groningen. Silver Ducat, 1683. Dav-4895; Delm-996; KM-41. Knight with sword down, city arms. Reverse: Crowned shield with date above. Luster beneath lovely iridescent toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**

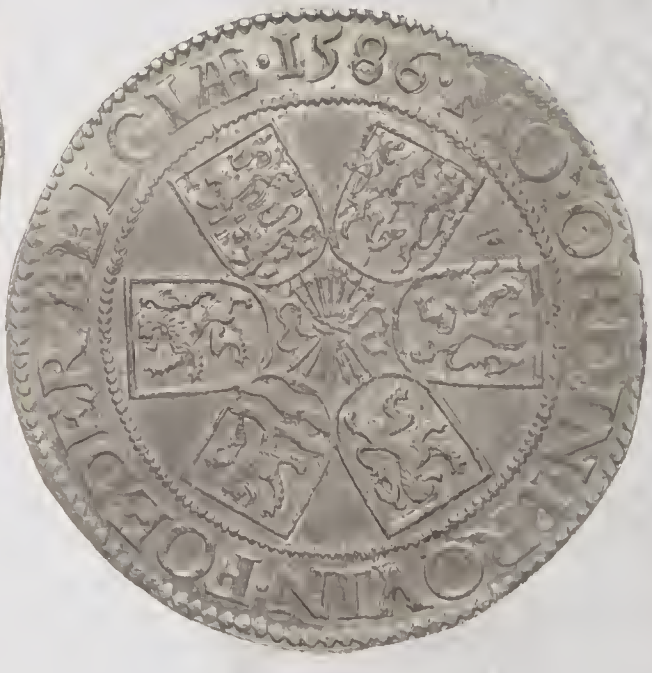
Another coin of the realm, being equal to a Rijksdaalder or 50 Stuivers. These in turn being equal to 5/6s of a Ducaton.

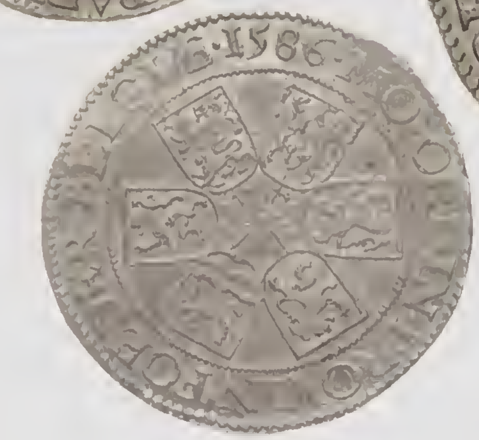
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.









760

Netherlands — Holland. Leicester Real, 1586. Dav-8842; Delm-891. Laureate armored bust of the Earl of Leicester right. Reverse: Bundle of arrows within circle of six shields. Toned. Rare. **NGC graded AU-53.**

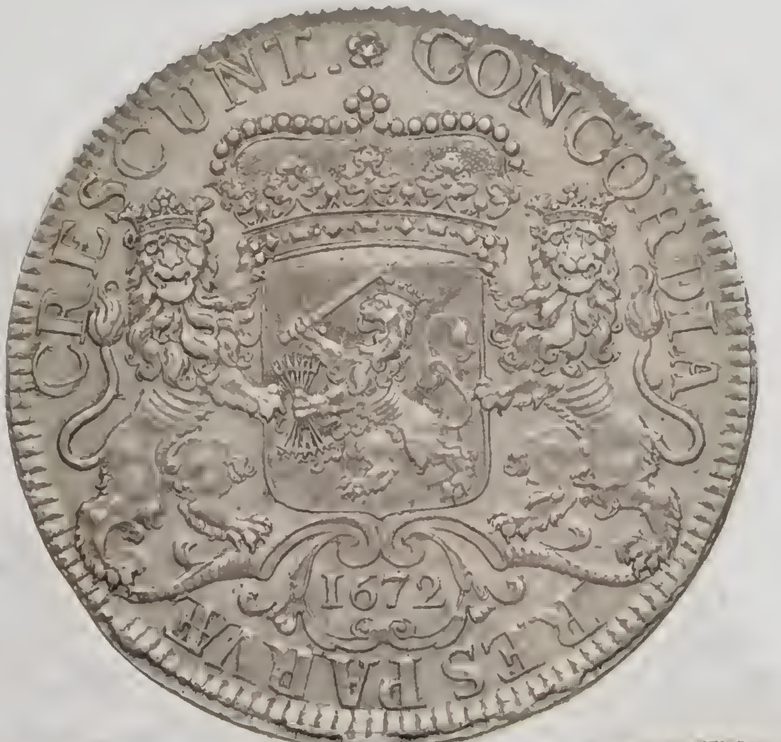
Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, 1532(?)-1588, was an English courtier and a favorite of England's Queen Elizabeth I. The son of the Duke of Northumberland, Dudley was brought early into the society of then Princess Elizabeth and her brother Edward VI. On Elizabeth's accession to the throne, in 1558, Dudley was made Master of the Horse and, later, appointed privy councilor. Within a year he was acknowledged as Elizabeth's favorite, and regarded as the most probable choice for a husband. Elizabeth made him Earl of Leicester in 1564. In 1585 he was named commander of an expedition to the United Provinces of the Netherlands to aid in their resistance to Spain. While there, he enraged Elizabeth by accepting the appointment to the office of governor-general of the Netherlands, following the assassination of William the Silent.

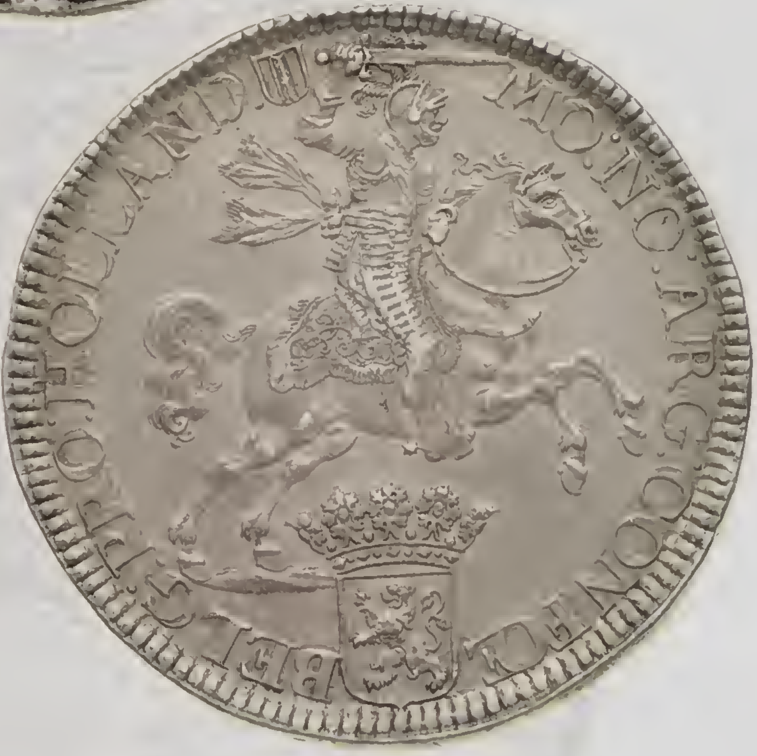
During his stay in the Netherlands, Dudley was appalled at the chaos and complexity in the overlapping and competing monetary systems employed there. Being used to the regular and ordered currency of Elizabeth's England, he proposed remedies and an overhaul of their coinage. The guiding concept of Leicester's reform was that the United Provinces determine a uniform coinage, and each state would then issue amounts as needed. While he had no love for the states of Holland, he was perceptive enough to see that they should serve as the model for the new currency. Thus the two most important coins of this new system, the Hungarian-type gold Ducat and the Rijksdaalder, would dominate the area's coinage for centuries.

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Holland 1672 Double Ducaton

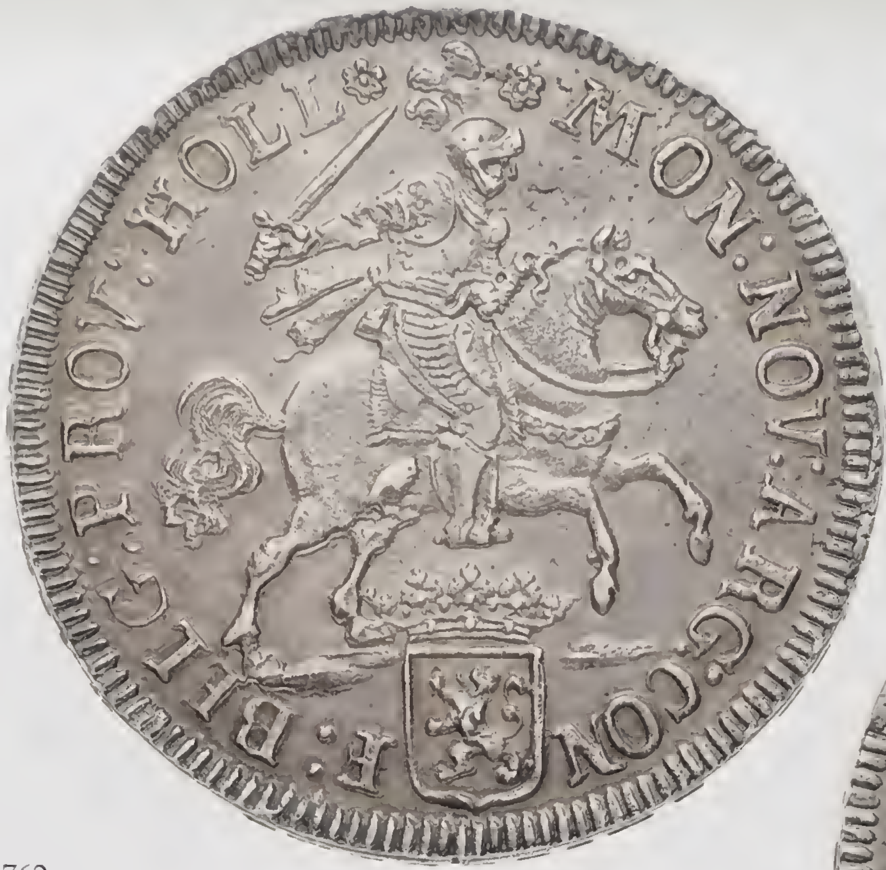


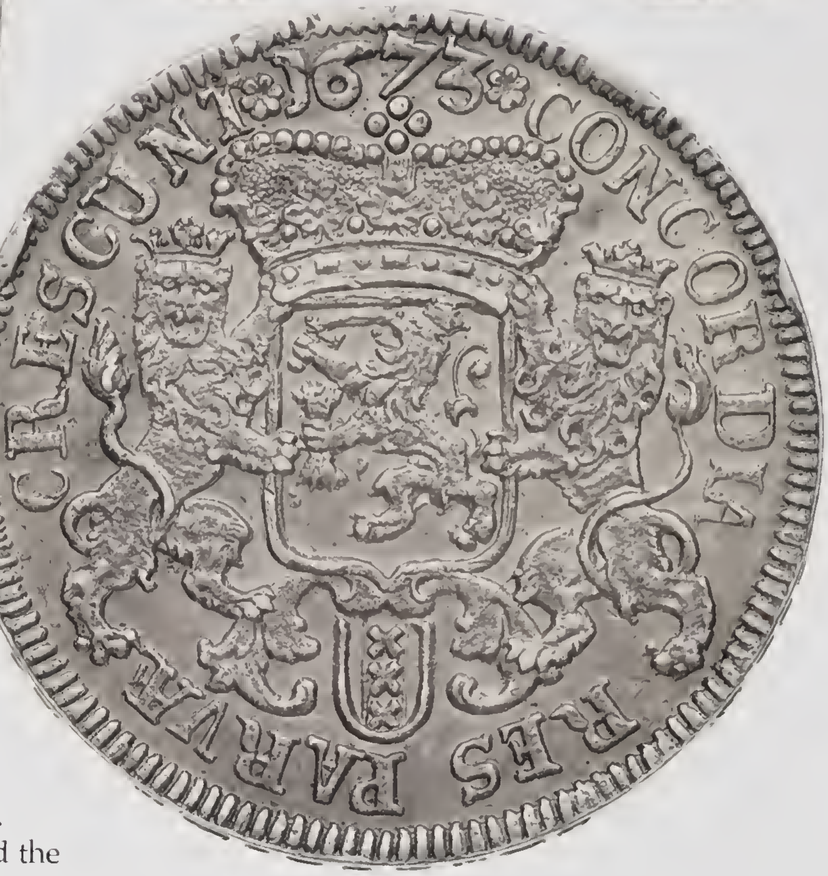


761
Netherlands — Holland. Double Ducaton, 1672. Dav-4932; Delm-1014A. 64.81 grams. Knight riding right. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by lions. Refined style with Holland fully spelled. Toned. Rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Such coins as offered here were struck during the period of the four Anglo-Dutch Wars. England and the Netherlands were the major competing sea powers of the area. Each felt that unimpeded dominance of the maritime trade routes was imperative to its success. Such thinking would necessarily lead to conflict. The four wars were essentially inconclusive with each side experiencing victories and defeats. The wars serve as a reminder of how important seapower had become.
Estimated Value .... $1,750 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



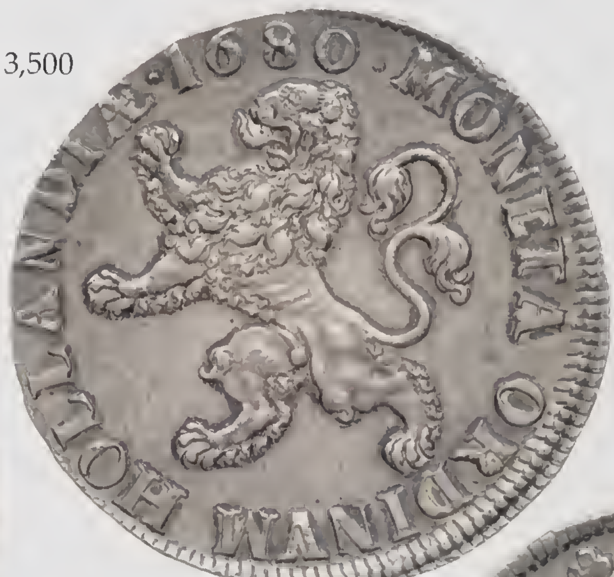


762

Netherlands — Holland. Double Ducaton, 1673. Dav-4933b; Delmonte-1018f. Amsterdam. 62.05 grams. Knight riding right. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by lions, shield of Amsterdam beneath. Lettered edge: "* TER GEDACHTENISSE VAN DE MUNTE VAN AMSTERDAM *". Minor rim flaw. Well struck with attractive toning. Extremely rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

The Glorious Revolution of 1688 placing William of Orange on the English throne effectively ended the Third Anglo-Dutch War. Interestingly enough, the advent of William in England damaged the Netherlands' economy badly. William made activities in England in trade and commerce a priority over similar activities in the Low Countries. The merchants concentrated on English trade greatly benefitting England and severely hampering the Dutch.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

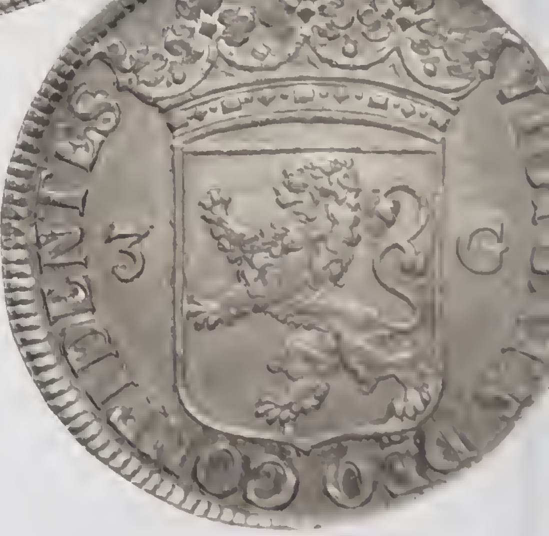
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

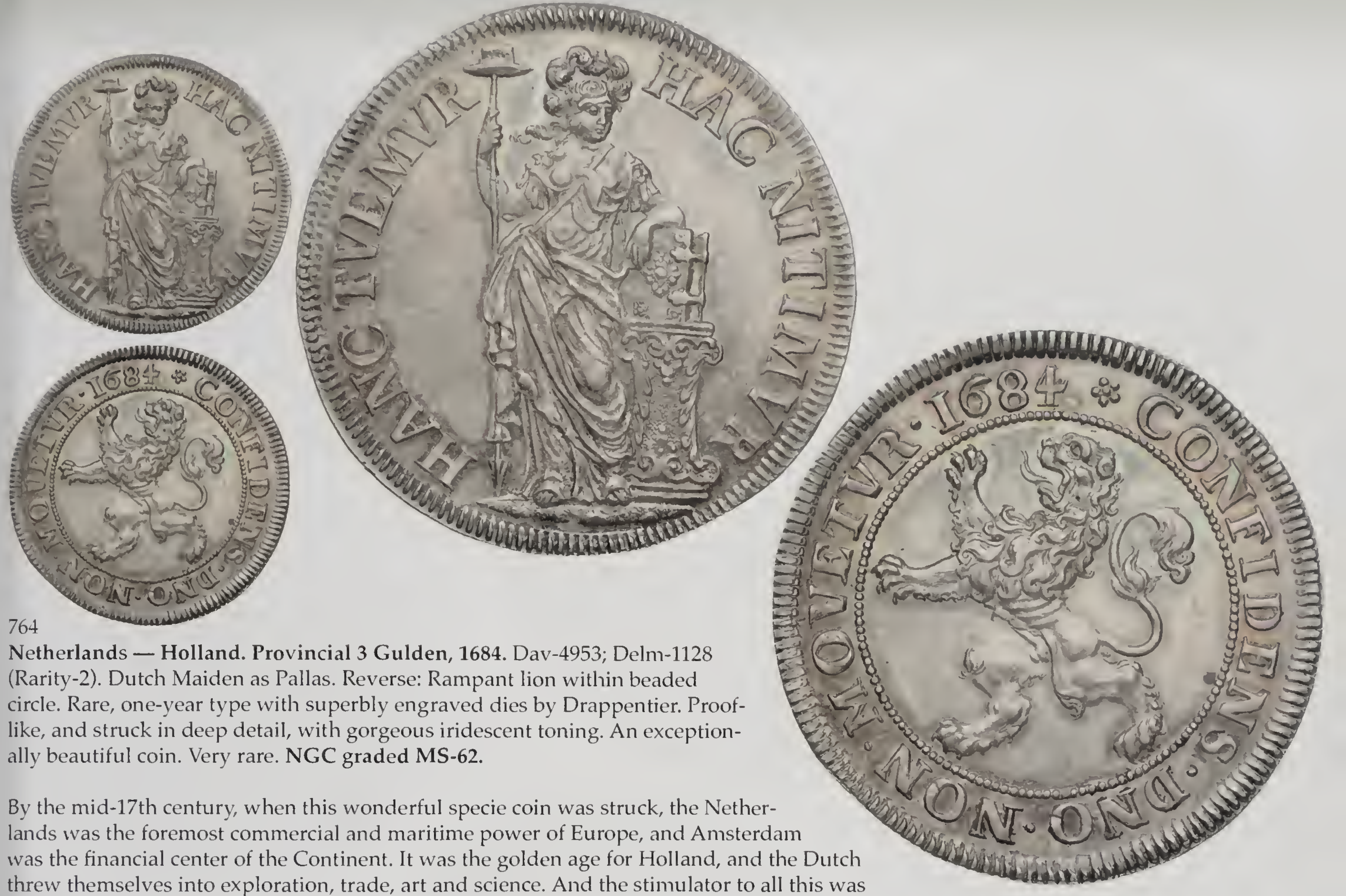


763

Netherlands — Holland. Provincial 3 Gulden, 1680. Dav-4951; Delmonte-1129. Rampant lion. Reverse: Crowned crest dividing value. This is the first Dutch 3-Gulden type. Beautiful deep toning. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.





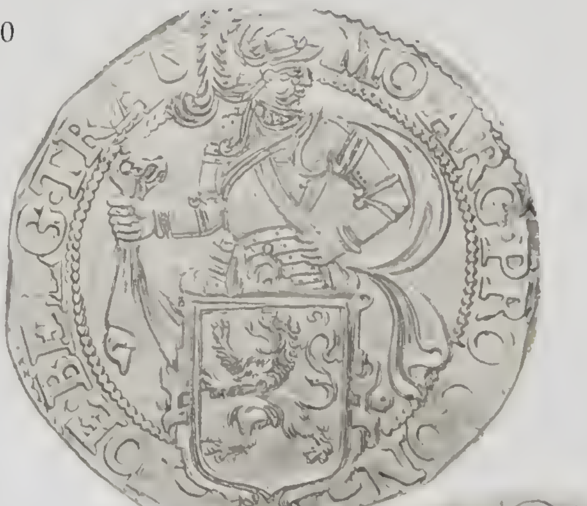
764

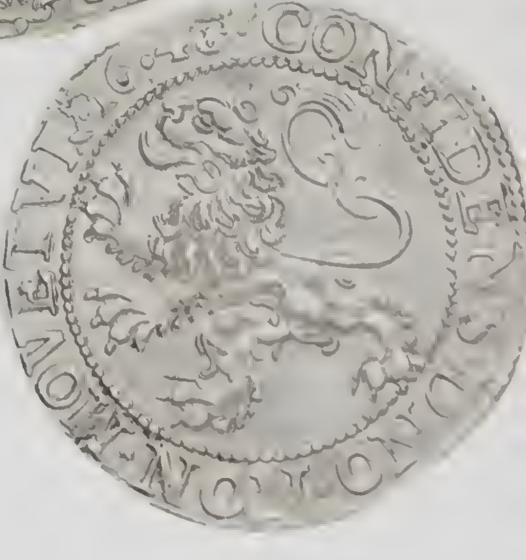
Netherlands — Holland. Provincial 3 Gulden, 1684. Dav-4953; Delm-1128 (Rarity-2). Dutch Maiden as Pallas. Reverse: Rampant lion within beaded circle. Rare, one-year type with superbly engraved dies by Drappentier. Proof-like, and struck in deep detail, with gorgeous iridescent toning. An exceptionally beautiful coin. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

By the mid-17th century, when this wonderful specie coin was struck, the Netherlands was the foremost commercial and maritime power of Europe, and Amsterdam was the financial center of the Continent. It was the golden age for Holland, and the Dutch threw themselves into exploration, trade, art and science. And the stimulator to all this was money, money and goods that poured in from their newfound overseas possessions, money that poured into the Spanish Netherlands, as the Habsburgs strove to solidify their presence there. The region was awash with ducats, doubloons, thalers, daalders and reales.

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection; Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 108.*





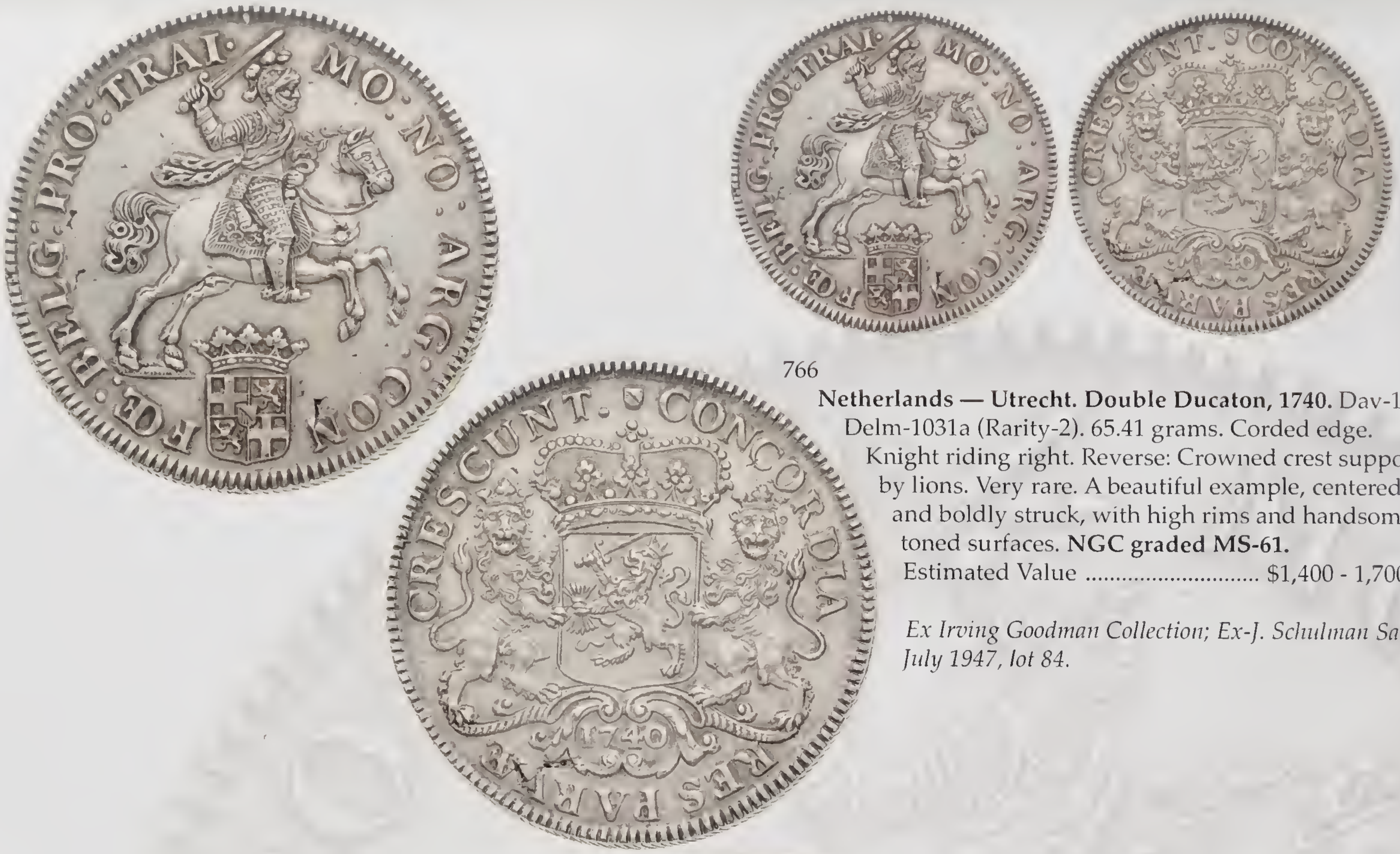
765

Netherlands — Utrecht. Lion Daalder, 1648. Dav-4863; Delm-845. Knight over crest. Reverse: Lion rampant to left. Boldly struck and lustrous on a large flan with full legends right to the rims. **NGC graded MS-61.**

For the Dutch, the archetypal trade coin was the Lionthaler, or Leeuwendaalder, with the first specimens appearing in 1575 during Holland's War of Independence against Spain. The seven free provinces struck their various versions. Originally intended as a local currency, through the travels of Dutch maritime traders it became one of the most widely used trade coins in the Mediterranean, and especially in the Levant. As with the later Maria Theresa Thalers, success bred imitation. A number of countries struck their own replicas of the coin, notably Italy and the German states. This style is the prototype, for all those imitations.

Estimated Value .... $300 - 400

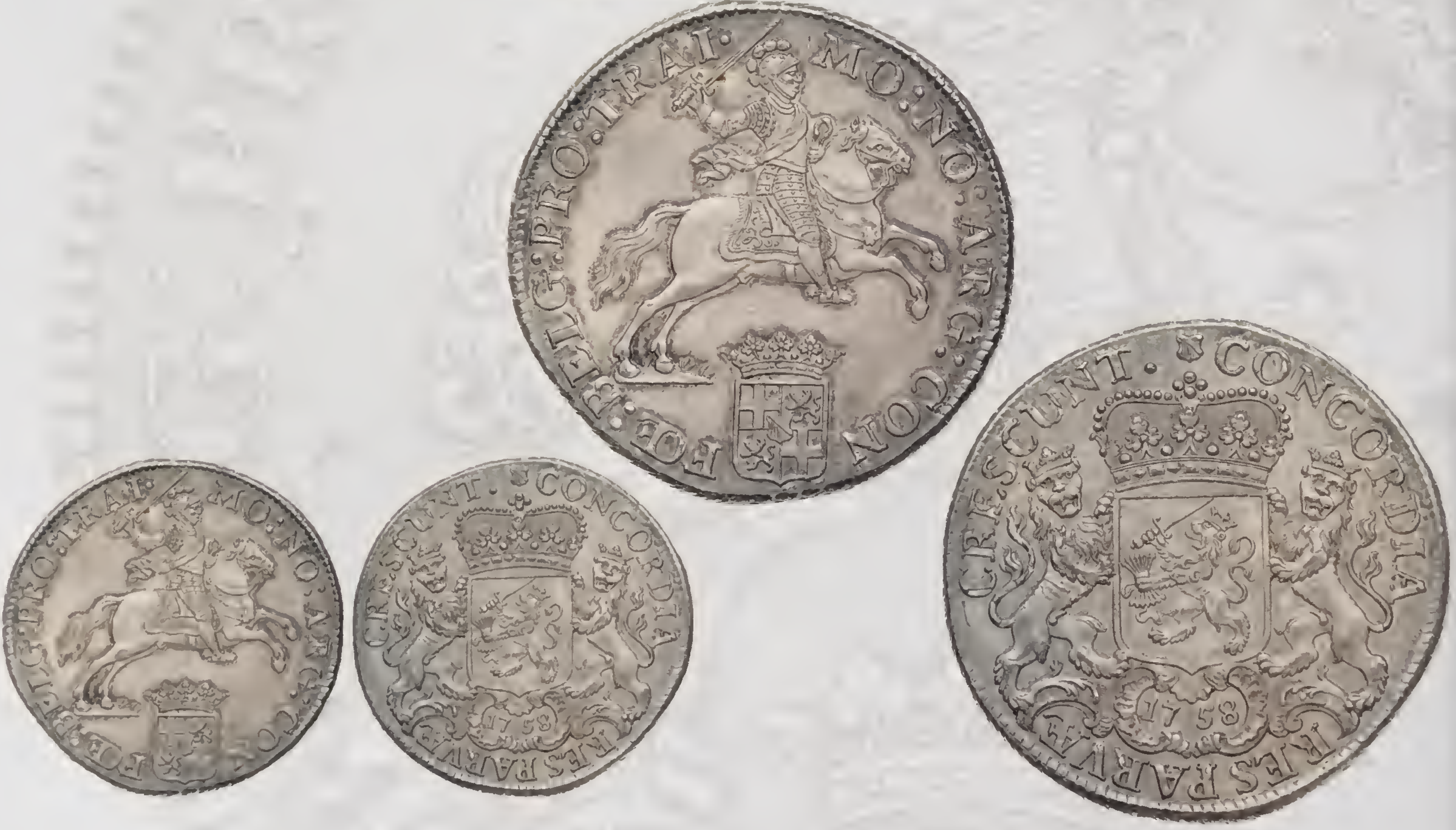
Ex Irving Goodman Collection; Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 109.*



766

Netherlands — Utrecht. Double Ducaton, 1740. Dav-1831; Delm-1031a (Rarity-2). 65.41 grams. Corded edge. Knight riding right. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by lions. Very rare. A beautiful example, centered and boldly struck, with high rims and handsomely toned surfaces. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $1,400 - 1,700

Ex Irving Goodman Collection; Ex-J. Schulman Sale, July 1947, lot 84.

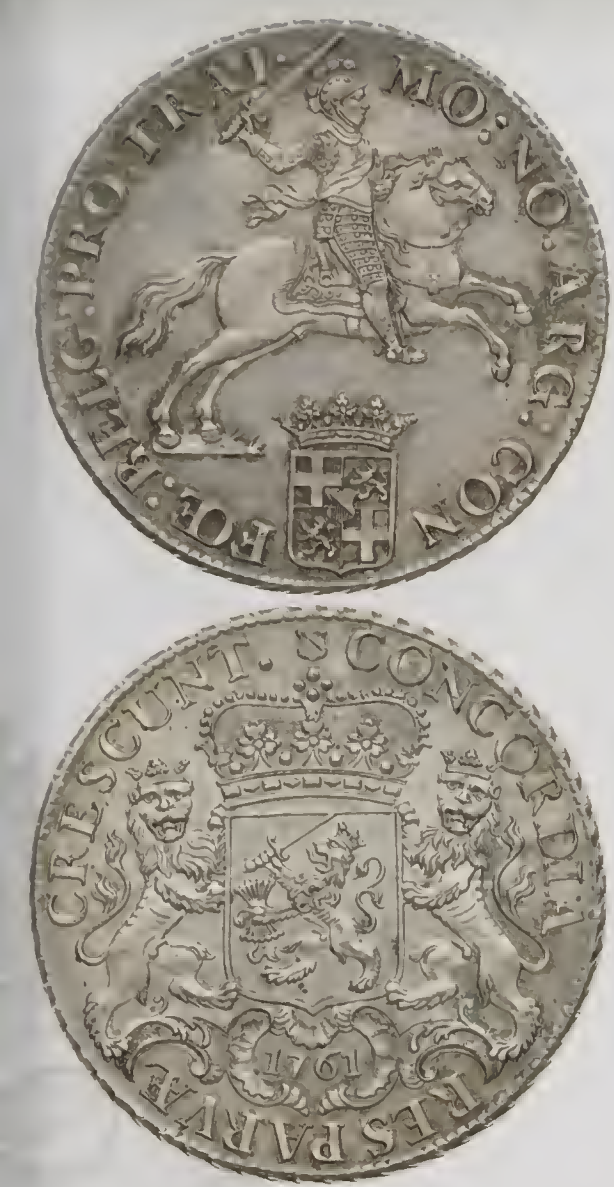


767

Netherlands — Utrecht. Ducaton (Silver Rider), 1758. Dav-1832; KM-92; Delm-1031. Knight on horseback right, above crowned arms. Reverse: Crowned shield supported by two lions. Double striking of letters in legends. Beautiful deep, old toning with lovely iridescence. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Utrecht was for some centuries the most important city in the Northern Netherlands, in part thanks to the Bishopric, which was established in 703 or 704, exercising great temporal and spiritual power over the city.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 1,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.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CRESCUNT. S CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ
1761

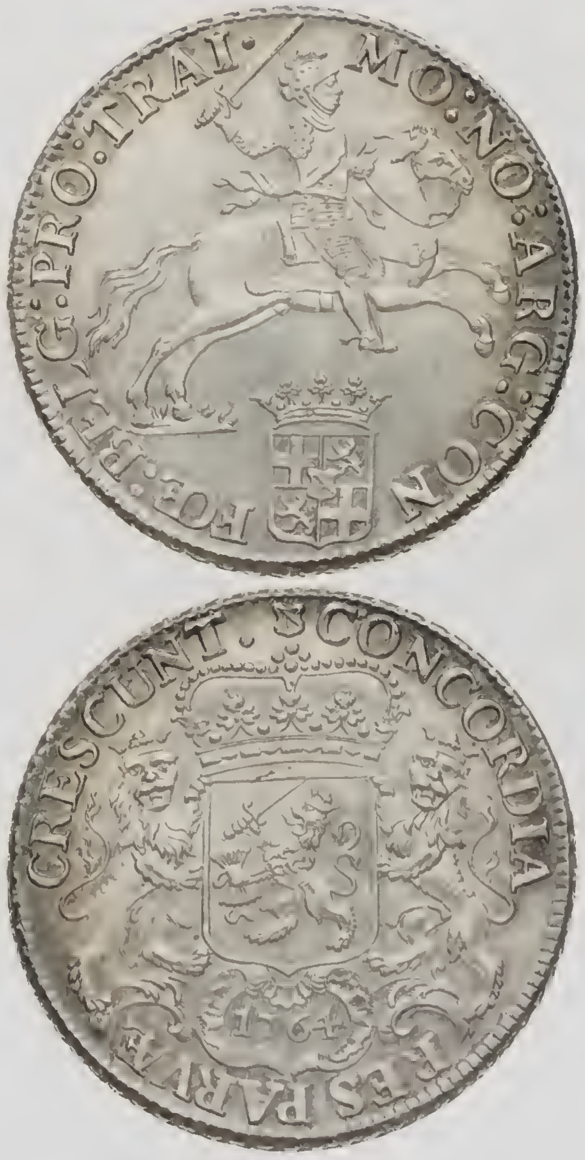
MO:NO:ARG:CON FOE:BELG:PRO:TRAI
CRESCUNT. S CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ

768

Netherlands — Utrecht. Ducaton (Silver Rider), 1761. Dav-1832; Delm-1031; KM-92. Knight on horseback, crowns arms below. Reverse: Crowned and supported arms. Boldly struck with beautiful iridescent toning. A classic in superb condition! **NGC graded MS-64.**

Estimated Value .... $800 - 1,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.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1764

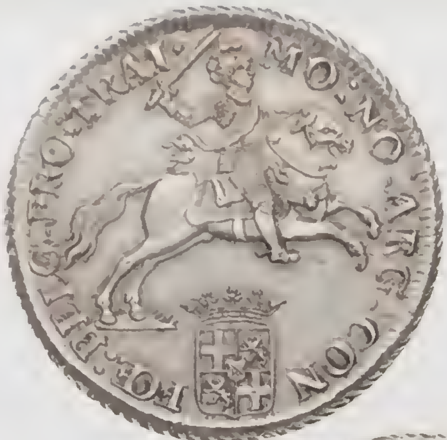
MO:NO:ARG:CON FOE:BELG:PRO:TRAI
CRESCUNT. S CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ

769

Netherlands — Utrecht. Ducaton (Silver Rider), 1764. Dav-1832; Delm-1031; KM-92. Knight on horseback, crowned arms below. Reverse: Crowned arms supported by two lions. Beautifully toned with iridescent surfaces, and boldly struck. A splendid example! **NGC graded MS-65.**

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.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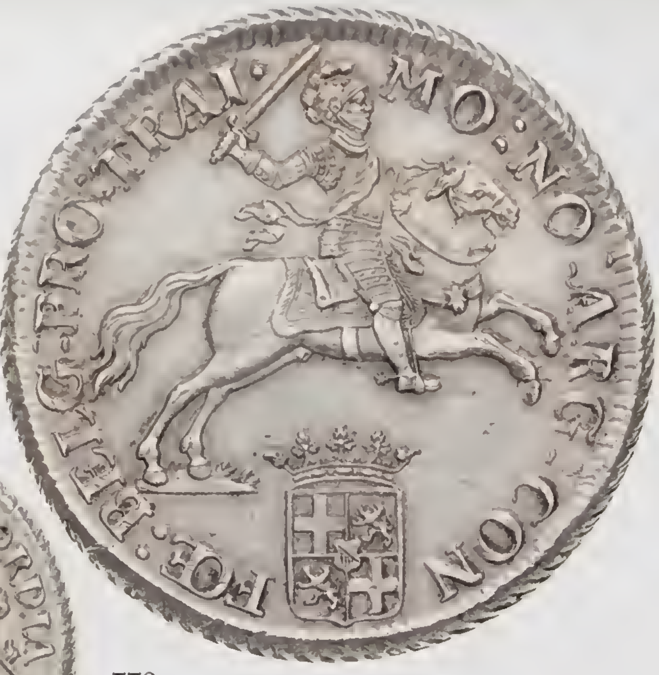
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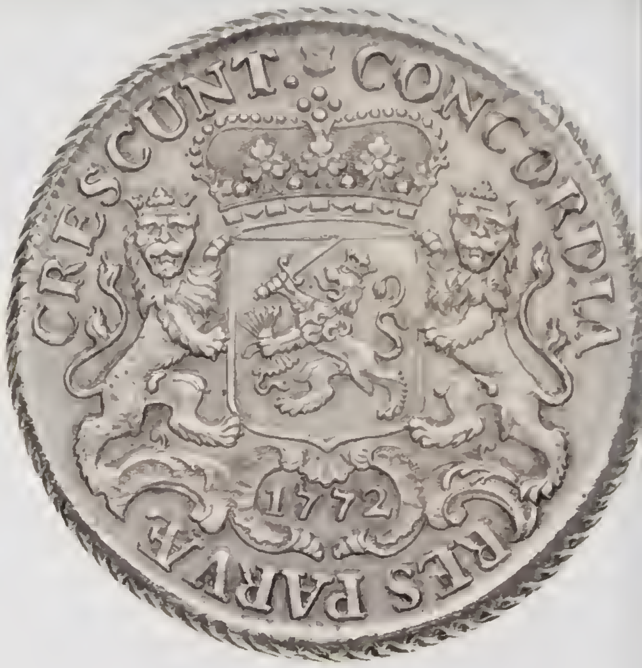

CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCUNT
1772

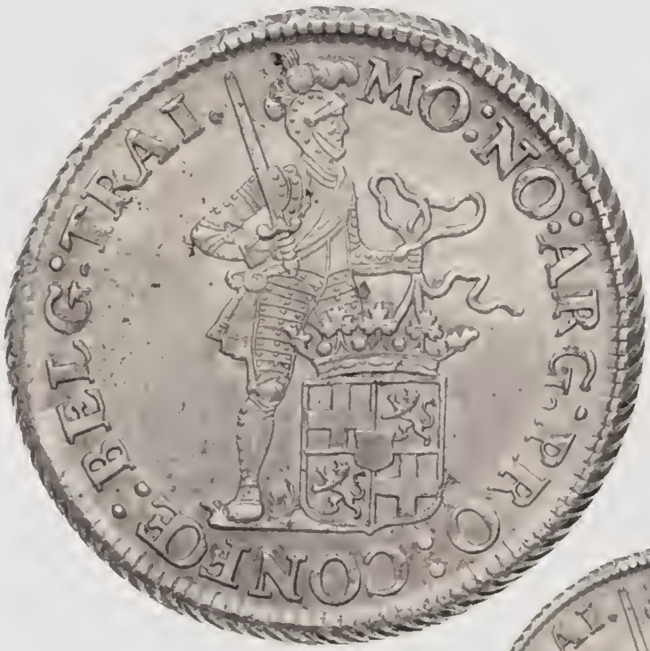
CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCUNT
1772

770

Netherlands — Utrecht. Double Ducaton, 1772. Dav-1831; Delm-1031A. 65.30 grams. Knight riding right, crowned arms below. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by lions. Refined, later style dies. Very rare. A deep impression with high rims and an extraordinary rider, luster and pleasing golden gray iridescence outlining the devices. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Utrecht was originally a Roman fortification on the upper Rhine, called Traiectum in Latin, which accounts for the prefix "Trai" on all the Utrecht coins. Later, the name of the fortress became "Utra Traiectum" — literally, on the far side of the ford. This was shortened to "Utrecht."
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection; Ex- J. Schulman auction 242, June 1966, lot 247.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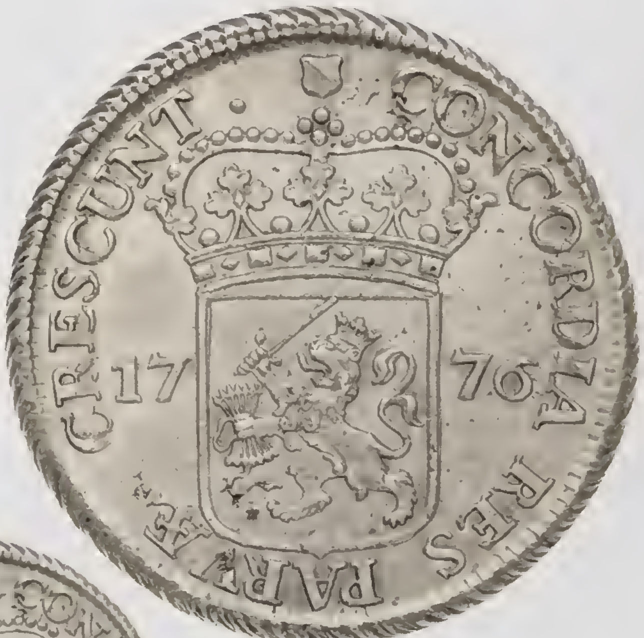
CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCUNT
17 76

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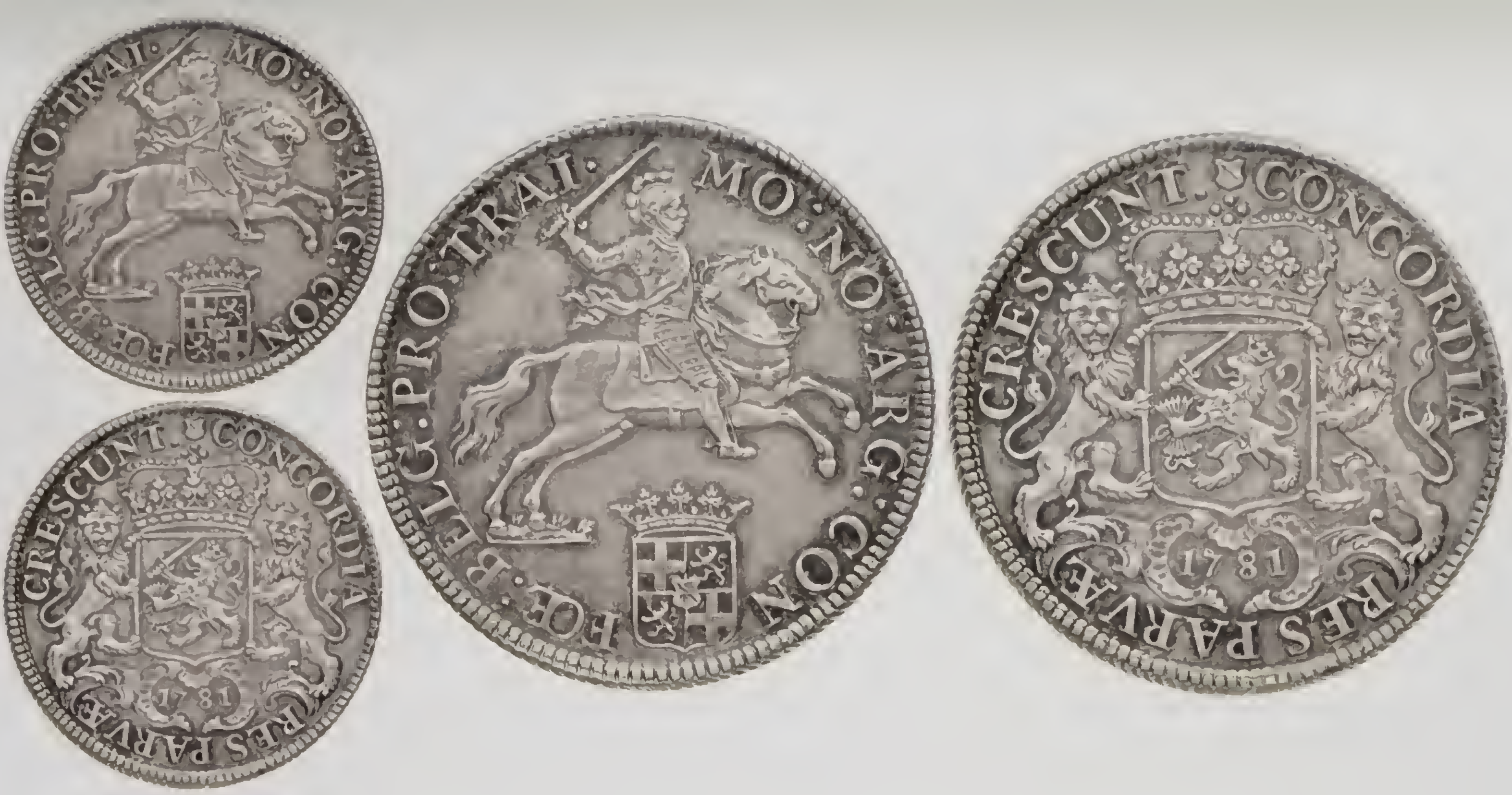
CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCUNT
17 76

771

Netherlands — Utrecht. Double Ducaton, 1776. Dav-1844; Delm-982a. 56 grams. Standing knight with Utrecht shield below. Reverse: Crowned shield. Fully lustrous with lovely light gray toning. Note the date. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

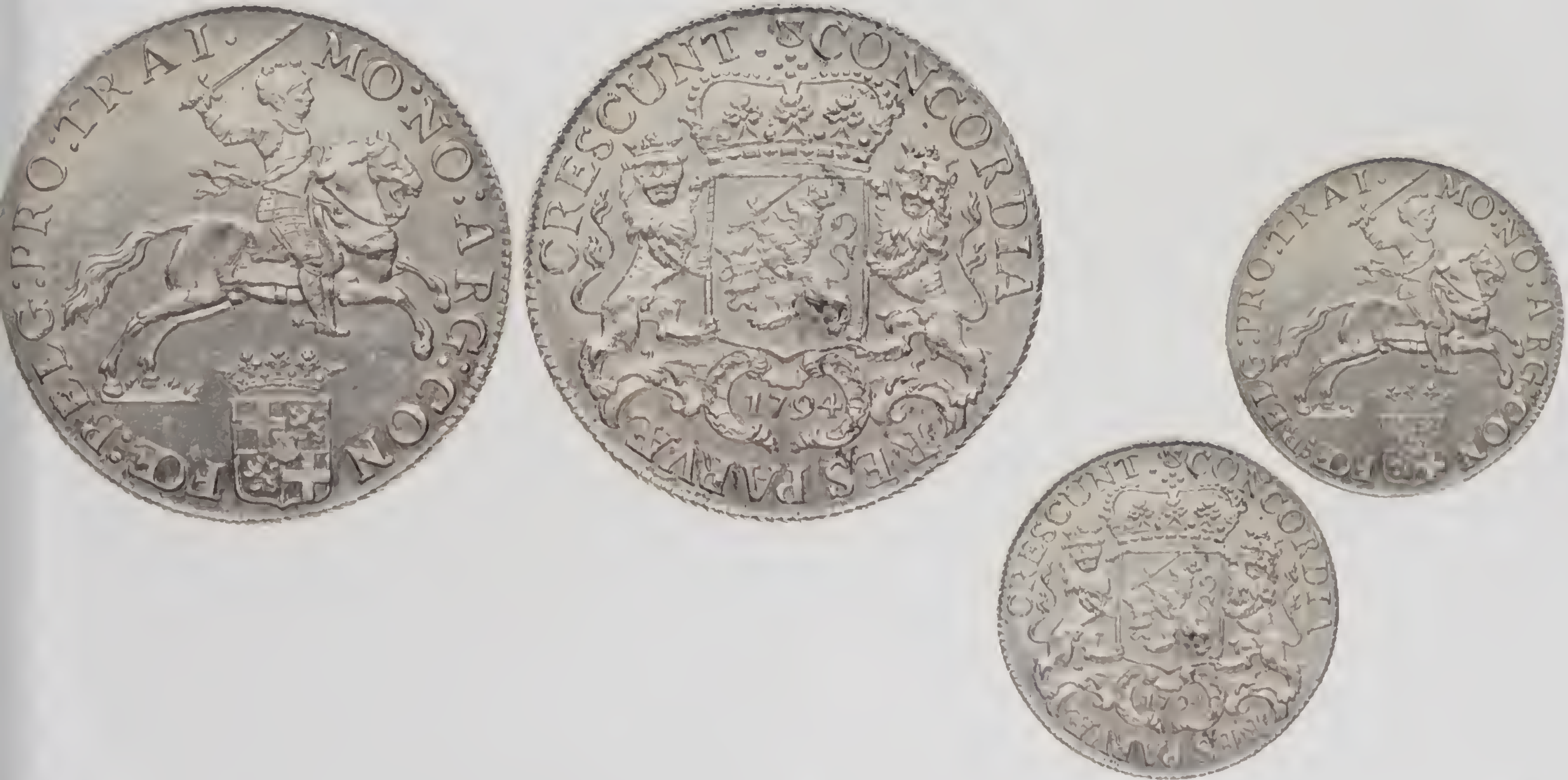
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



772
Netherlands — Utrecht. Ducaton, 1781. Dav-1832; Delmonte-1031. Knight riding right. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by lions. Deeply toned and very lustrous. A bold piece. **NGC graded MS-65.**

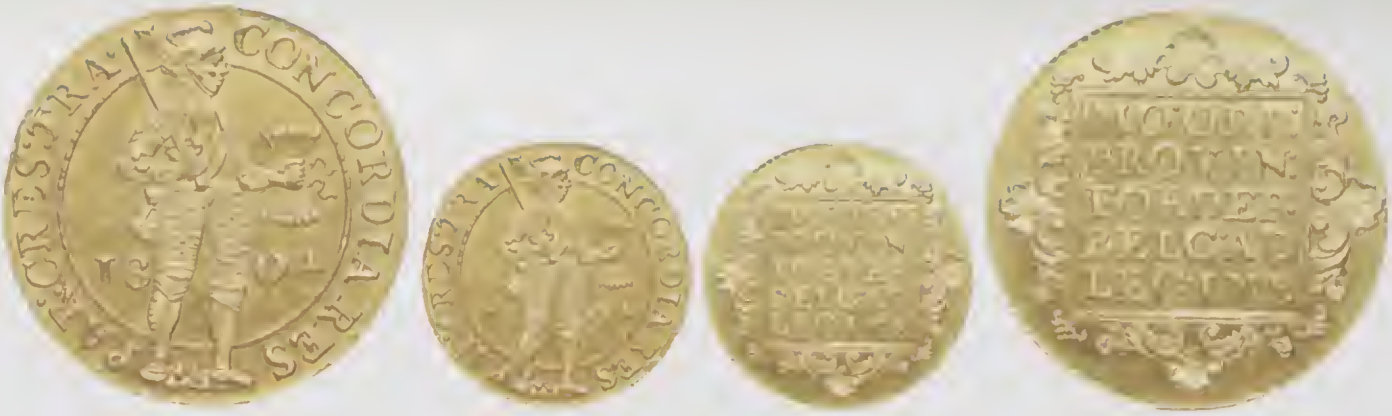
As early as 1779, John Paul Jones wrote, "The Dutch people are for us and for the war." Meanwhile, John Adams, the first U.S. envoy to the Netherlands, also managed to secure the first loan for Congress from three Amsterdam banks. Between 1780 and 1794, the Netherlands lent 30 million guilders to the U.S. While it seems like a small amount by modern standards, at that time it equaled the entire foreign debt of the U.S.! Holland would recognize U.S. independence in 1782, and eventually suffer for it at the hands of the British.
Estimated Value .... $600 - 800

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



773
Netherlands — Utrecht. Ducaton (Silver Rider), 1794. Dav-1832; Delm-982; KM-92. Rider on horseback, Utrecht arms below. Reverse: Crowned and supported arms. Lustrous and really a splendid piece, deeply struck and blessed by exquisite mauve and blue iridescent toning. **NGC graded MS-66.**
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



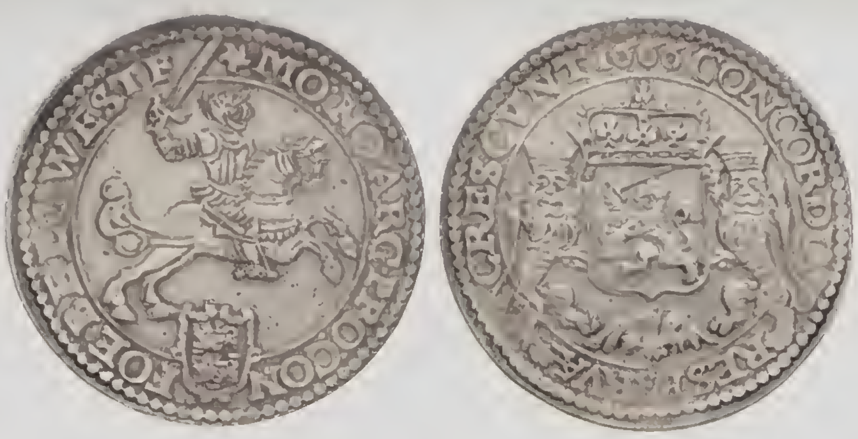
774

Netherlands — Utrecht. 2 Ducats, 1804 (Batavian Republic). Fr-315; KM-122. Knight standing. Reverse: Arabesque-bordered tablet. An excellent, lustrous example. **NGC graded MS-65.**

The Ducat is probably the best known and most widely employed of Europe's gold coinages. It is thought that the first example was struck by Roger II, king of Sicily, about 1150. The coin displayed the usual image of Christ, with the inscription: SIT TIBI XRE DAT Q TV REGIS ISTE DVCAT = Sit tibi Christe datus, quem tu Regis iste ducatus, = "To Thee, O Christ, is dedicated this Duchy, which Thou rulest." It is from the last word of this inscription, "DVCAT," 'duchy,' that the coin took its name.

The type proved popular, with many of Europe's states striking their own versions, Austria being the last to issue the denomination. With the coins invariably kept to 3.5 grams of .986 fine gold, they proved felicitous in trade and commerce. The denomination eventually appeared as both fractions and multiples. Some countries continued the production of trade ducats long after their own currencies had gone to the decimal standard. The Netherlands produced ducats, like that above, exclusively for use in their East Indies colonies, issuing without any alteration to type except for the date — this series lasting from 1814 until 1938. The 2 Ducats was the largest of their trade gold coins.

Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

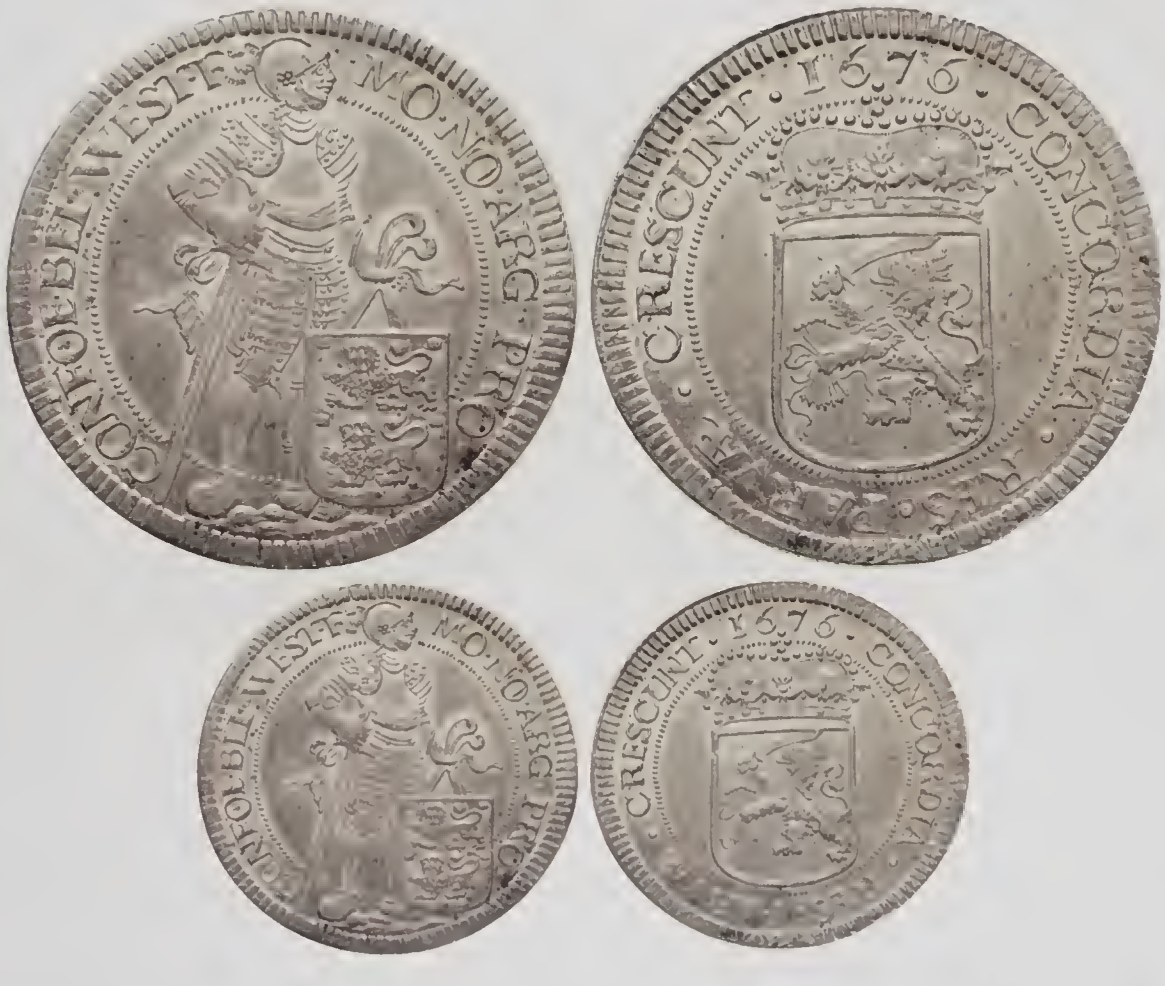


775

Netherlands — West Friesland. Double Ducaton, 1666. Dav-A4939; Delmonte-1019a. 64.73 grams. Knight riding right. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by lions. Lustrous, centered and sharply struck, with great details so often missing in these large pieces, this one handsomely toned as well. **NGC graded MS-60.**

With Spain essentially leaving them to their own devices, the Dutch lustily embarked on their Golden Age so that by 1650 the Dutch navy was roughly twice the size of the English and French fleets combined. Dutch shipyards were turning out more than 1,000 vessels a year! Dutch ships and fleets were everywhere to be seen — in the Pacific, the Mediterranean, the Baltic and Atlantic, along the African coast, and even in the Far East. Smaller versions of coins such as this thereby gained worldwide distribution. How envious the English and other rivals must have been when coming across a massive, and valuable, coin such as this double!
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection; Ex-J. Schulman auction 241, Feb. 1966, lot 145. This is the actual coin pictured in Davenport.



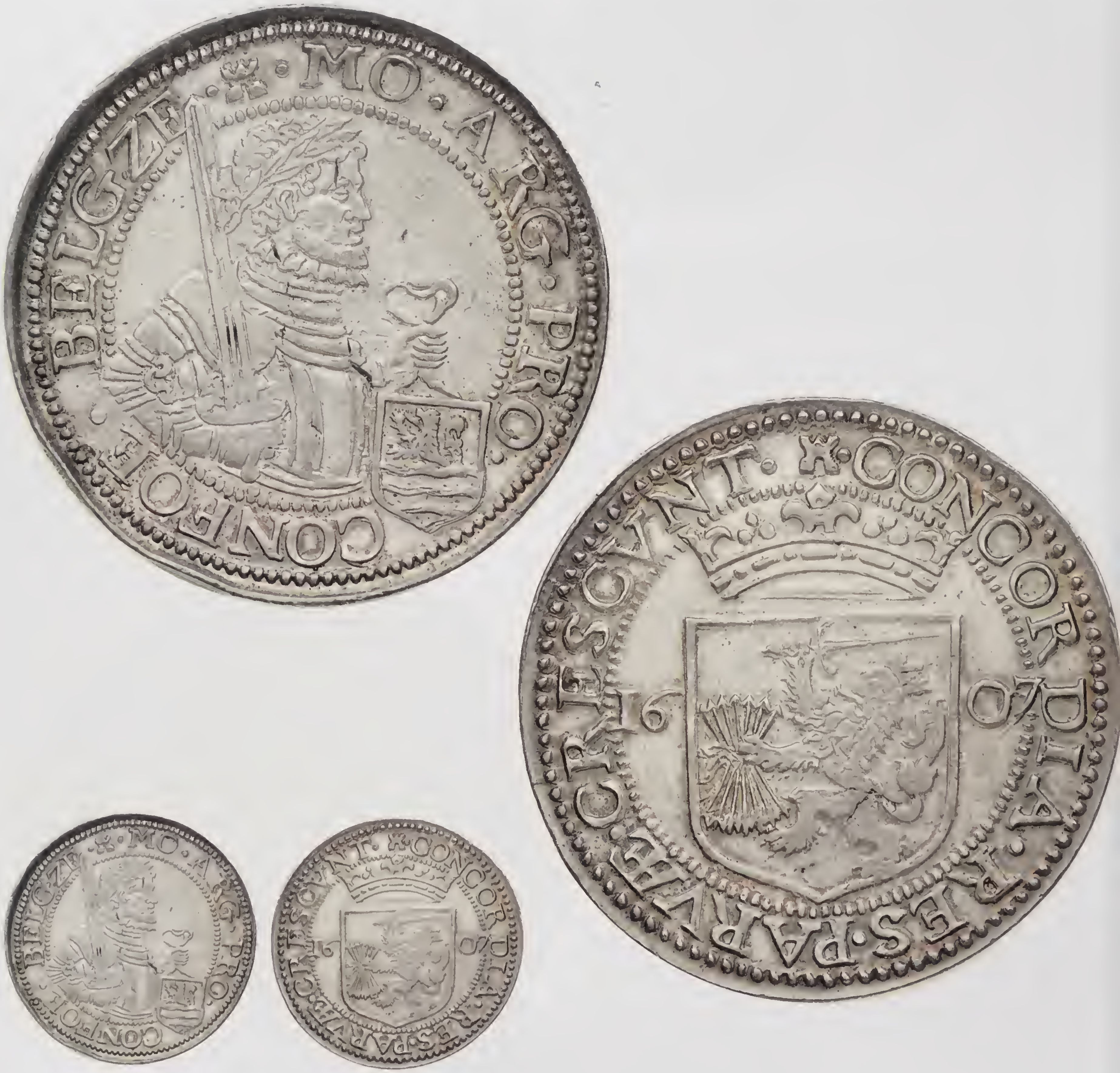
776

Netherlands — West Friesland. Silver Ducat, 1676. Dav-4910; Delmonte-972 (variety with plain edge). Enkhuisen. Standing knight, holding shield by ribbon. Reverse: Crowned crest. Struck at the private mint of Dirk Bosch with specially engraved dies by Ch. Adolphi. Lustrous and exceptional for type. Very rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Westfriesland is actually part of the Dutch province of Friesland, or Frisia, which has its own independent language that is very close to English. Friesland was called Westfriesland, to distinguish it from the German Eastfriesland (Ostfriesland).
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Zeeland 1607 Double Rijksdaaler Discovery Piece!

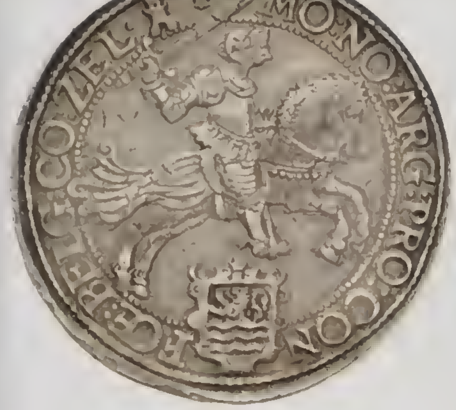


777

Netherlands — Zeeland. Double Dutch Rijksdaaler, 1607. Dav-4843 (unlisted date); Delm-941A (Type Rarity-3), unlisted date. 56.5 grams. Laureate armored bust holding crest right. Reverse: Crowned crest dividing date. Minor rim bumps. **Not just an unlisted date but actually struck 15 years before the first recorded double daaler of this type**. Exceedingly rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Europe in the 16th through 18th centuries suffered frequent, sometimes incessant, religious and commercial wars, and the constant cost of rebuilding and restoration from the destruction and upheaval, while still maintaining standing armies, required enormous revenues. One means of survival, to produce the huge revenues needed, was the development of the economic policy that has come to be known as "mercantilism." The nations favoring this practice, primarily Holland, France and England (all being leading maritime powers, incidentally), were impressed by the fact that precious metals, especially gold, were universally accepted and desired instruments for acquiring commodities needed to rebuild and to expand their influence. Large silver coins, such as this one, which were frequently melted and converted into gold, were attempts to compete with gold as a trading medium. Most perished, far from their native shores.
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection; Ex-Bank Leu auction 8, Oct. 1973, lot 444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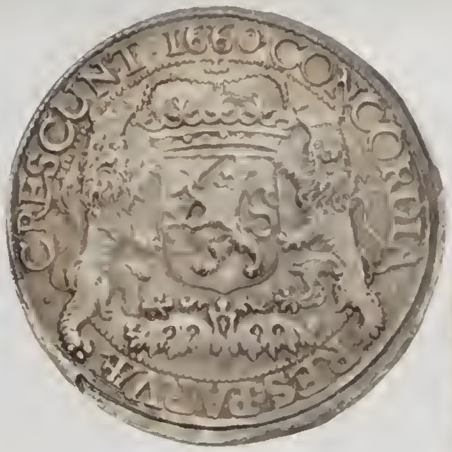
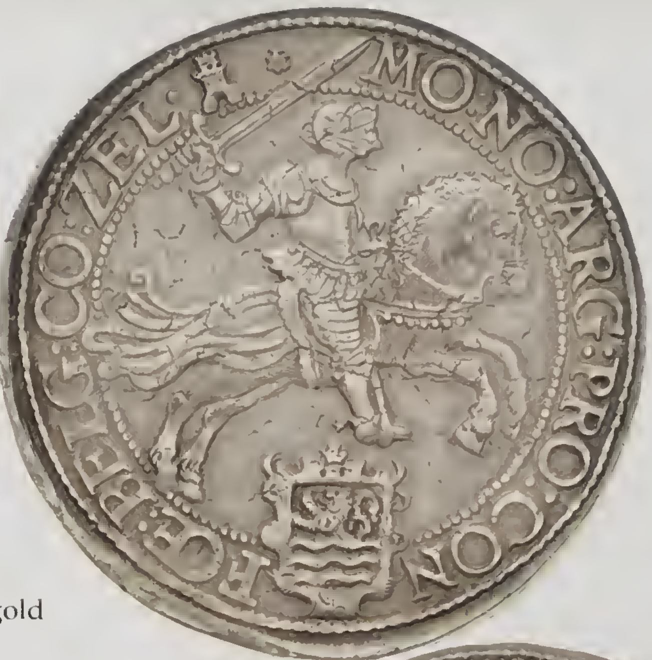
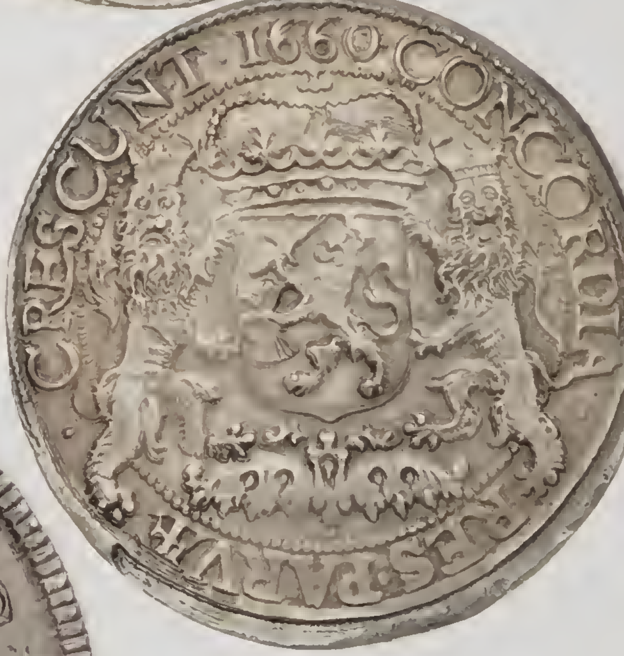

CONCORDIA·RES·PARVÆ·CRESCUNT·1660

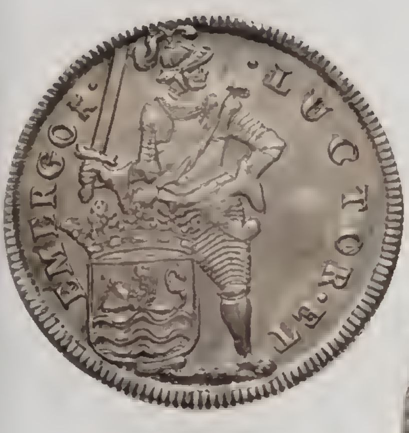




778
Netherlands — Zeeland. Double Ducaton, 1660. Dav-A4942; Delmonte-1024a. 65.59 grams. Knight riding right. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by lions. Very rare, and a really exceptional example of this gigantic silver piece. Well centered and struck, with handsome silvery gold toning. Classic annealing cracks in the metal. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection; Ex-Jacques Schulman auction 250, June 1970, lot 160.

Very Rare Double 10 Escalins of 1687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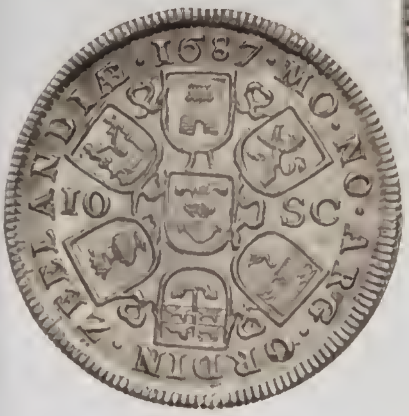
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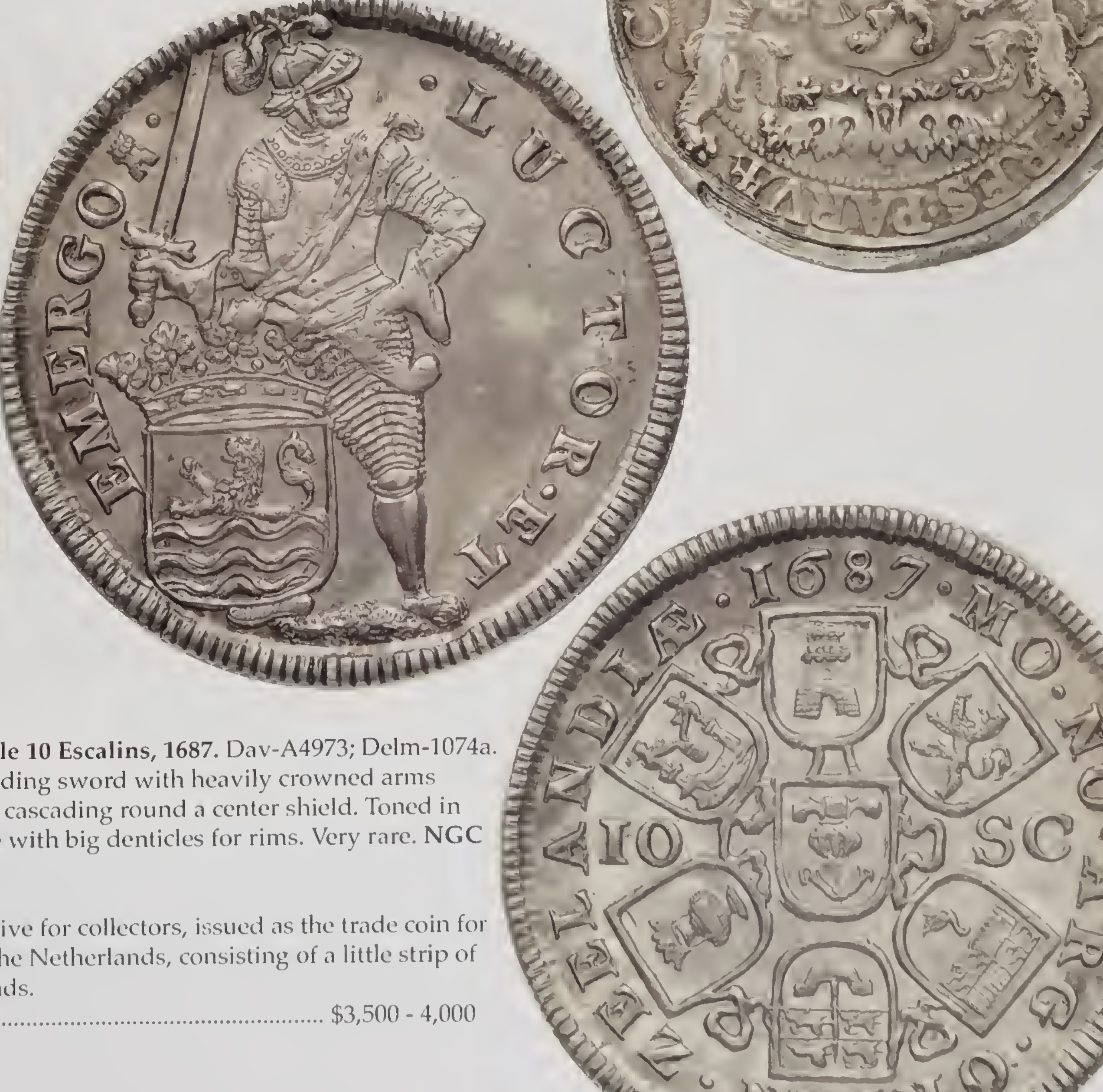
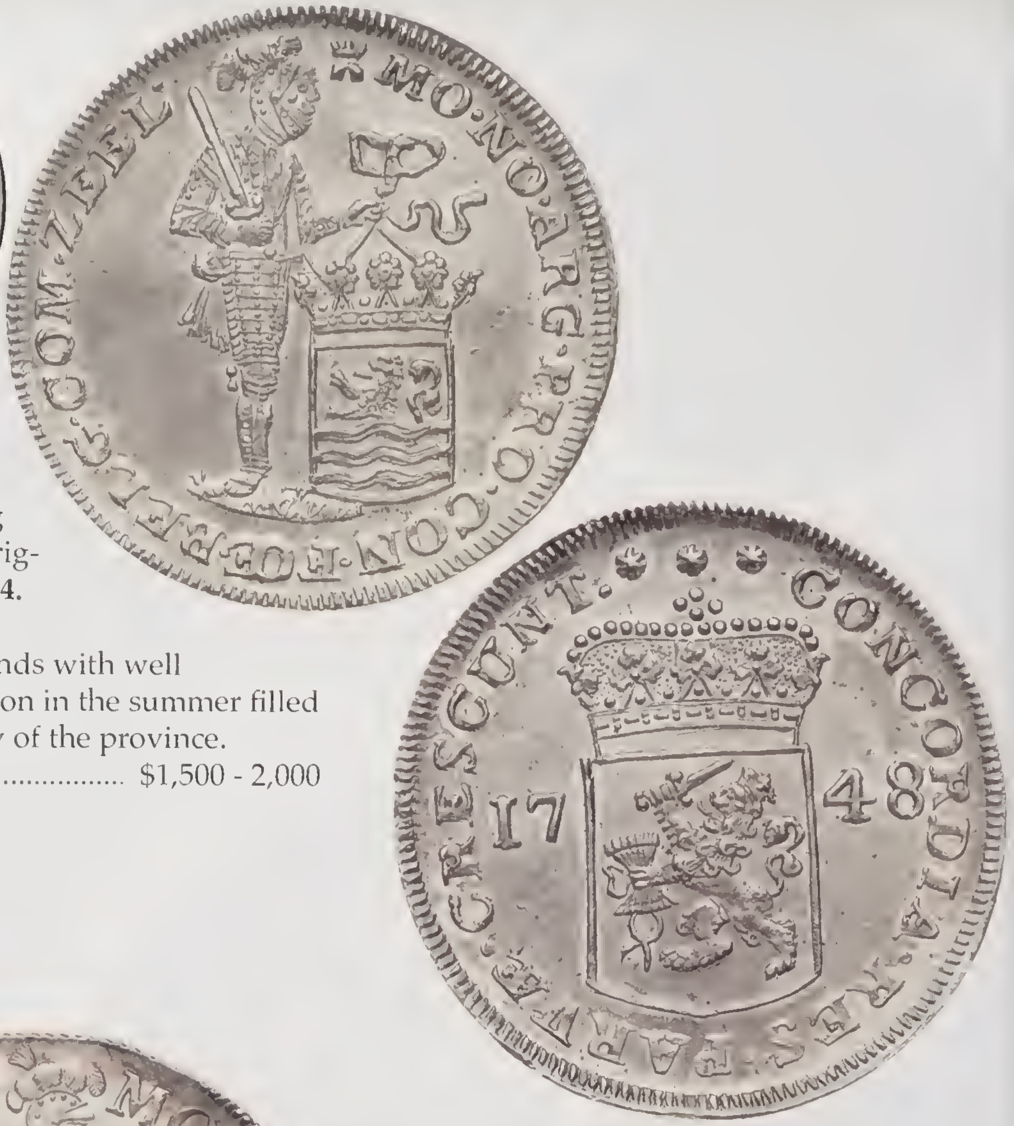


779
Netherlands — Zeeland. Double 10 Escalins, 1687. Dav-A4973; Delm-1074a. 63.4 grams. Standing knight holding sword with heavily crowned arms before him. Reverse: Six shields cascading round a center shield. Toned in shades of lilac gray, sharp strike with big denticles for rims. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-64.**

An unusual denomination, elusive for collectors, issued as the trade coin for this southernmost province of the Netherlands, consisting of a little strip of Flanders mainland and six islands.
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

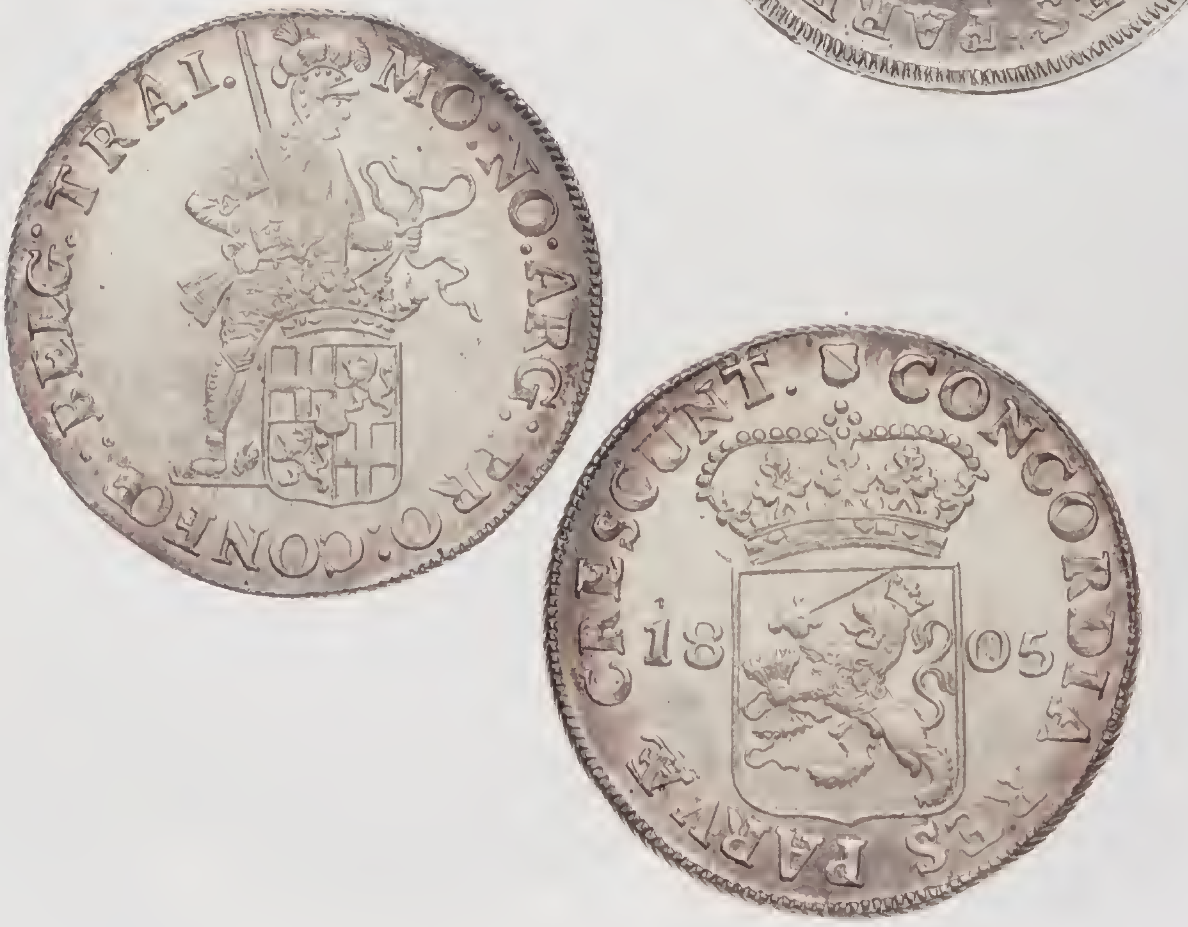


780

Netherlands - Zeeland. Double Silver Ducat, 1748.
Dav-1847; Delm-976a. 55.80 grams. Standing knight holding shield of Zeeland. Reverse: Crowned crest dividing date. Original luster with lovely light gray toning. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Zeeland (sealand), is a province consisting of a series of islands with well formed beaches. These beaches are a popular tourist attraction in the summer filled mostly with German tourists. Middleburg is the leading city of the province.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



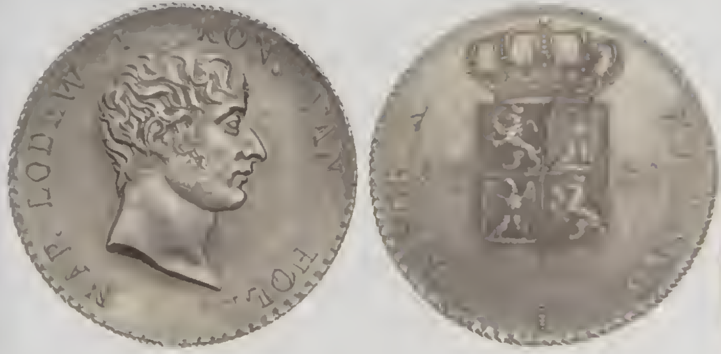
781

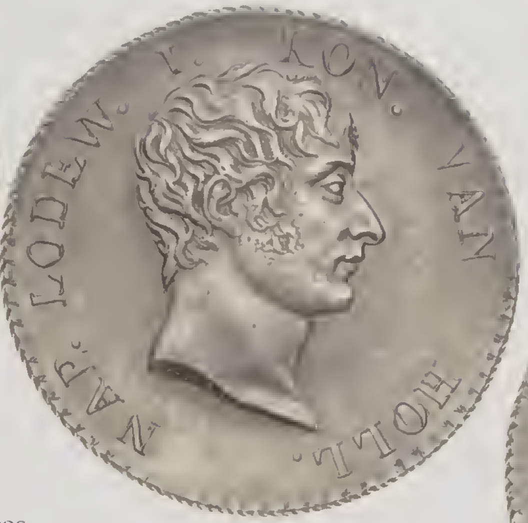
Netherlands — Batavian Republic. Rixdollar, 1805 (Utrecht). Dav-225; KM-10.4. Standing knight. Reverse: Crowned arms. Fully lustrous with lovely toning. **NGC graded MS-64.**

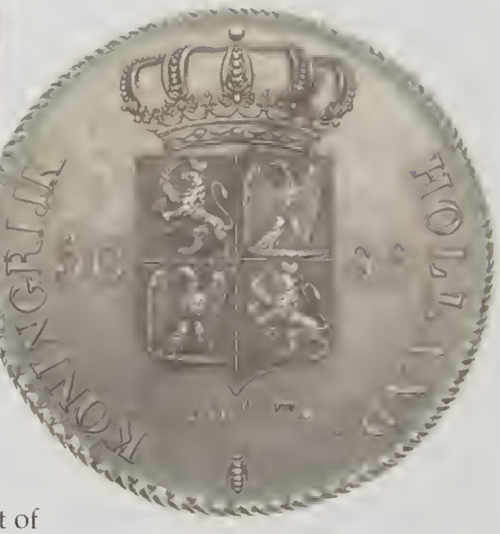
Internal dissension and feuding between the conservative House of Orange and the liberal, democratic reform Patriot parties caused a political crisis for the United Provinces in the late 18th century. The Orange faction won the day with an invading Prussian army in 1787 to provide support. The French, supported by liberal factions in the area, marched in to oppose the Orange group. The United Provinces of the Netherlands became reconstituted as the Batavian Republic, this lasting from 1795 to 1806, when Napoleon transformed the Republic into the Kingdom of Holland, and placed it under the rule of his brother, Louis Napoleon. An historic and desirable coin.
Estimated Value .... $400 - 500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Napoleonic 1807 50 Stuivers







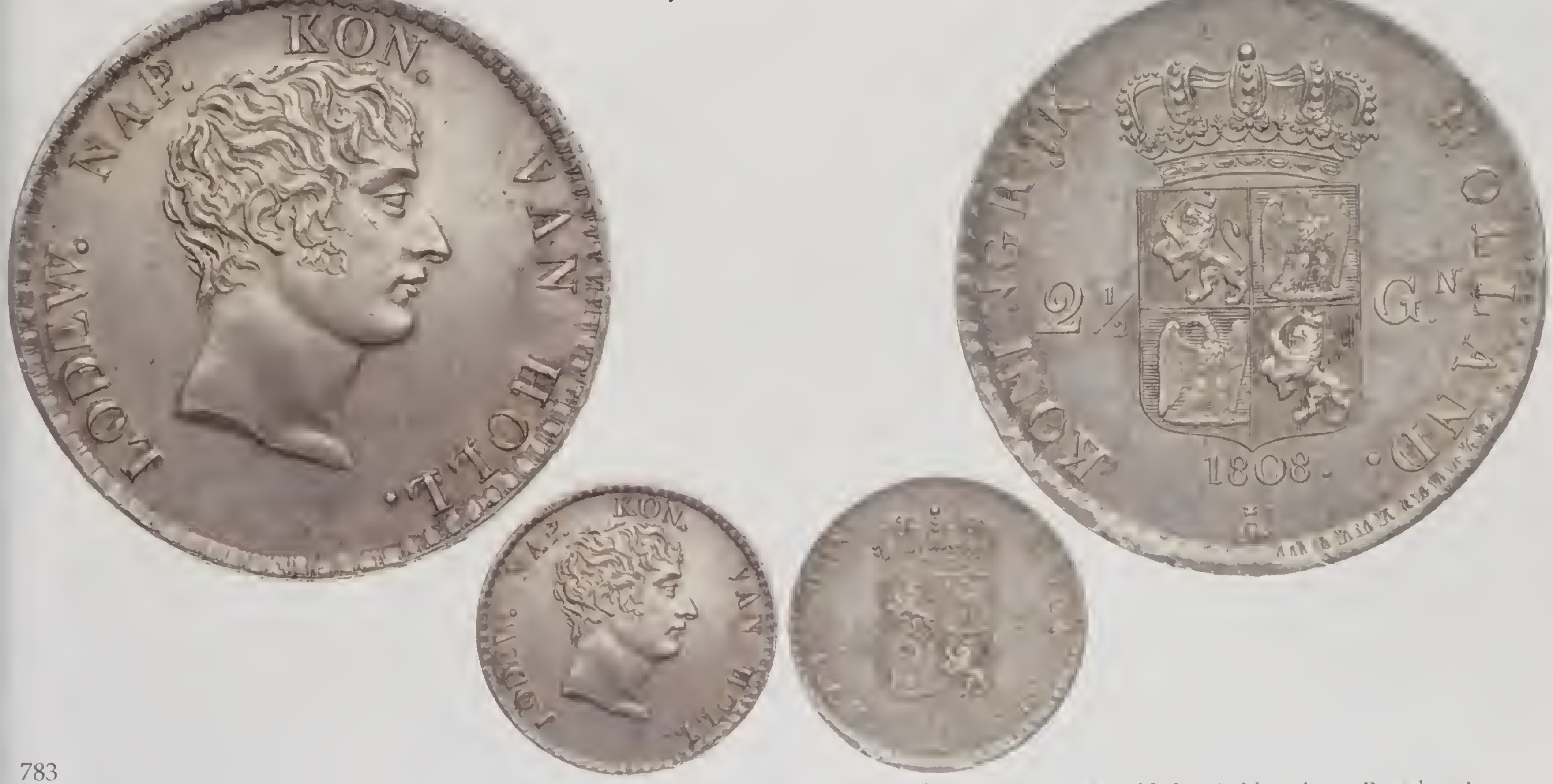
782

Netherlands — Napoleonic Kingdom. 50 Stuivers, 1807. Dav-228; KM-28. Louis Napoleon. Bare Head right. Reverse: crowned quartered arms of the Napoleons with date below, and Bee mintmark for Utrecht. Only 300 pieces struck. Deeply toned in luscious shades of gray with hues of lilac, splendid strike with well-defined high rims and sharp details in the portrait. Rare date. **NGC graded MS-61.**

The Kingdom of the Netherlands was established in 1806 as a puppet state of France. Napoleon's younger brother, Louis, was made king. He actually tried to be a just ruler and work for the benefit of his subjects. Since this did not sufficiently help France, Napoleon had him removed.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Rare 2 1/2 Gulden of 1808

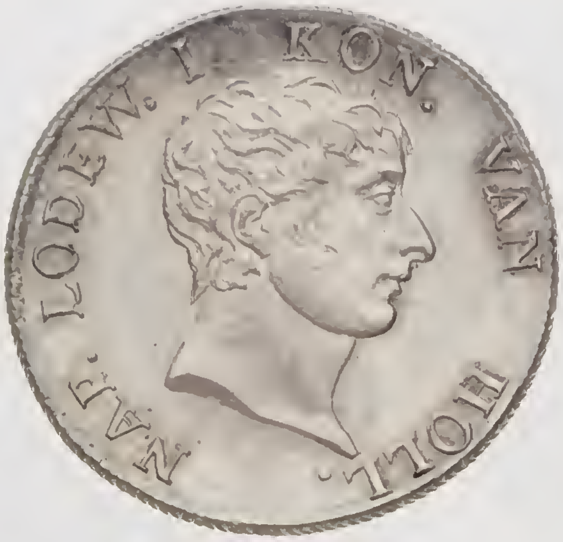


783

Netherlands — Napoleonic Kingdom. 2 ½ Gulden, 1808 (Holland). Dav-229; Schulman-136B; KM-32. Louis Napoleon. Bare head right. Reverse: Crowned quartered arms, Bee mintmark. The 2 ½-gulden denomination was not regularly produced until 1840. Very rare. A lovely example with premium silvery blue-lilac toning and sharply struck, though with light adjustments to the portrait and slightly off center. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Issued for Dutch use and to influence the economy of the Netherlands as dominated by Napoleon. Although the sizes varied slightly, this coin would still be the equivalent of the Rijksdaalder or the 50 Stuivers.
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.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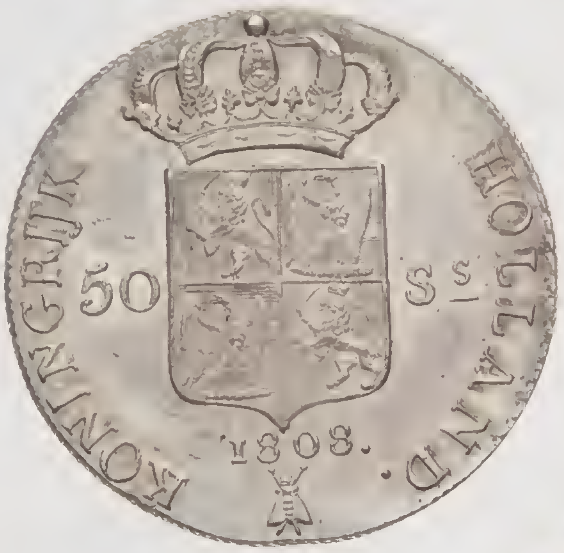
KONINGRIJK HOLLAND.
50
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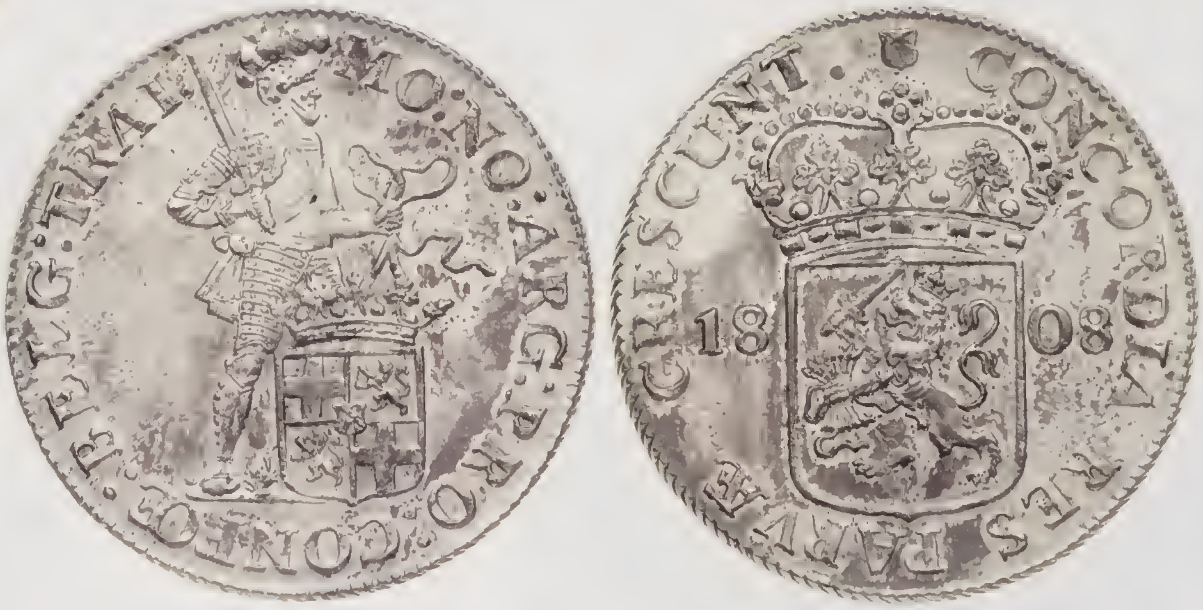
1808.

784

Netherlands — Napoleonic Kingdom. 50 Stuivers, 1808 (Holland). Dav-228; KM-28. Louis Napoleon. Bare head right. Reverse: Crowned quartered arms, Bee mintmark. Beautifully toned and with a great portrait, though some usual softness in some details of the shield. Exceptional. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $800 - 1,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

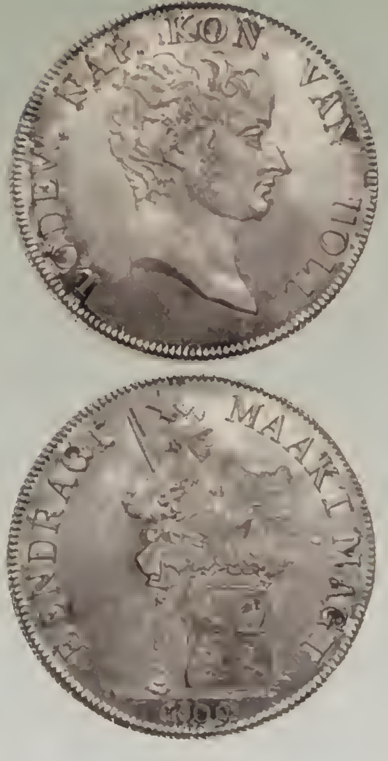

MO. NO. ARG. PRO. CONFOE. BELG. TRAI.
CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT.
18 08

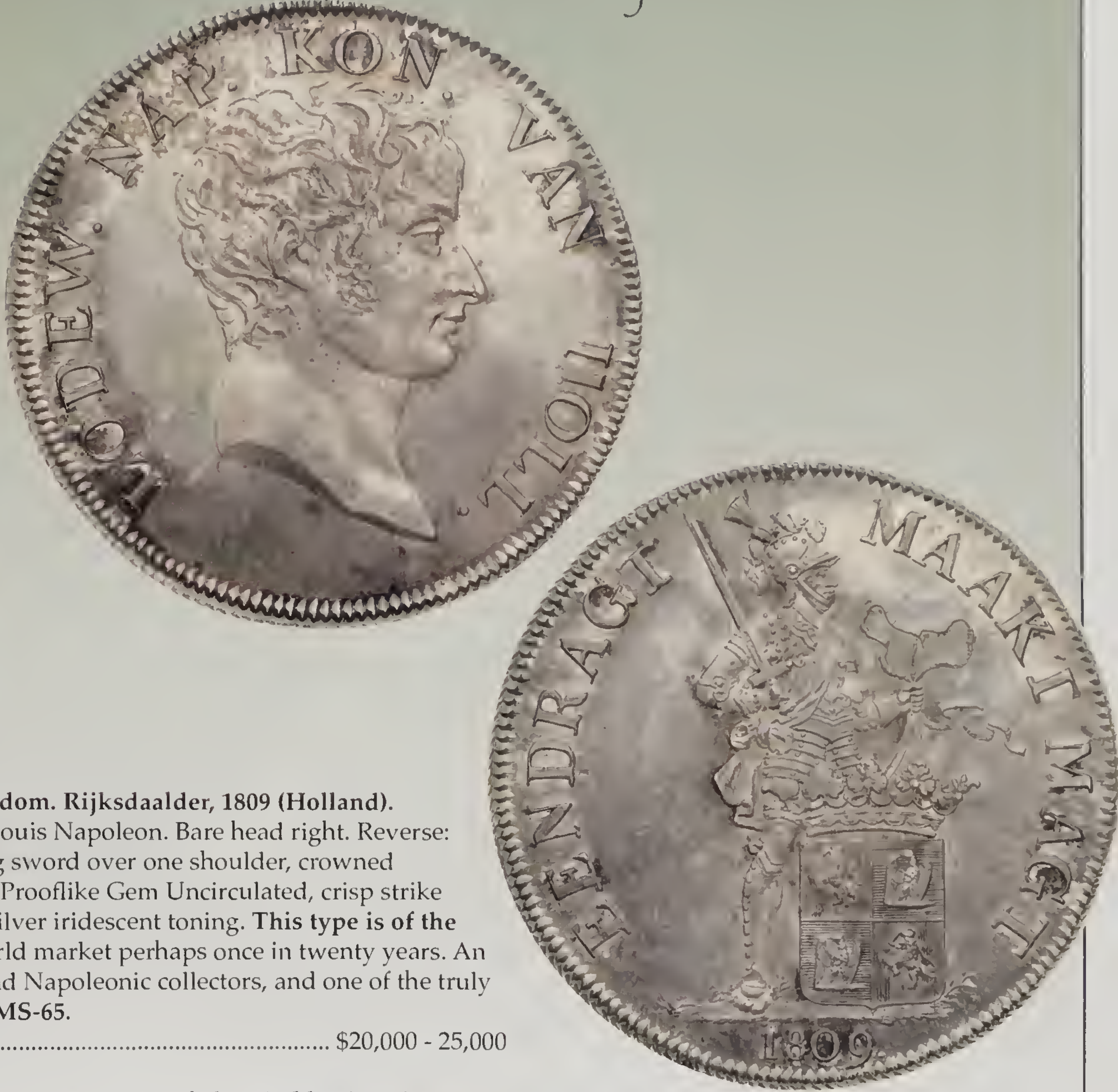
785

Netherlands — Napoleonic Kingdom. Rijksdaalder (Silver Ducat), 1808 (Utrecht). Dav-225; Schulman-123B. Standing knight. Reverse: Crowned crest. Choice Uncirculated with appealing, somewhat dappled toning in shares of silvery gray and lilac mauve. **NGC graded MS-64.**
Estimated Value .... $600 - 700

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

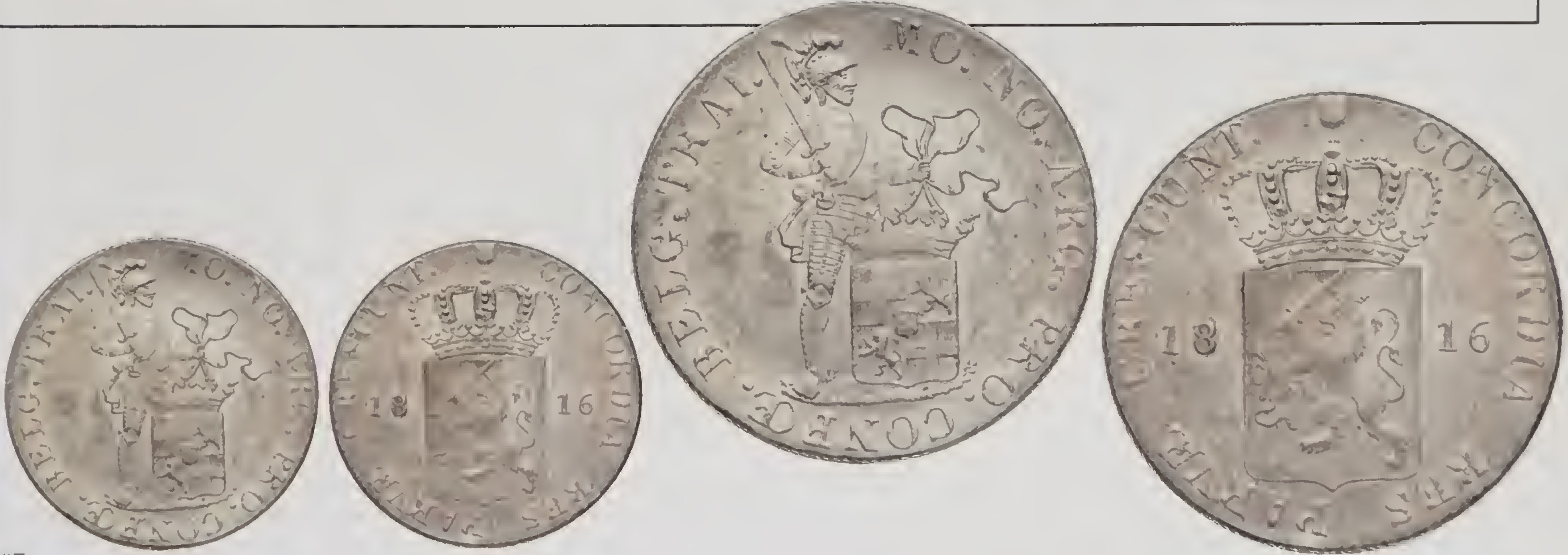
Extremely Rare Louis Napoleon 1809 Rijksdaalder


LODEW. NAP. KON. VAN HOLL.
EENDRAGT MAAKT MAGT
1809


LODEW. NAP. KON. VAN HOLL.
EENDRAGT MAAKT MAGT
1809

786
Netherlands — Napoleonic Kingdom. Rijksdaalder, 1809 (Holland). Dav-230; KM-37; Schulman-134. Louis Napoleon. Bare head right. Reverse: Standing helmeted knight holding sword over one shoulder, crowned arms before him, date in exergue. Prooflike Gem Uncirculated, crisp strike with superb lilac, blue and deep silver iridescent toning. **This type is of the Highest Rarity** — seen on the world market perhaps once in twenty years. An important piece for both Dutch and Napoleonic collectors, and one of the truly rare world crowns. **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

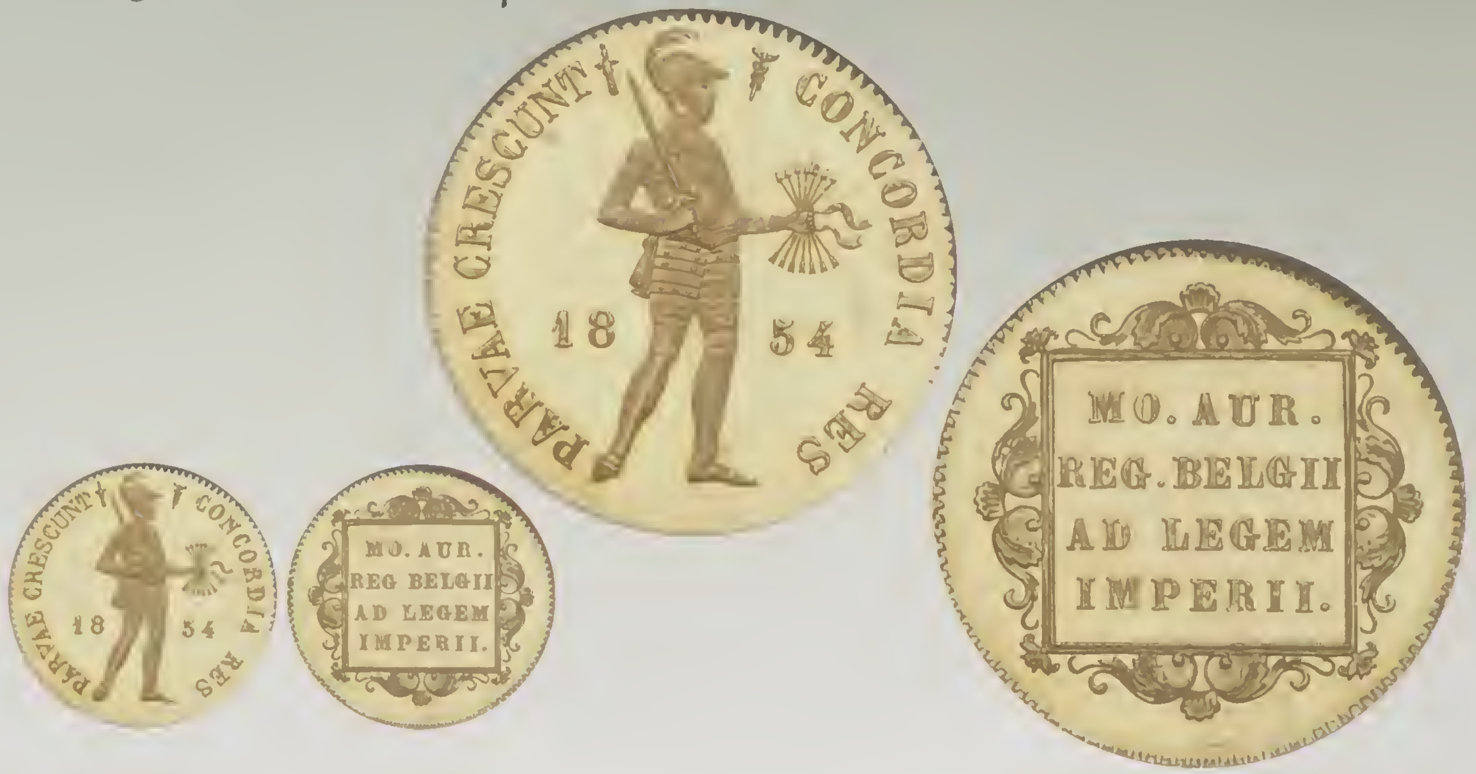
Ex Irving Goodman Collection; Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 128.*


MO. NO. ARG. PRO. CONFŒ. BELG. TRAI.
CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT
18 16

787
Netherlands — Batavian Republic. Rijksdaalder, 1816 (Utrecht). Dav-225; KM-46. 27.78 grams. William I, 1815-1840. Knight standing holding sword before arms. Reverse: Crowned arms dividing date. Very lustrous, with pretty if somewhat dappled silvery lilac toning, centers a bit soft but overall the impression is most pleasing. Very scarce type. **NGC graded MS-61.**
The word "Batavia" derives from an ancient tribe known as the Batavi, who lived between the Rhine and Waal Rivers. Later, Batavia would be another name for Holland.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare and Important 1854 Proof Double Ducat

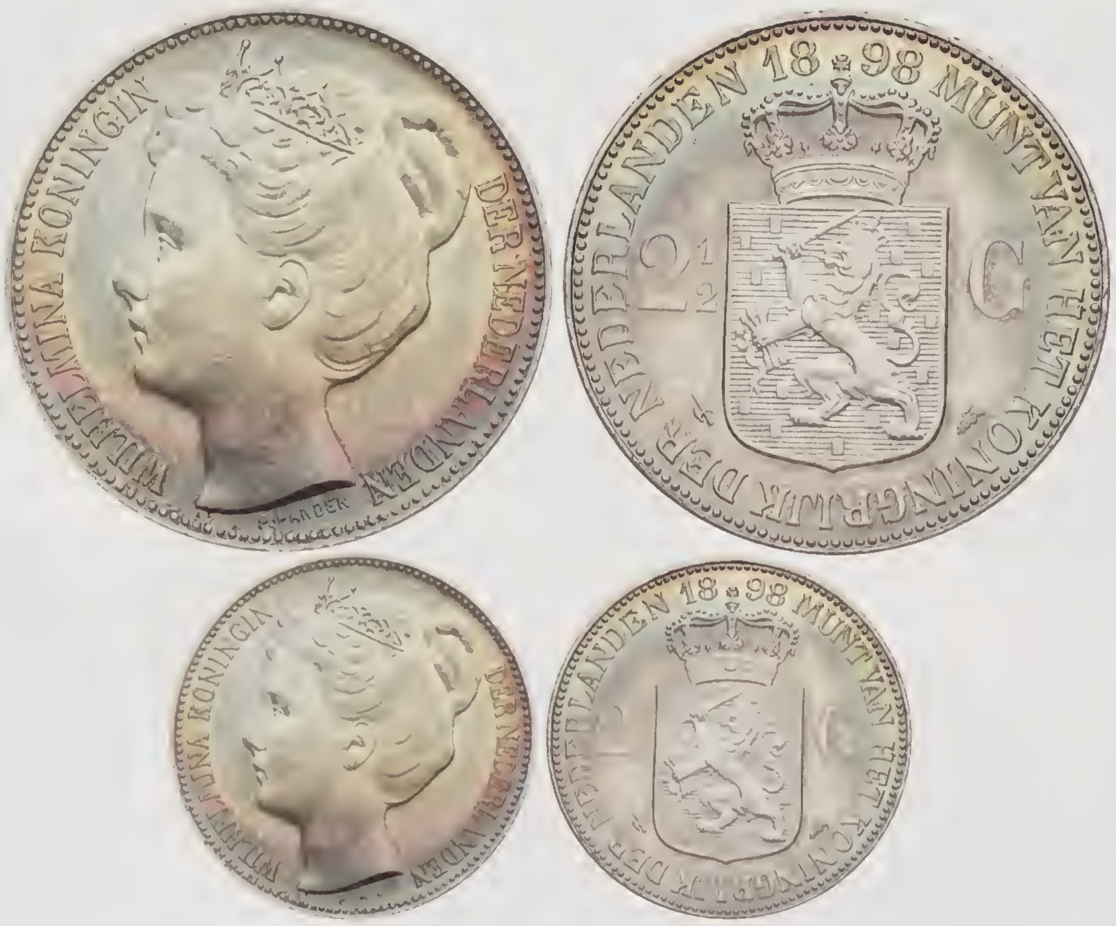

PARVAE CRESCUNT CONCORDIA RES
18 54
MO. AUR. REG. BELGII AD LEGEM IMPERII.

788

Netherlands. 2 Ducats, 1854. Fr-343; KM-97; Schulman-561(RRR). Utrecht mint. Knight standing. Reverse Square tablet. Very Rare. **NGC graded Proof 63 Ultra Cameo.**

Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

(*).


WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN
KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN 18 98 MUNT VAN HET
2 1/2 G

789

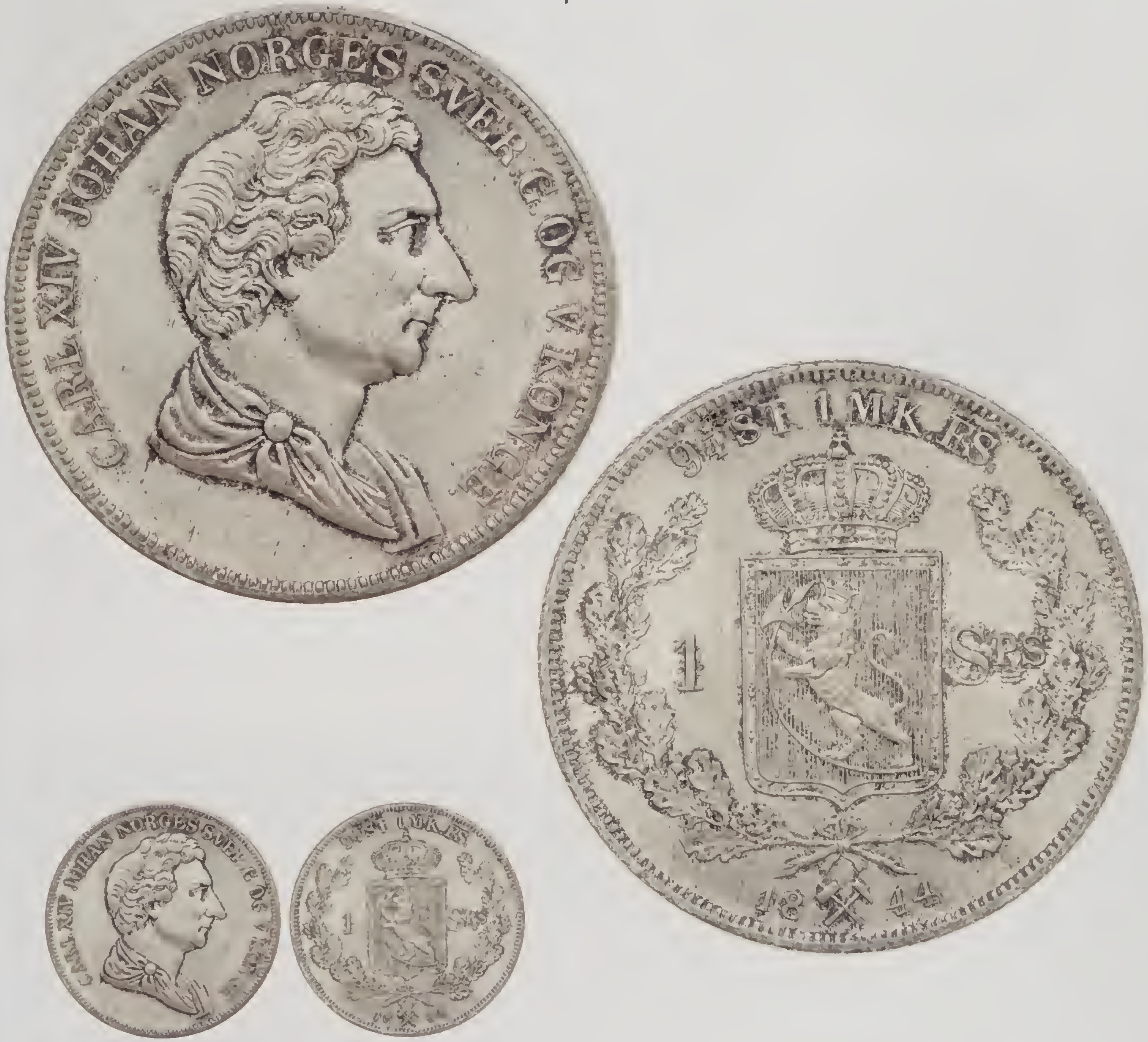
Netherlands. Proof 2 ½ Gulden, 1898. Dav-237; KM-123. Wilhelmina, 1890-1948. Youthful head with coronet left. Reverse: Crowned arms, date and value. Tiny mark on cheek and a few insignificant hairlines but this is a very choice example blessed by gorgeous iridescent toning producing great eye appeal. Rare. **NGC graded Proof 63.**

Wilhelmina was known as a strong-willed woman who stood up to both the German Kaiser and the British government. She became the world's wealthiest woman through her shrewd investments, siding with the Boers of South Africa against the British and helping to rescue the embattled president, Paul Kruger, who among others rewarded her. Her portrait on this coin is among the most charming of all feminine portrayals on metal.

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Gem Mint State Specie Daler of 1844



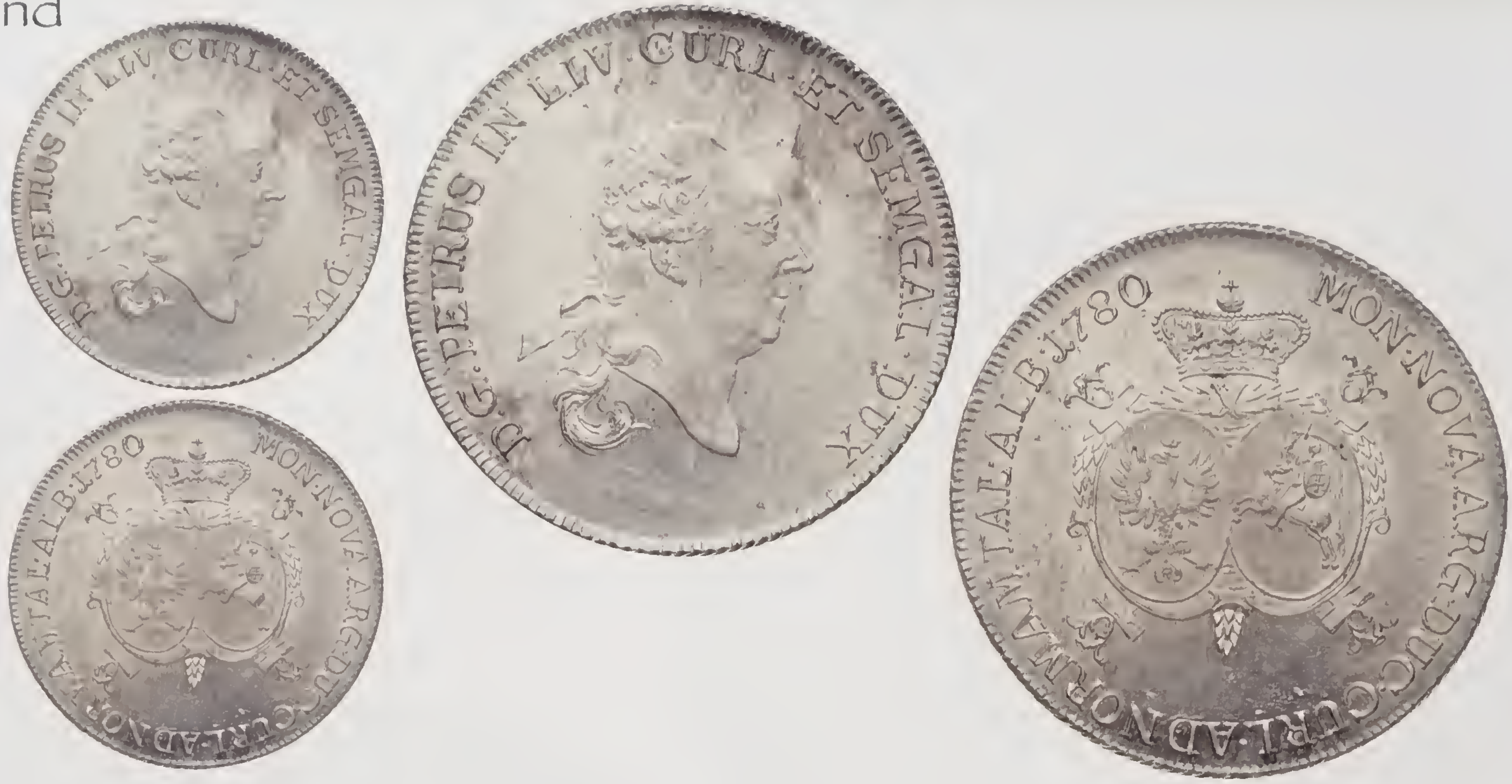
790

Norway. Specie Daler, 1844 (Konigsberg). Dav-242; KM-313. Carl XIV Johan (Sweden), 1818-1844. Draped bust of Carl right. Reverse: Crowned shield, rampant lion within, all surrounded by oak wreath. Silvery white satiny luster, with extraordinarily unblemished surfaces, the devices outlined with deep old toning. Flawless. One-year type, elusive in high grade. Probably the finest example known, and a famous coin among Norwegian numismatists. **NGC graded MS-66.**

Norway, in terms of a national identity, had one of the more peculiar histories of Scandinavia. A united Norwegian kingdom was established in the 9th century. In the 13th century it was briefly united with Sweden, but with the Union of Kalmar, in 1397, the possession of Norway transferred to Denmark, where it remained until 1814, when the country once more passed into Swedish control. This was maintained until 1905, when the Norwegian parliament arranged an amicable separation from Sweden, yet invited a Danish prince, Haakon VII, to occupy the throne of the now independent country.

The Specie Daler for Norway is curiously aligned more to the contemporary German Reichstaler than to Sweden's own Riksdaler, which is of a baser silver.
Estimated Value .... $4,500 - 5,000

Poland



791

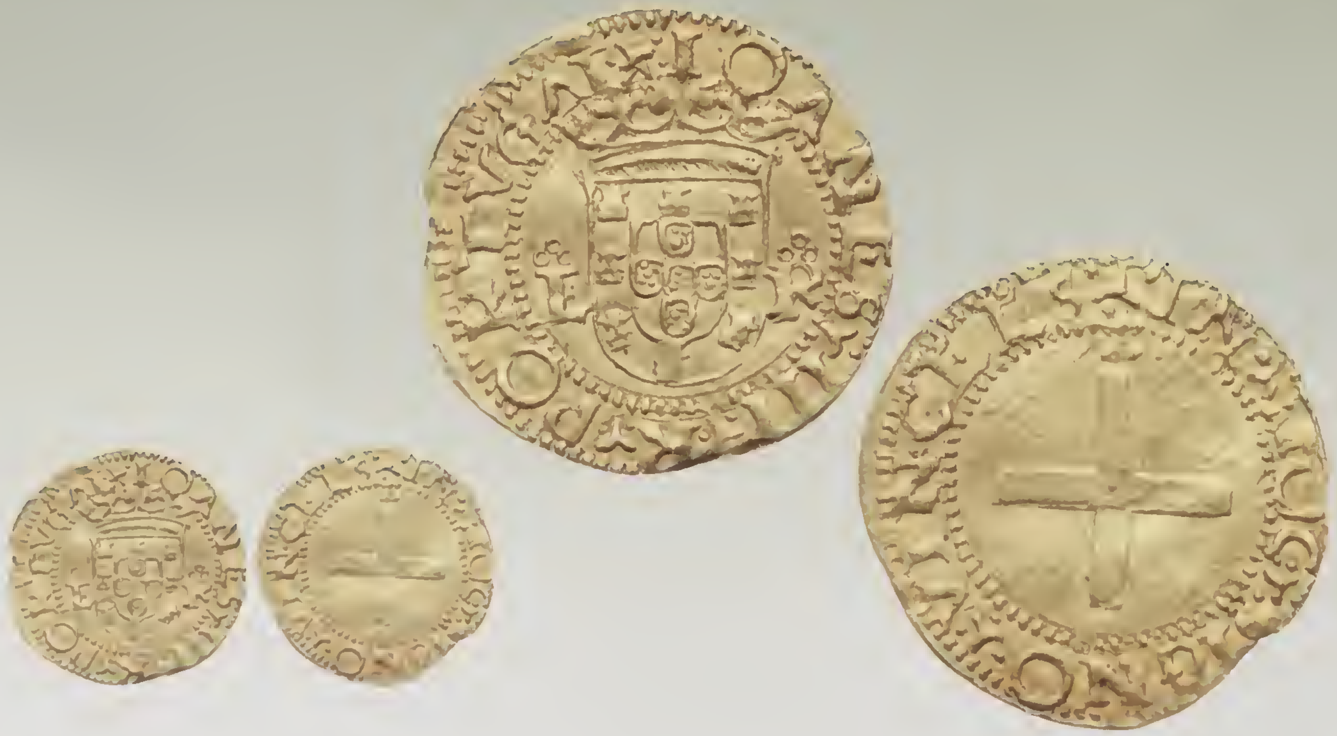
Poland — Courland. Albertus Taler, 1780. Dav-1624; KM-32; Salv-89. Peter Biron, 1769-1795. Head right. Reverse: Crowned arms of Poland and Lithuania. Minor flaws. Original mint luster and beautiful, delicate silvery lilac surfaces. A special piece. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Courland is situated in what is today western Latvia, From 1561 to 1795, the area was a semi-independent duchy. The land was owned by nobles descended from German invaders. In 1795, the last of these nobles, Peter Biron, sold the territory to Russia.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Portugal

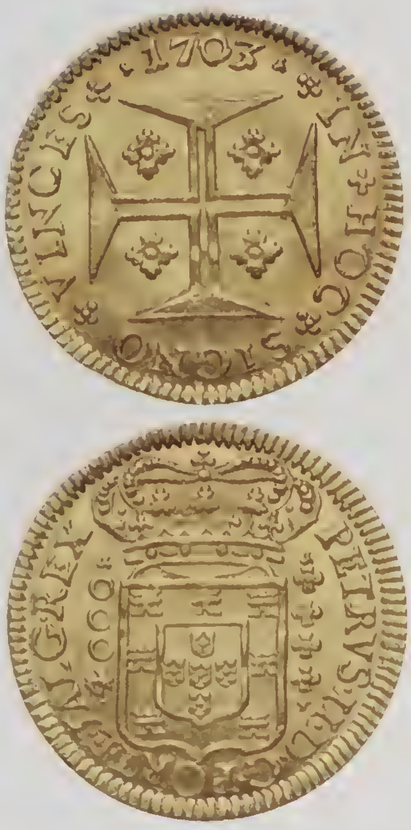
Very Rare Cruzado



792

Portugal. Cruzado, ND. Fr-26. 3.50 grams. 24.09 mm. Three annulets on L and R,Lisbon mint. John (Joao) III, 1521-1557. Obv: Crowned arms flanked by L and R at sides with three annulets above each letter. Leg: *IOANES; III R;PORTVGAL Reverse Simple cross with central beaded ring. Leg: IN.; HOC; SIGNO; VINCEES. Very Rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

(*).

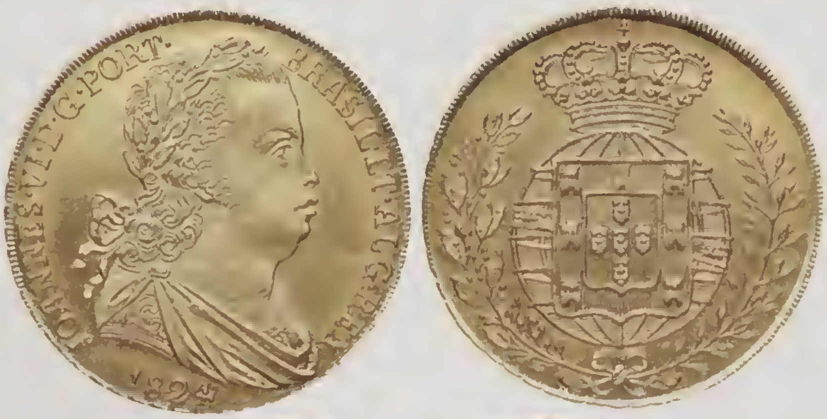


793

Portugal. Gold 4,000 Reis, 1703. Fr-76; KM-156; Almeida-2816. 10.67 grams. Pedro II, 1683-1706. Crowned arms, value in left field. Reverse: Voided cross, quatrefoil in each of the quarters. Choice, deep strike, with jumbo denticles for rims. Fully lustrous, the obverse wonderfully satiny. **NGC graded MS-66.**

In the last decade of the 17th century, tremendous gold deposits were found in southeastern Brazil. By the mid 18th century, production from these and other Brazilian gold fields was such that the annual yield was equal to all the gold mined in all the Spanish American colonies put together. In fact, the total gold production for Brazil during the 18th century is estimated at as much as two million pounds. The wealth of the Brazilian deposits propelled Portugal's standard gold coin, and its identical Brazilian counterpart, to the forefront of international commerce.

Since the 1660s the primary gold denomination was the 4,000 Reis coin. Popularly known as "moidores," the name was actually a corruption of the Portuguese "moeda da ouro," or simply "money of ore." This coin was the same basic type as their old cruzado, but larger and heavier. After 1700 there was a great upswing in the minting of the moeda da ouro and it became the most commonly traded gold coin in the New World. In Europe, it competed on equal terms with the English Guinea and French Louis d'Or. The coin's omnipresence gave force to the motto that accompanied the cross emblem on the coin's reverse. Dating from the reign of Constantine the Great (307-337 AD), the motto states: "By this sign thou shalt conquer."
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

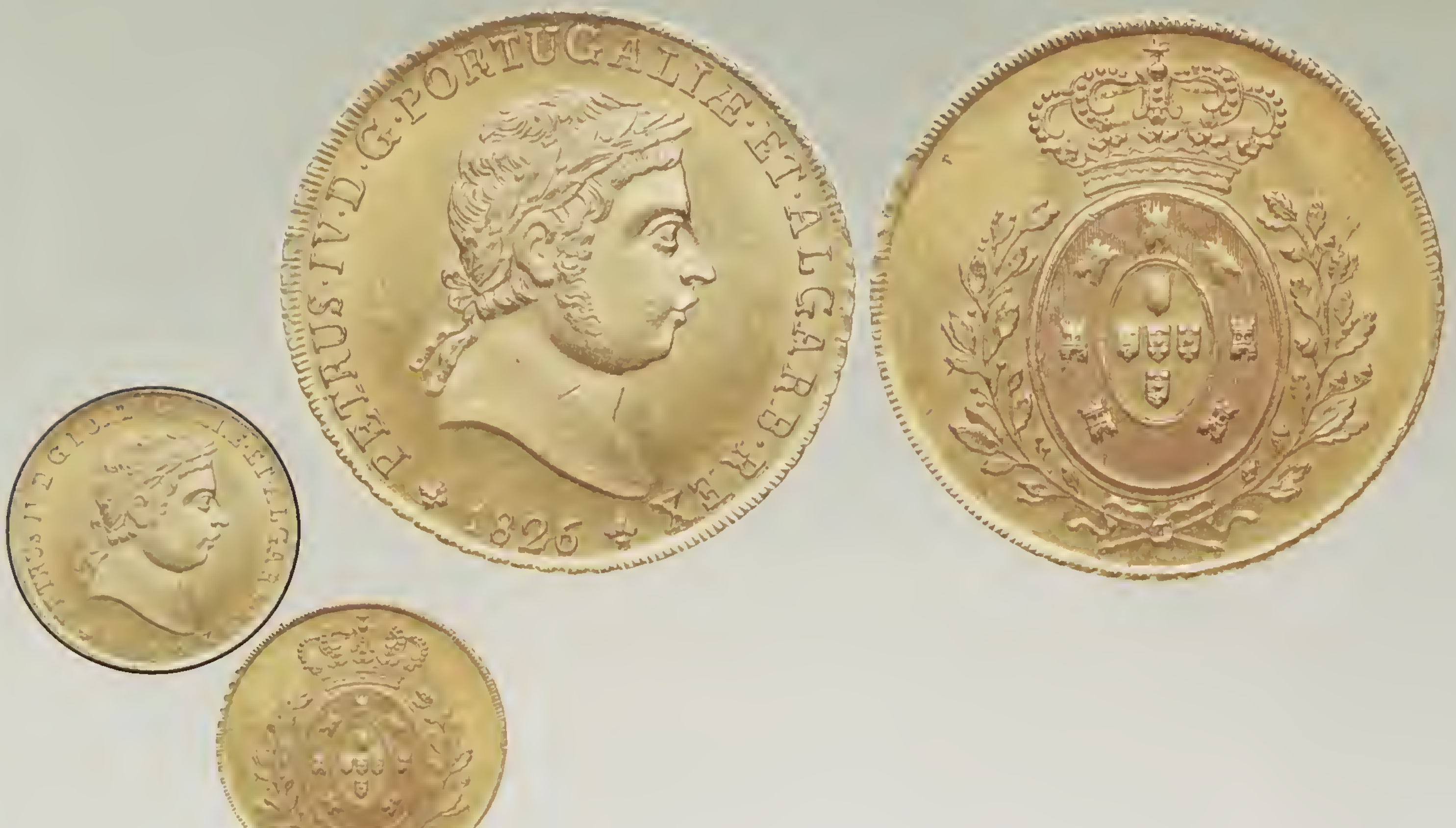


794

Portugal. Gold 6,400 Reis (Peca), 1824. Fr-128; KM-364. Joao VI. Laureate bust right. Reverse: Arms of the United Kingdom of Portugal and Brazil. Fully lustrous, well centered, sharp and desirable. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Issued under John V, the "golden Joe" was issued at both the Rio Mint and the Bahia Mint and enjoyed legal status in America and was widely used as a trade coin on both continents.
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

Rare Mint State 1826 Peca

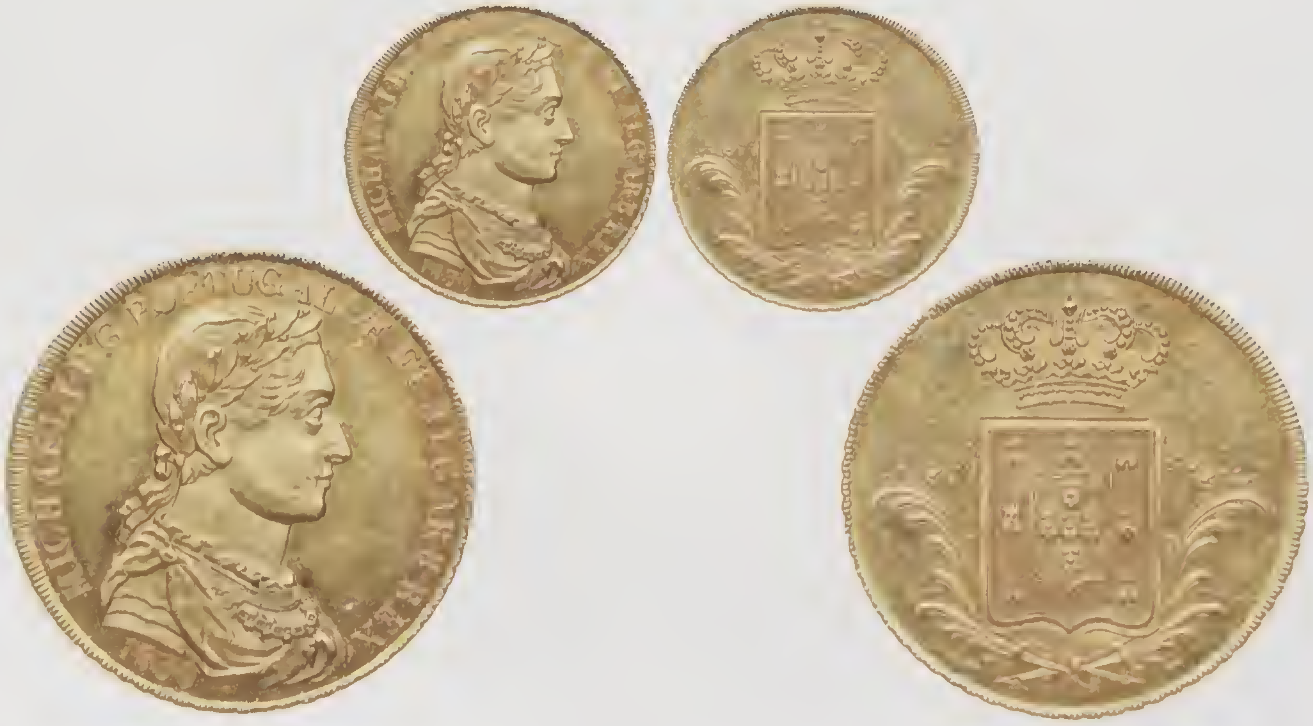


795

Portugal. Peca (7,500 Reis), 1826 (Lisbon). Fr-134; KM-378; Gomez P4 09.01; Schl.-43. 14.29 grams. Pedro IV, 1826-1828. Laureate head of Pedro right. Reverse: Crowned oval arms of Portugal, all within wreath. A very choice example with a delightful strike, only slight weakness centering over the ear on both sides. Lustrous to matte devices on reflective fields. A few random light marks on the obverse. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Pedro was quite a character. Of Portuguese nobility, he was the eldest living son of King John VI and heir apparent to the throne. He sided with the Brazilian revolutionaries against his father, and was named Emperor of Brazil, but demoted in the Portuguese court for his actions. His early actions as emperor indicated he was a dedicated Brazilian nationalist and against the conservative Portuguese court. However, when his father died in Portugal, he renounced his Brazilian throne to become King of Portugal, though soon he would abdicate that throne as well.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000



796

Portugal. Gold 6,400 Reis (Peca), 1830. Fr-138; KM-397. Miguel I. Large laureate bust with collar right. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by palms. Scarce two-year type. Lustrous and pleasing. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Miguel was the younger brother of the previous king, Pedro I. He was a conservative who totally opposed his brother's liberal constitution and policies, and a civil war ensued. He lost the war, and left Portugal. He was essentially a failure who produced very few coins. All his gold coins are quite scarce.

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

797
Portugal. Gold 6,400 Reis (Peca), 1834. Fr-141; KM-405. Maria II. Draped bust with diadem. Reverse: Crowned crest. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Maria was the daughter of Pedro I. When Pedro abdicated in 1826, he did so under the agreement that Maria would marry his younger brother, Miguel, and the two would rule jointly. Miguel agreed, and as soon as he arrived in Portugal he deposed Maria, and proclaimed himself king, upon which action civil war ensued, and in 1834 the supporters of Maria won. She was restored to the throne as sole ruler.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

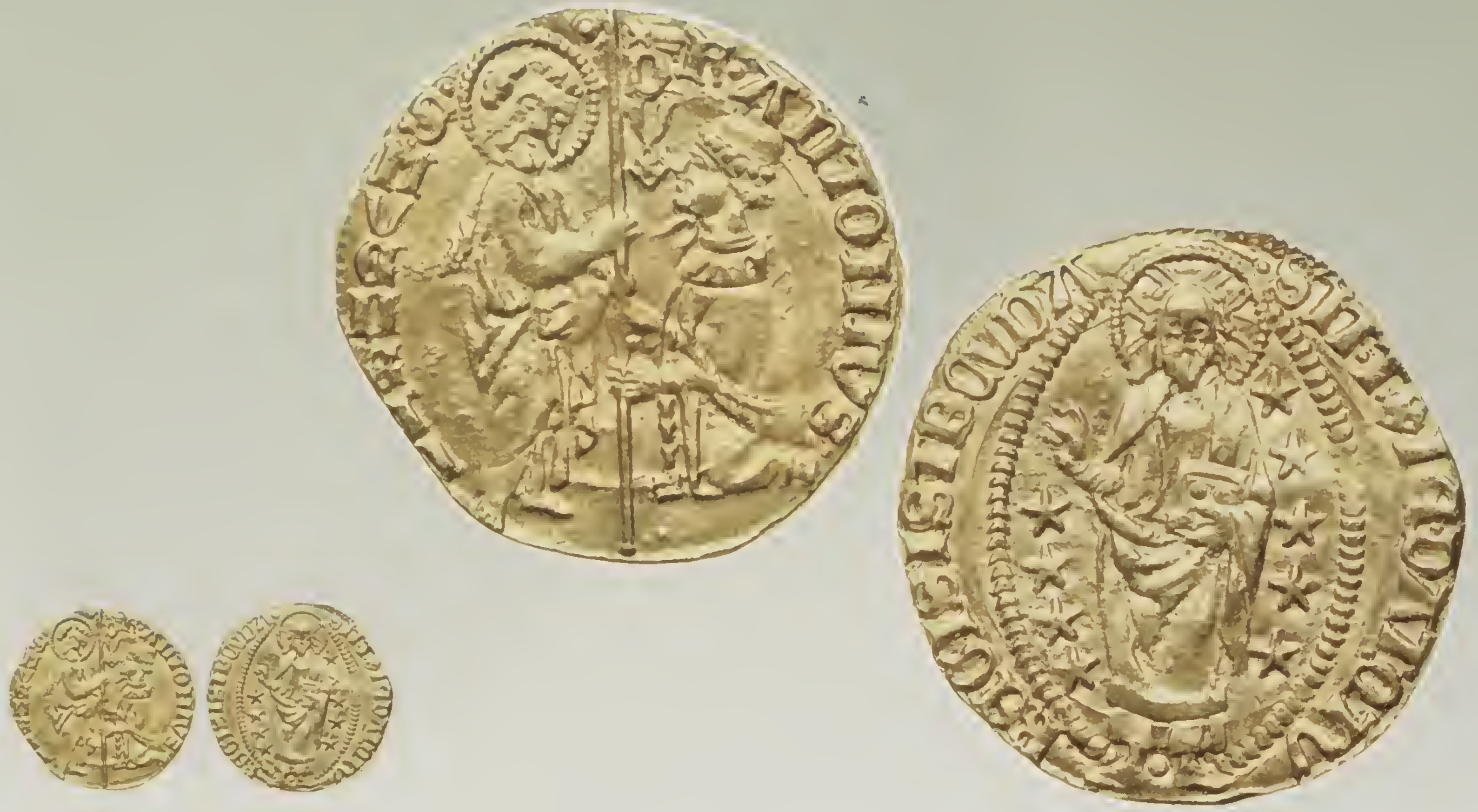
Rhodes

798
Island of Rhodes — Crusader coinage. Silver Gigliato, ND. Metcalf-LE 172; Schlum., pl. IX, 17. 3.91 grams. Order of St John. **Helion de Villeneuve, 1319-1346.** Grandmaster in long robes, kneeling left before patriarchal cross. Reverse: Cross fleury, with shield of the order at end of each arm. Sharp even strike, with attractive light toning. Truly exceptional. **NGC graded MS-63.**

The Knights Hospitallers of Rhodes were established to provide protection for the pilgrims to the Holy Land and to set up hospitals for the sick. They used Rhodes as their base to counter the Ottoman insurgents in the area. Their coins reflect their devout, Christian beliefs.
Estimated Value .... $500 - 600

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 72.*

Very Rare Rhodes Ducat



799

Italian Occupation of Rhodes. Ducat (Zecchino), ND. Fr-3; Schlumberger pl.X, 15 variety 3.41 grams. 20.60 mm. Order of St. John (Grandmasters of Rhodes). **Antoine Fluvian, 1421-1437**. Obv: Venetian style. Ruler kneeling before St. John. Leg: F.ANTONIVS SMVENETI DVX Reverse Christ standing within stars. Leg: SIT T XIE DAT QTV - REGIS ISTA CVDA. Sharply struck and lustrous. Very Rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Antoine Fluviane was the first Grandmaster to strike a direct copy of the popular Venetian trade ducat. After a strong protest from Venice he modified the design slightly, replacing the name of Venice with that of the patron of the Order, St. John. Both varieties are rare, and only a handful of the "Venice" ducats of Fluviane have survived. Much of the wealth of the order was exhausted defending the island against the Ottoman Turks, under Mahomet, son of Bajazet and Seif ed-Din, Sultan of Egypt. Fluviane donated some 12,000 florins to make up the shortfall and on his death in 1437 had all his possessions sold to help replenish the coffers. The order struck ducats at Rhodes until being disposessed of the island in 1522, when they transfered their headquarters to Malta.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

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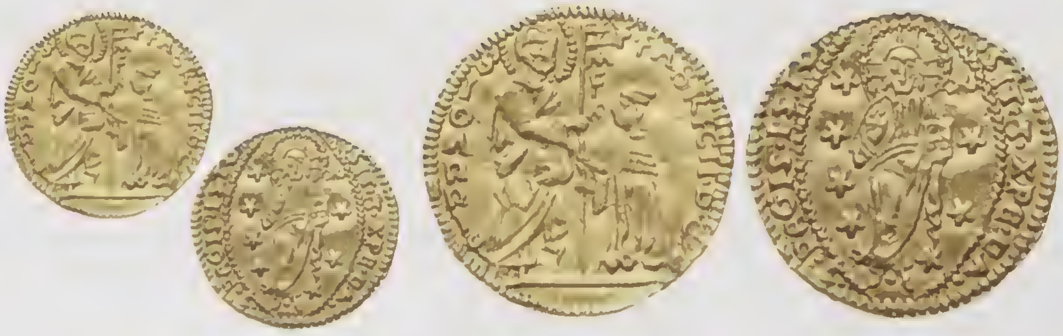

800

Italian Occupation of Rhodes. Zecchino, ND. Fr-11. 3.49 grams. 21.32 mm. Order of St. John (Grandmasters of Rhodes). **Fabrice del Carretto, 1513-1521**. According to Ives/Grierson "DUX" is replaced by "MP", this coin clearly has "MF". Venetian style and type. Obv. Doge kneeling before standing figure of St. John. F.FABRCH. D.C. S. IOANNIS, MF. Reverse Christ standing within stars. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

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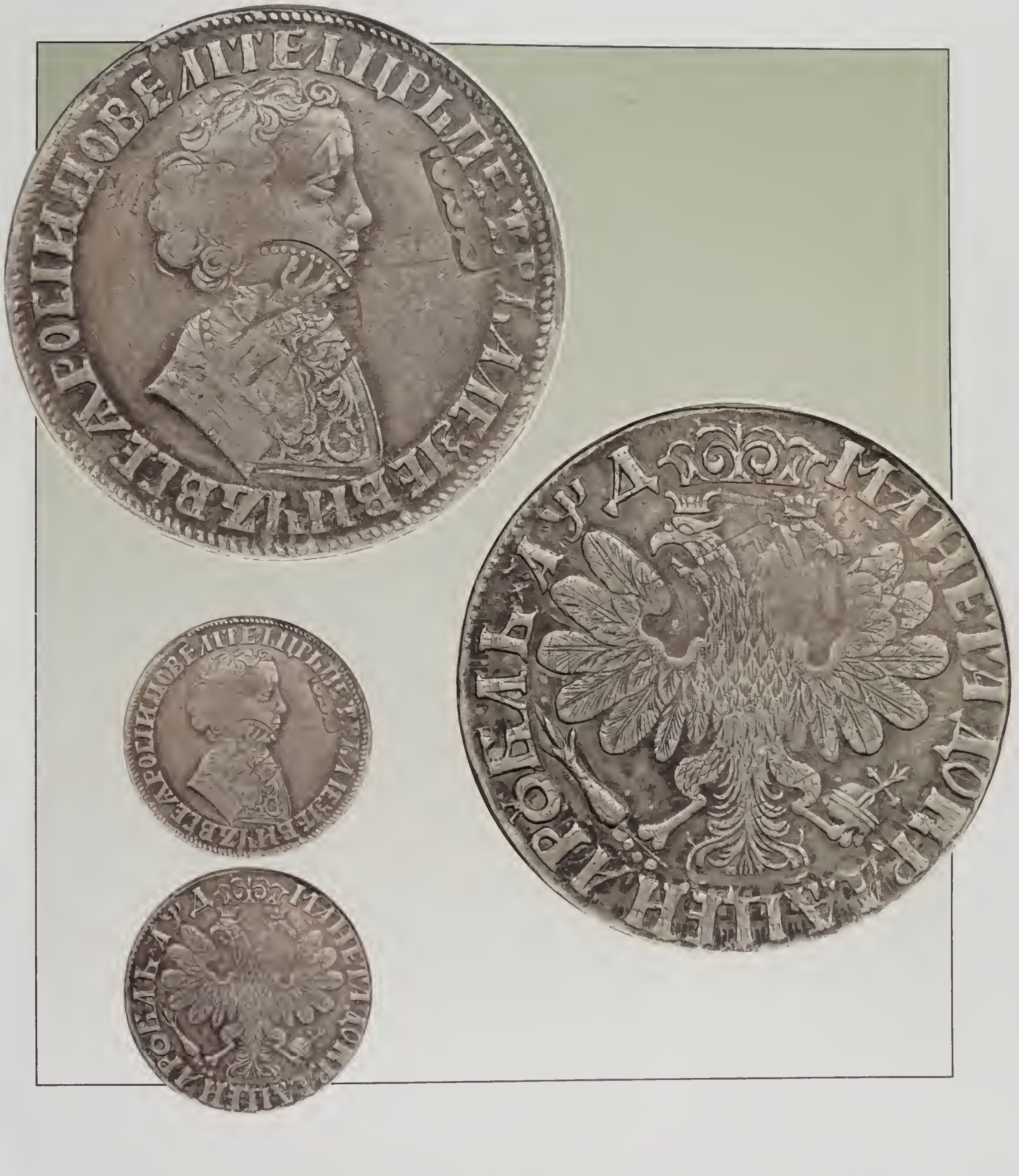
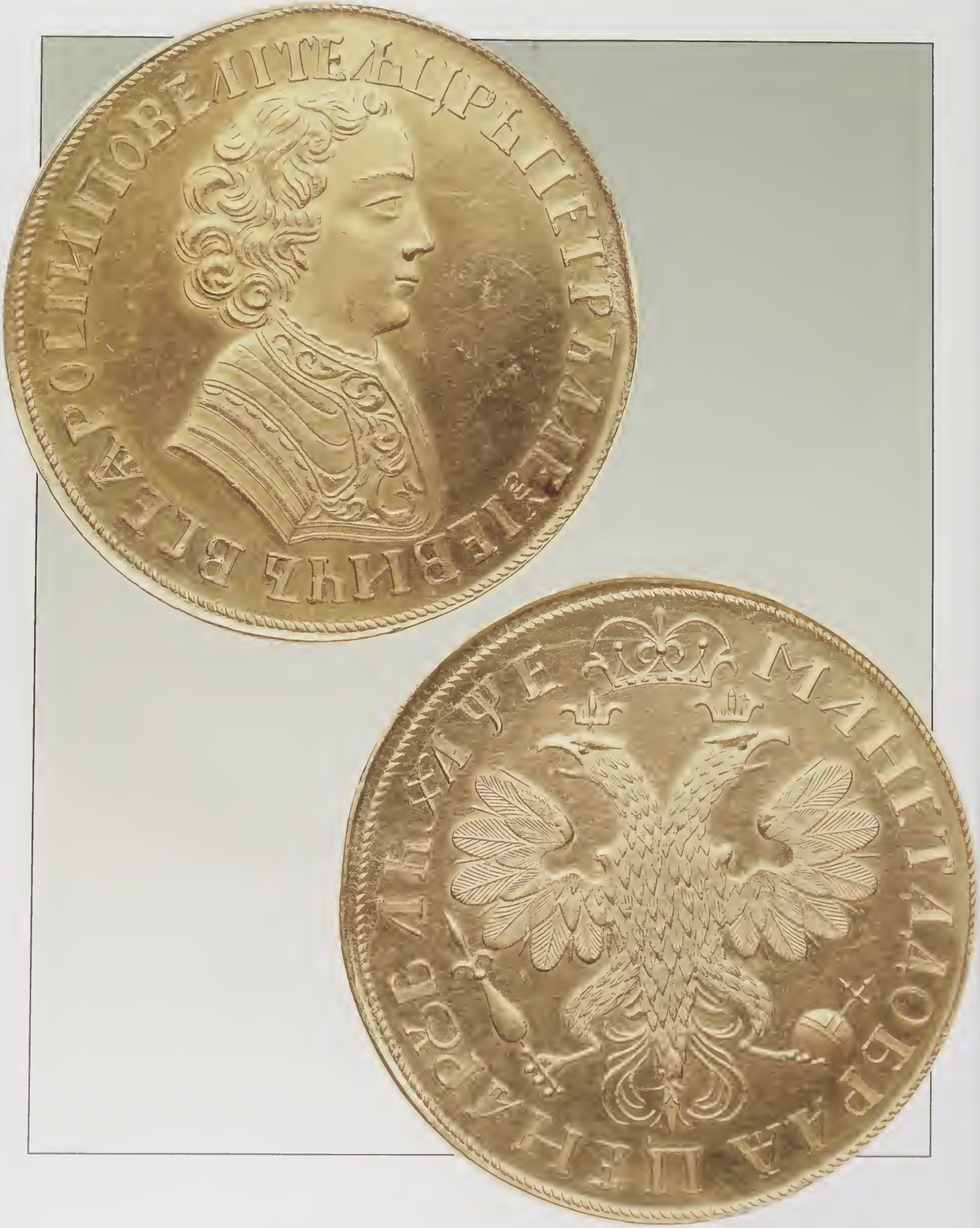


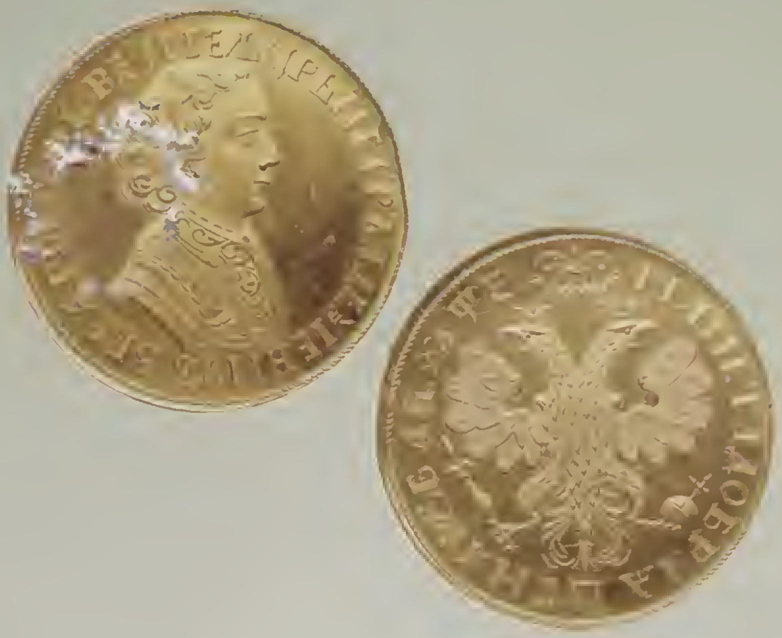
801

Russia. Ruble, 1704. Diakov-p.69,9; Sev-152; Uzd-0464. This first ruble of Peter I is struck over a 1655 Jefimok (Rarity-4) and shows very clear remnants of the obverse counterstamps. The original host coin is a taler of Austria of uncertain type, though with time spent in careful examination, this too may be determined. The only other specimen of overstriking on a Jefimok is shown in Spassky (The Hermitage Specimen), but this specimen is better. Extremely rare and desirable. **NGC graded EF-45.**
Estimated Value .... $25,000 - 35,000

(*).


ЦРЬ ПЕТРЪ АЛЕЗIЕВИЧЪ ВСЕА РОСIИ ПОВЕЛИТЕЛЬ
МАНЕТА ДОБРАЯ ЦЕНА РУБЛЕ ЛѢ ҂АѰЕ

Awe-Inspiring Peter The Great 1705 Ruble Struck in Gold



802

Russia. Peter I, 1682-1725. Novodel Ruble struck in Gold, 1705 (Moscow). Fr-76 (62); Sev-12; Bitkin-532; Diakov-page 87, part 1. 44.22 grams. Laureate, cuirassed youthful bust right. Reverse: Crowned, double-headed eagle with scepter and orb. Plain edge. Sharply struck with all details bold, Peter's hair curls in higher than normal relief. The surfaces are fully prooflike on both sides, with the devices softly lustrous to frosty matte and the fields reflective with an almost watery texture. Undoubtedly a high gift of state, the coin has been carefully preserved, with minimal marks or hairlines. The reverse die shows faint radiating cracks. This is one of the most important of all Russian coins!

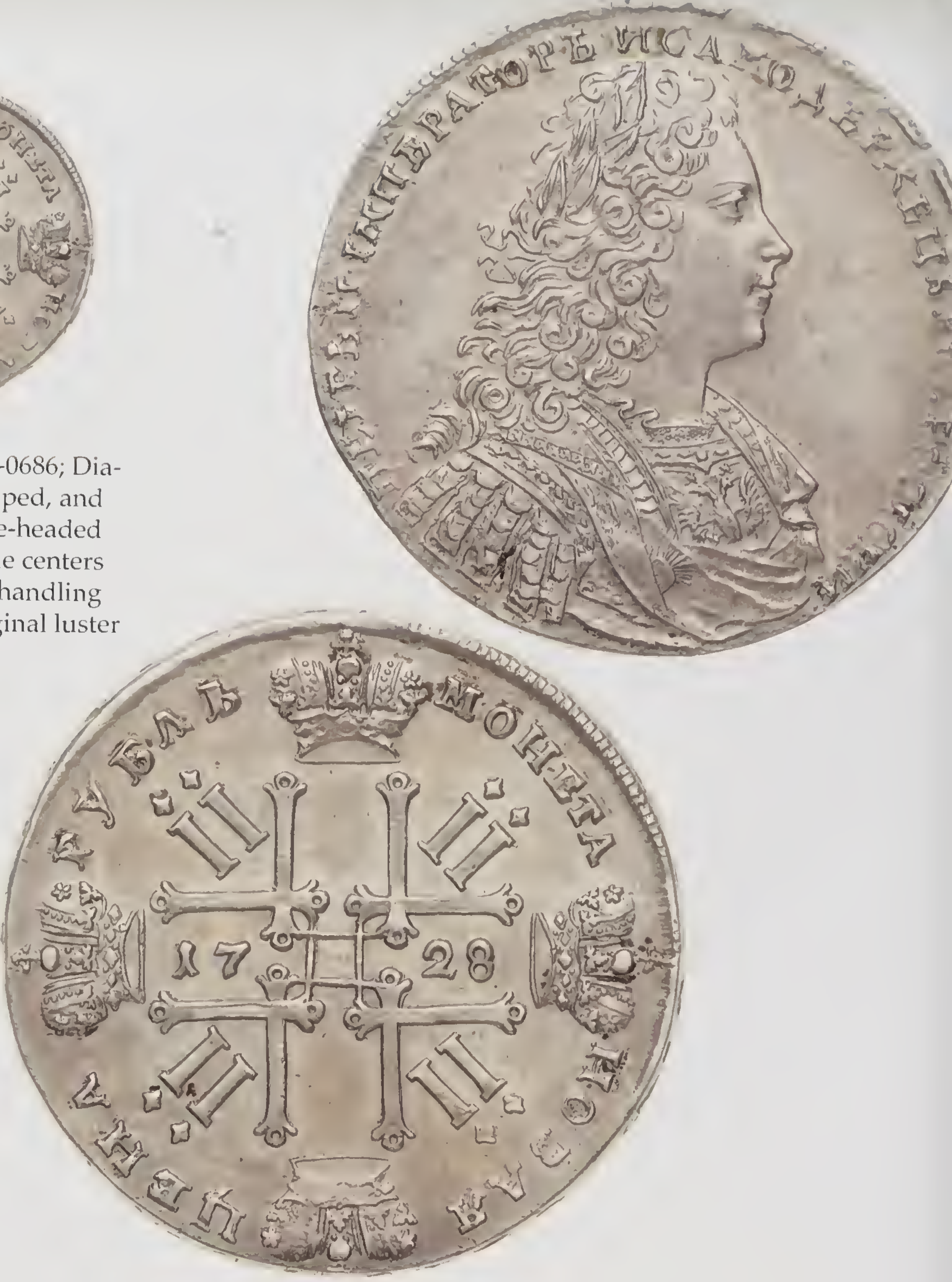
Struck in gold to the weight of 13 Ducats, 44.22 grams, and created from the dies of the novodel ruble of 1705 (Sev-185), this is the plate coin shown in Bitkin and Diakov which appeared in both the 1977 Soderman and the 1991 Goodman auctions and is the only specimen appearing at public auction in over 25 years. Severin mentions this particular specimen (his number 12) as well as another weighing 40.4 grams, making this **one of only two known examples.** He also mentions a gold 1707 rouble (no. 18) and a 1723 in 12-ducat weight, each presumably unique. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Among Peter's numerous reforms, he caused his country's coinage system to change from being the most old-fashioned in Europe to being the most up to date. His was the first coinage to employ the decimal system (dividing the Ruble into one hundred smaller units, of copper Kopecks). Part of his reform involved devaluation, which made, for the first time, the Russian Ruble equivalent in its buying power to the Polish, Saxony and Silesian thalers which had seen such free circulation within the country before. It is said that, when the first Ruble coins bearing Western-style Arabic dates were struck in 1707, it was Peter himself operating the coin press!
Estimated Value .... $250,000 - 300,000

Ex Dr. Robert D. Hesselgesser Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 1751; Goodman Collection (Superior, Feb. 1991), lot 4; and Soderman Collection (Swiss Bank, Feb. 1977); Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 115.*

805

Russia. Ruble, 1728 (Moscow). Bitkin-19; Sev-972; Uzd-0686; Diakov-110, 34; Dav-1668. Peter II, 1727-1730. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed youthful bust right. Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle, with scepter and orb. A particularly fine strike, the centers bold and full. Fields remarkably free of any distracting handling marks. A lovely example of this type, with traces of original luster and attractive old tone. **NGC graded AU-55.**

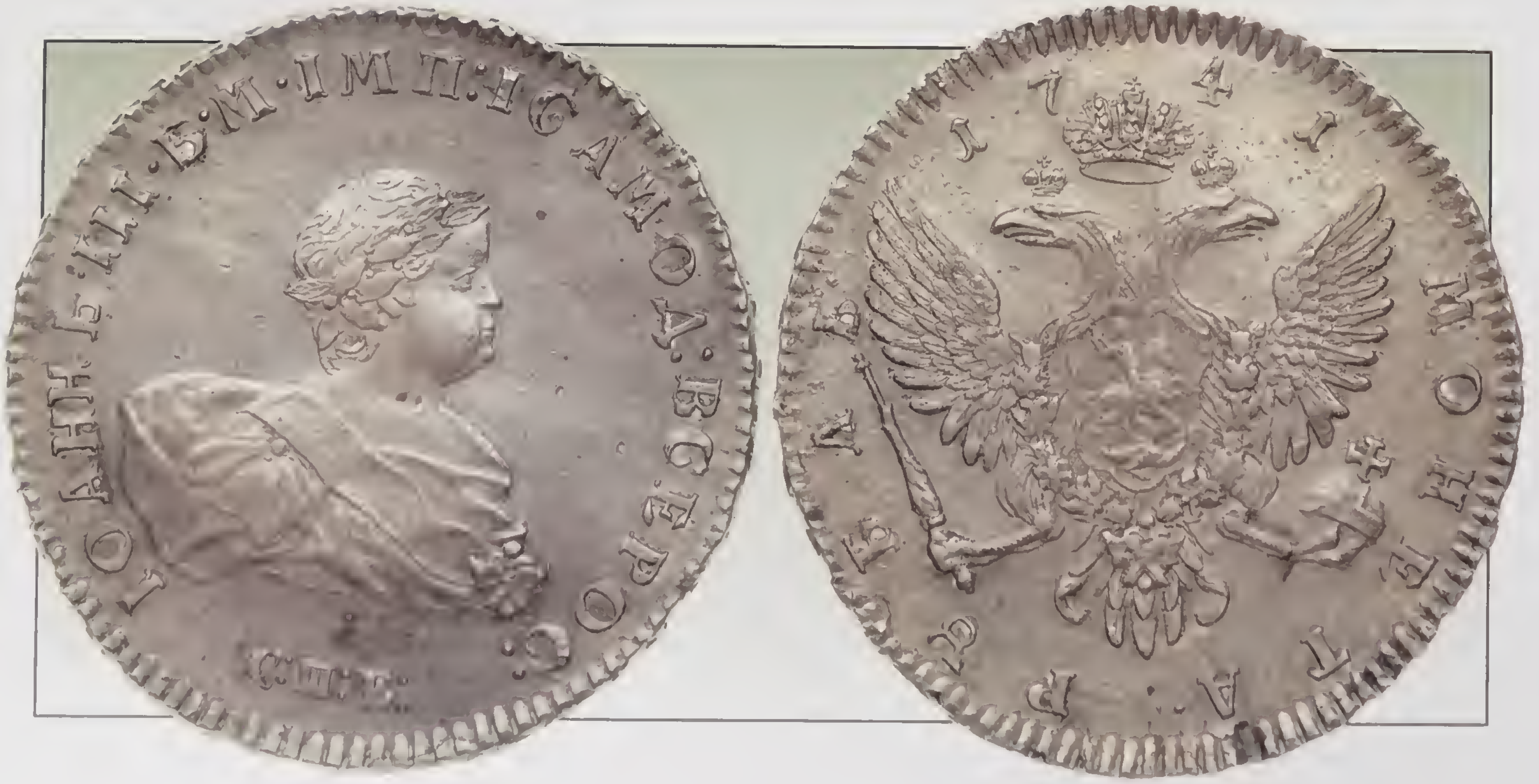


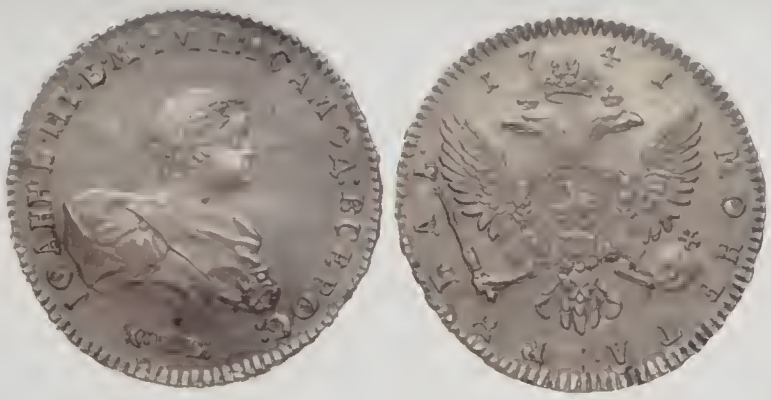
Peter II was Emperor of Russia from 1727 until his death in 1730. He was the only son of Tsarevich Alexei Petrovich and Charlotte of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. He was also the only male-line grandson of Peter the Great.

Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Dr. Robert D. Hesselgesser Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 1825.

Mint State Ivan III 1741 Ruble

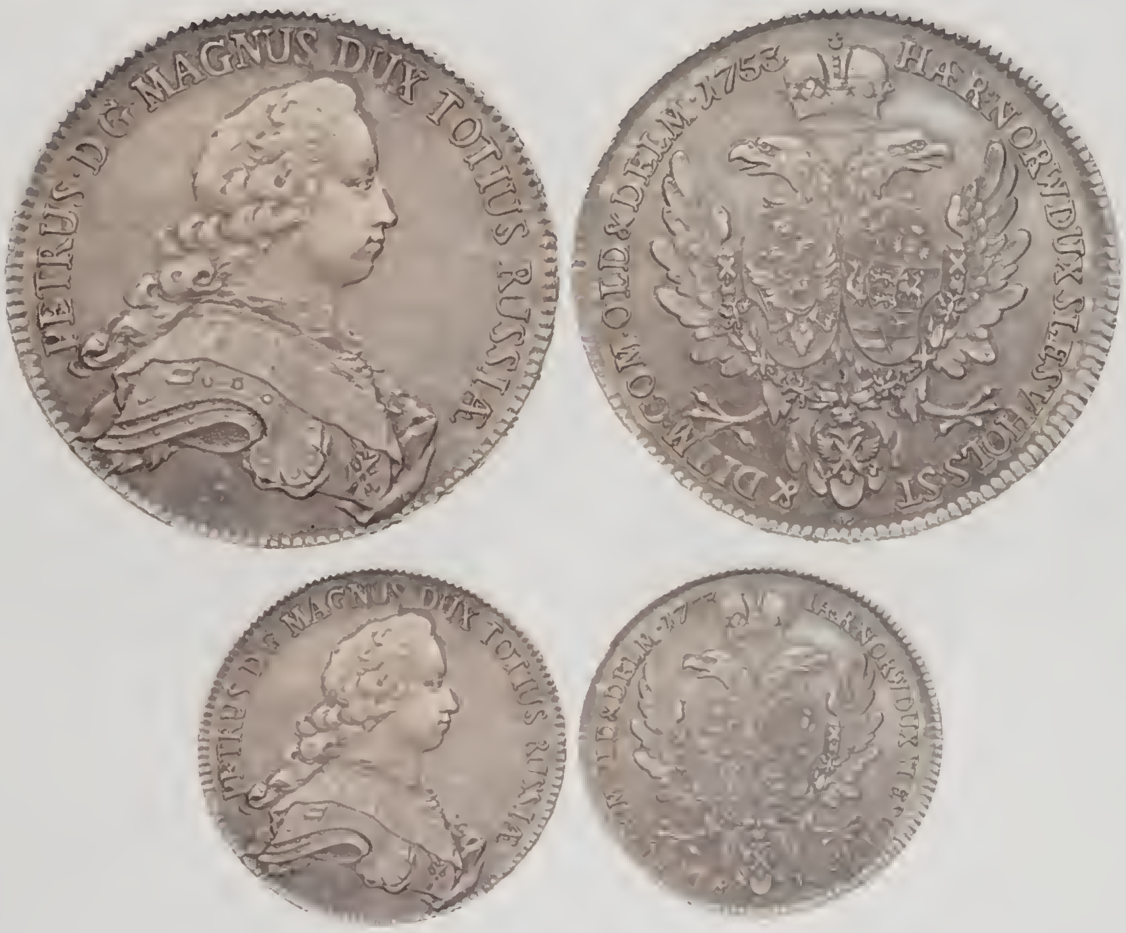




806

Russia. Ruble, 1741-EA#. Dav-1676; Sev-1363. Ivan III, 1740-1741. 25.92 grams. Laureate and draped bust of the infant Ivan right. Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle, holding globus cruciger and scepter. Sharp, even strike, with nearly complete details. A few trivial contact marks in obverse field, otherwise fields remarkably pristine and very lustrous. Fine old-collection toning, a very even medium warm gray, made up of iridescent blues, golds and pale russets. Rare — and rarer still in this grade. **NGC graded MS-64.** Ivan, born in 1740, was just an infant when he was named Tsar. Ernst Buhren was named regent; a German, he was prejudiced against all things Russian, and alienated the Russian people. He was replaced as regent by Ivan's mother, Anna Leopoldovna, a philandering and useless libertine who alienated the Russian army, who then placed Elisabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, on the throne. Her first act was to exile the infant Ivan and imprison him — he never again experienced sunlight or the company of others. Most of his coins were recalled, so all are rare. This is among the finest known.
Estimated Value .... $12,500 - 15,000

Rare Karl Peter Ulrich 1753 Taler



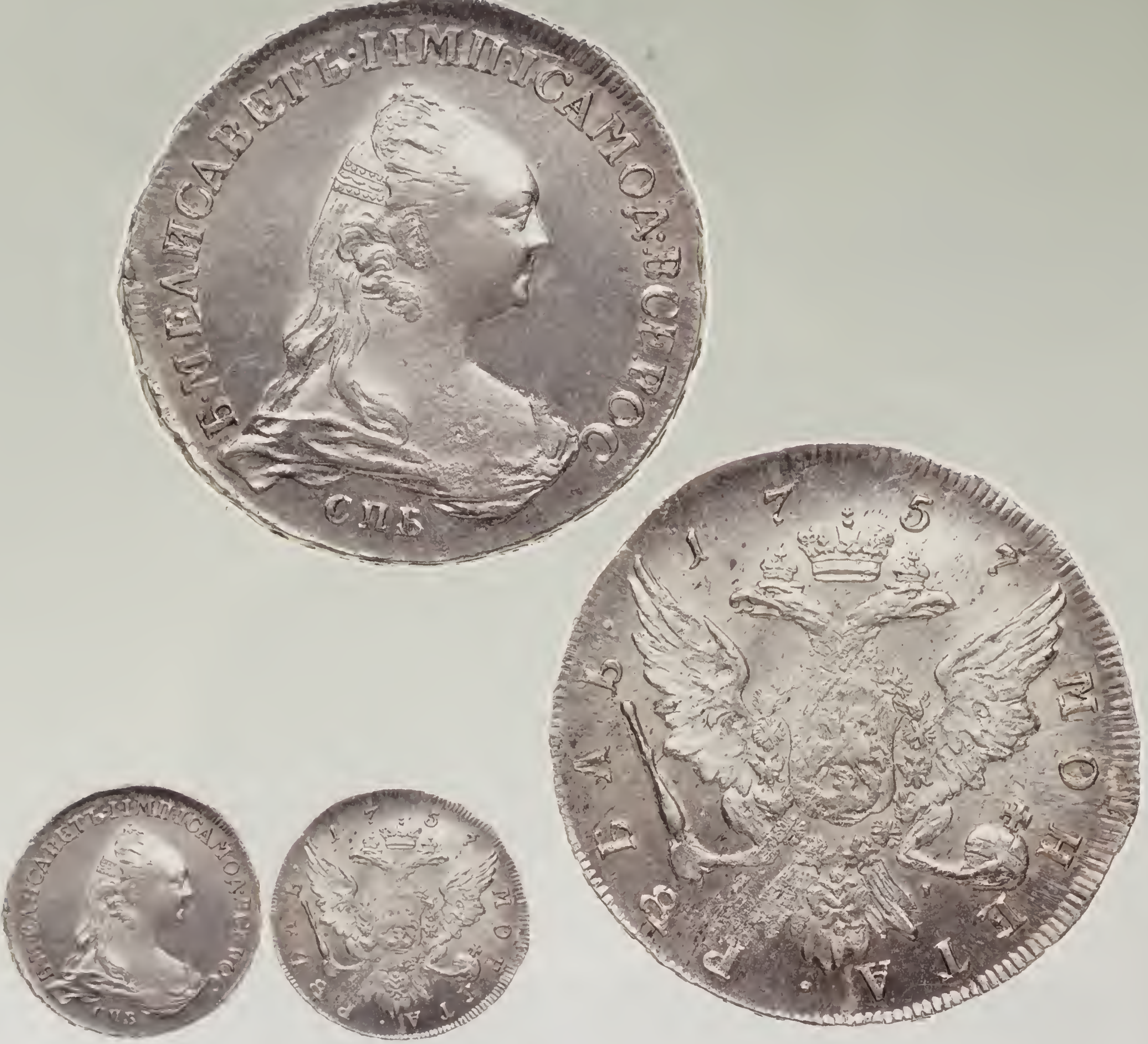
807

Russia, German State — Holstein-Gottorp. Taler, 1753 (Mannheim). Dav-1353; Cr-4; KM-110: Sev-1890. Karl Peter Ulrich of Holstein-Gottorp, 1739-1762. Rare: only 1,000 pieces struck. Bust right of elegant engraving, with tiny "S" below. Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle with arms of Russia and Schleswig-Holstein. Lovely, soft pinkish silvery gray toning. A beautiful piece. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Karl Peter Ulrich's coins bear the title of Grand Duke of all Russia, and in fact he was to become czar of Russia in 1762 (as Peter III), the choice of Empress Elizabeth, but alas he had the misfortune of being married to the brilliant, ambitious Catherine, who soon had him deposed, at which she ruled independently as Empress Catherine II. This tiny **mintage of 1,000 coins** is ardently coveted not just by Germans and Danes but by Russians as well. An exceptional example, with marvelous details!
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare Gem Quality 'Dassier' 1757 Ruble

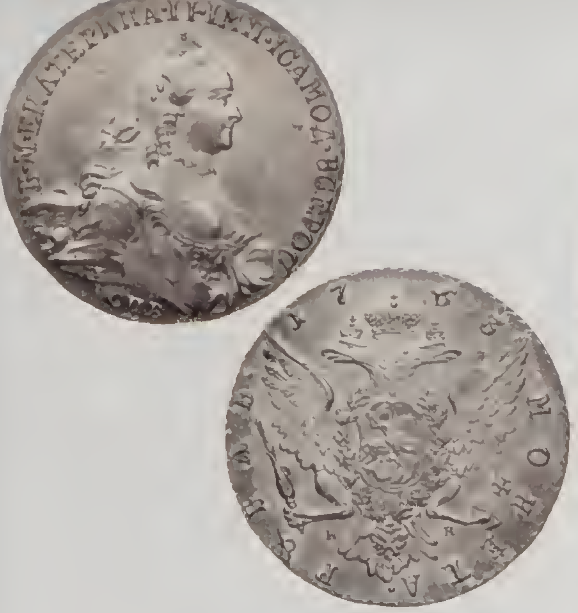


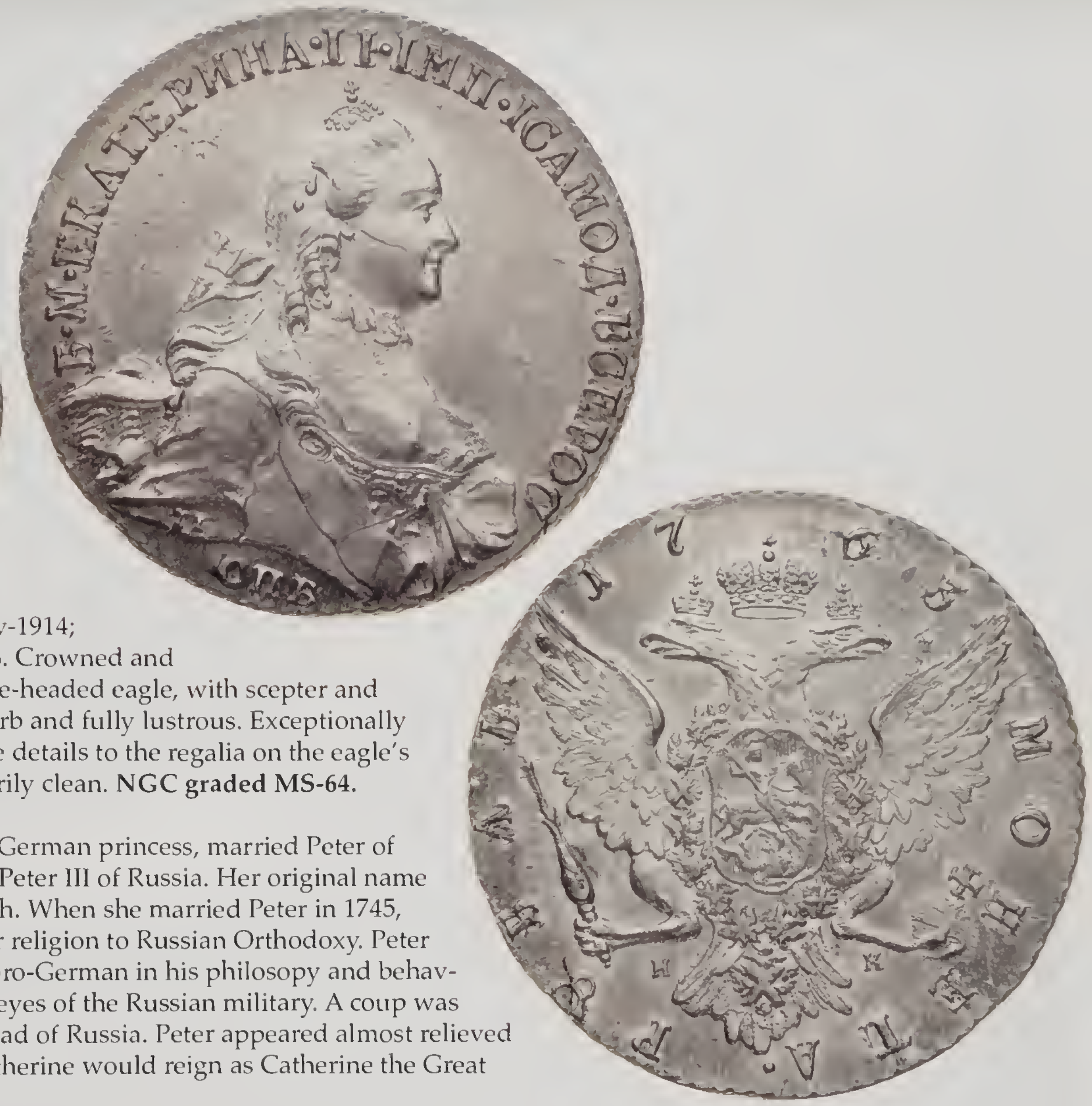
808

Russia. 'Dassier' Ruble, 1757-EA#. Bitkin-189; Sev-1686; Dav-1680. Jacques Dassier portrait type. Elizabeth, 1741-1762. Crowned and draped bust right. Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle, with scepter and orb. Due to an imperfect planchet, some of the design details are not fully struck up, such as the Czarina's ear, some of the hair above it, and the breast. On the reverse, the left center shield and lower left parts of the eagle are soft because of slight planchet thinness at those points, with the left initial just barely visible. Nevertheless, here is a wonderfully fresh ruble, a beautiful coin with shimmering slightly reflective surfaces, no post-production defects, and resplendent with mint luster. A very choice, even pristine, and fully original specimen having delicate silvery toning. Extremely rare this fine. **NGC graded MS-64.**

This is a rare portrait type, from dies executed by Jacques Dassier (1676-1763), issued for a few months only. Two reverse dies are known, one with and one without the initials under the eagle. From 1740 to 1745, Dassier was assistant engraver at the Royal Mint in London. After a 3-year sojourn in Russia, where he produced the dies for Elizabeth's silver roubles and her gold ten roubles, he died in 1759 at Copenhagen. His designs are among the most interesting and attractive of the period and now much in demand. **This very choice ruble is possibly the finest known of its type.**
Estimated Value .... $25,000 - 30,000

Ex Dr. Robert D. Hesselgesser Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 1841; ex Fuchs Sale, April 1996, Lot 255.





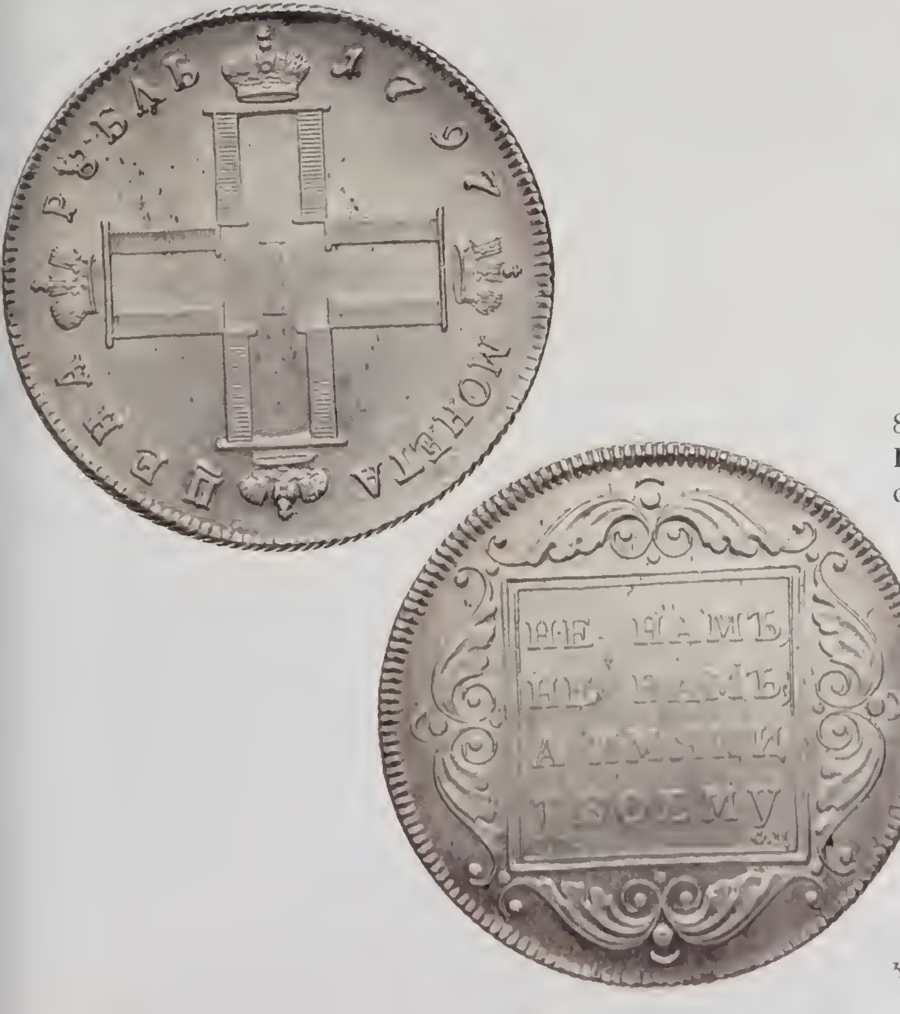
809

Russia. Ruble, 1763-EA# =7. Bitkin-175; Sev-1914; Dav-1683. Catherine II, the Great, 1762-1796. Crowned and draped bust right. Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle, with scepter and orb. Minor flan flaw in face, otherwise superb and fully lustrous. Exceptionally full and crisp strike, with virtually complete details to the regalia on the eagle's breast. Lightly toned, the fields extraordinarily clean. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Catherine, although originally just a minor German princess, married Peter of Holstein-Gottorp, who would become Tsar Peter III of Russia. Her original name was Sophie, and she was a Lutheran by birth. When she married Peter in 1745, she changed her name to Ekaterina, and her religion to Russian Orthodoxy. Peter became Tsar in 1762. He was so obviously pro-German in his philosopy and behavior that he became totally repugnant in the eyes of the Russian military. A coup was arranged, and Catherine relaced Peter as head of Russia. Peter appeared almost relieved to rid himself of the burden of rule, and Catherine would reign as Catherine the Great until 1796.

Estimated Value .... $4,500 - 5,000

Ex Dr. Robert D. Hesselgesser Collection (5/30 - 6/1/05), lot 1865; ex Goodman Coll., Feb. 1991, Lot 442.



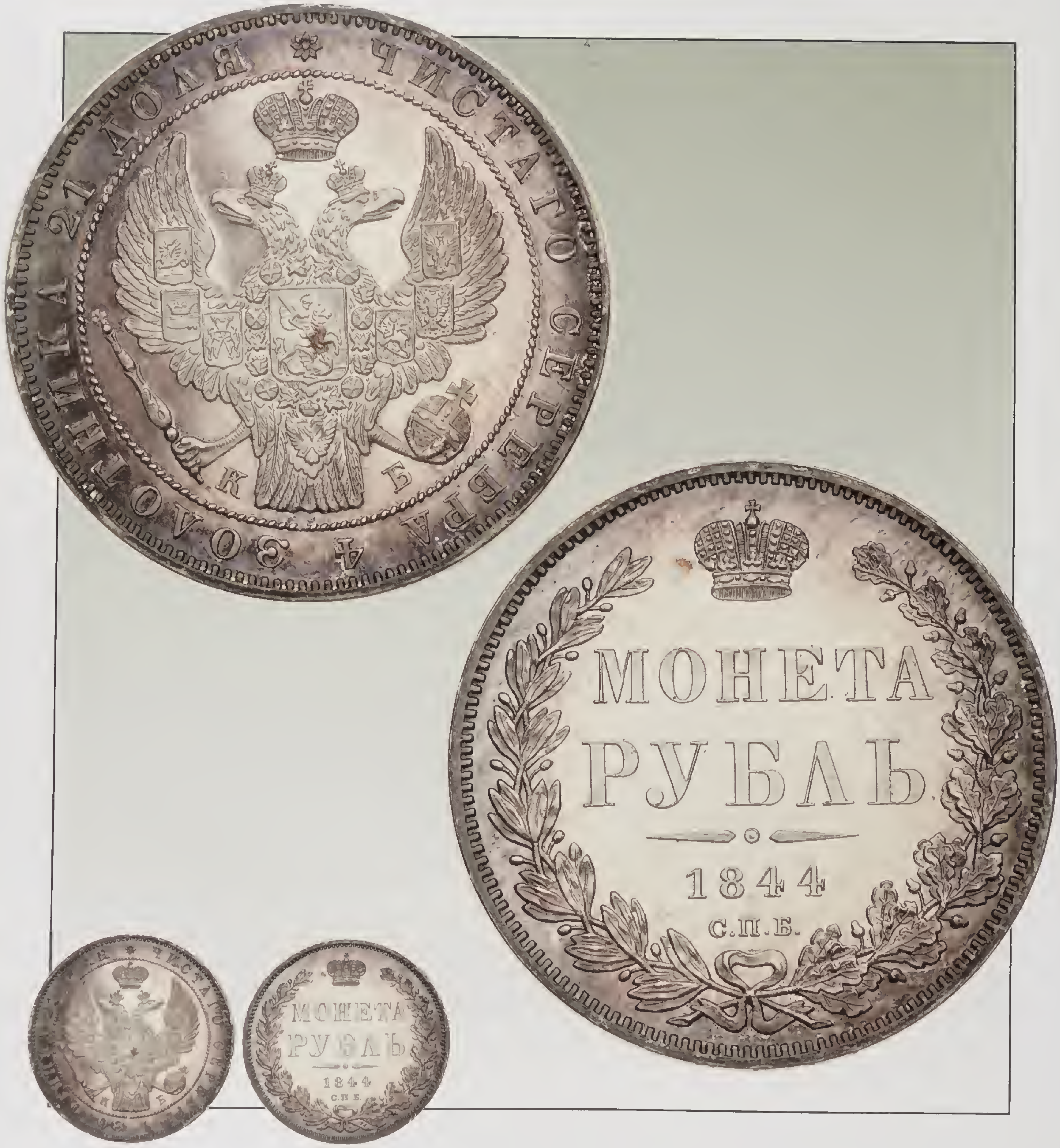
810

Russia. Ruble, 1797-E; KO. Dav-1688; Sev-2405; J-926. Paul I. Cross of interlocking "P"s. Reverse: Inscription within frame. Lustrous with delicate silvery toned surfaces. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Son of Catherine the Great, Paul asscended the throne upon her death in 1796 but was totally opposite in character to his mother. Far less pragmatic and far more principled, he believed more in religion and justice than in progress and advancement. He attempted to get the Russian nobility to adhere to an ancient code of western medieval chivalry. This so angered the nobility that it led to his assassination.

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Superb Cameo Proof Ruble of 1844

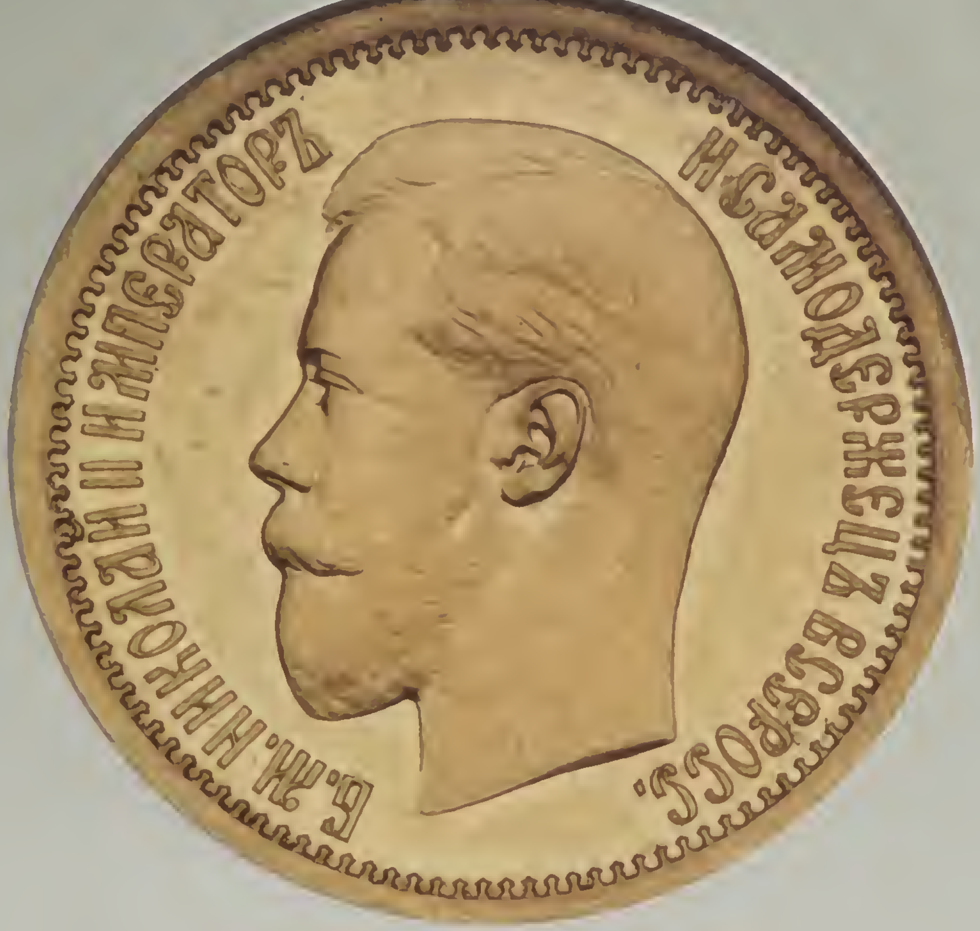

ЧИСТАГО СЕРЕБРА 4 ЗОЛОТНИКА 21 ДОЛЯ
К Б
МОНЕТА
РУБЛЬ
1844
С.П.Б.

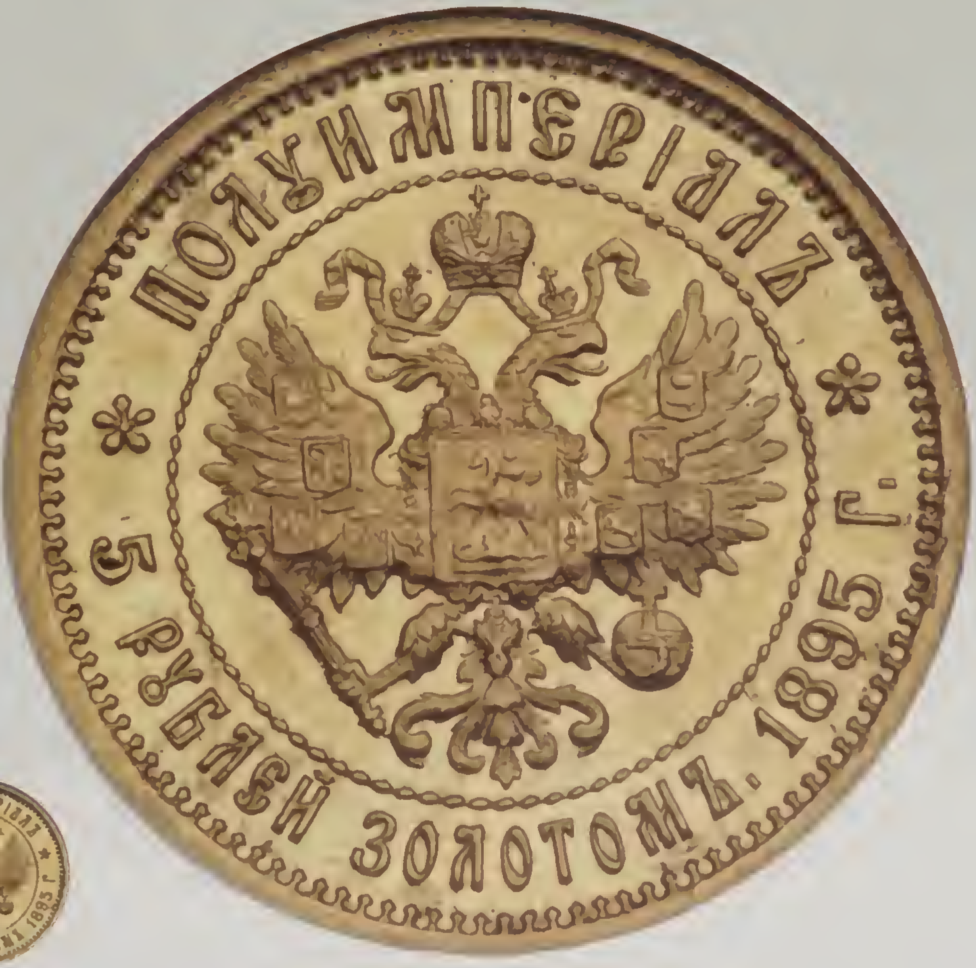
814

Russia. Ruble, 1844-EA # 7#. Dav-283; Sev-3457. Crowned double-headed eagle, with scepter and orb. Reverse: Crown over value and date, within. Sharp, velvety devices on mirror fields, blessed by elegant, smokey pinkish gold toning, darker at the edges and richly iridescent with greenish blue. Superb example. **NGC graded Proof 66 Cameo.**

Proofs are rare, but nearly flawless examples such as this specimen are simply elusive.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

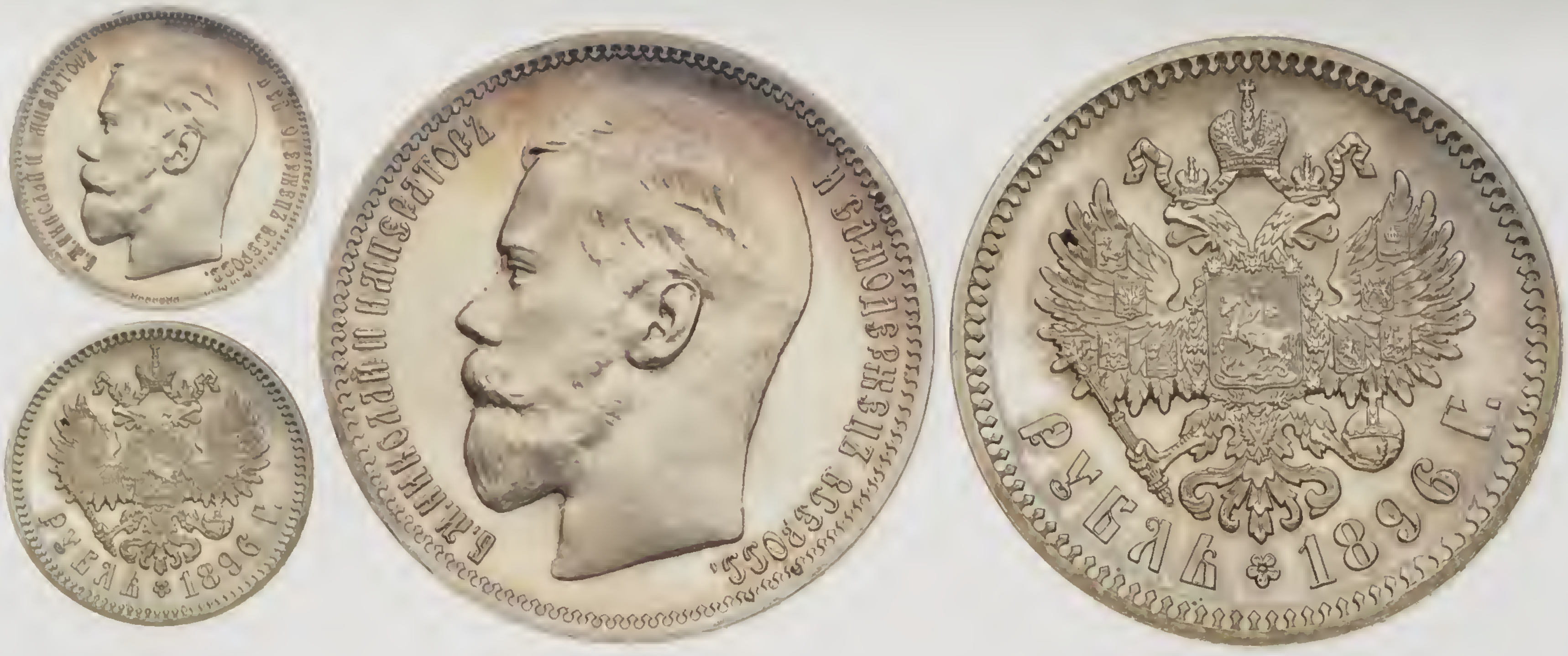
Exceedingly Rare Pattern 1895 Gold 5 Rubles (1/2 Imperial)


Б.М. НИКОЛАЙ II ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОСС.


ПОЛУИМПЕРІАЛЪ
5 РУБЛЕЙ ЗОЛОТОМЪ. 1895 Г.

815
Russia. Pattern 5 Rubles or ½ Imperial, 1895-!'. Fr-175; KM-Pn142; Bitkin 1st Ed-309; Sev-548. Nicholas II, 1894-1917. **Mintage of only 36 pieces struck.** Bust left. Reverse Eagle in circle. Very Rare. **NGC graded Proof 62.**
Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

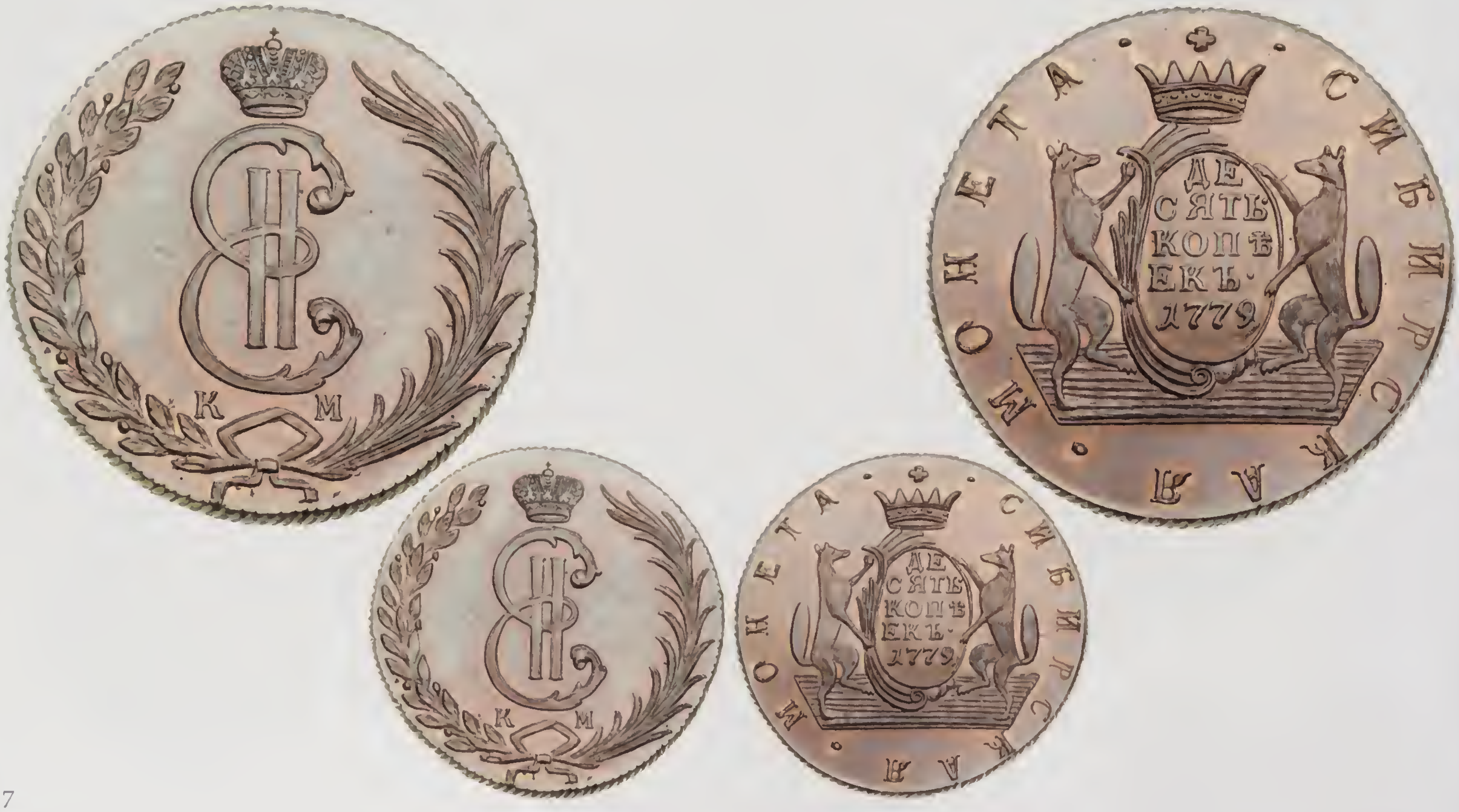
(*).



816

Russia. Ruble, 1896 (Star * Paris). Dav-293; Sev-4034; Y-59.2. Nicholas II, 1894-1917. Bearded head left. Reverse: Crowned double-headed eagle, with scepter and orb. Single star on edge. Sharp, satiny devices on mirror fields. Light smokey-russet toning, tending to blues and violets in the recesses. **NGC graded Proof 64.**

Nicholas was a weak monarch at a time when great strength was needed. He was unprepared to ascend the throne upon his father's death, and was just as unprepared to lead Russia at the time of World War. His policies led to great loss of men and materials, and terrible shortages of food and supplies for the people. The Russian Revolution was as much a result of his incompetence as it was a result of the revolutionary spirit of the times.
Estimated Value .... $4,500 - 5,000

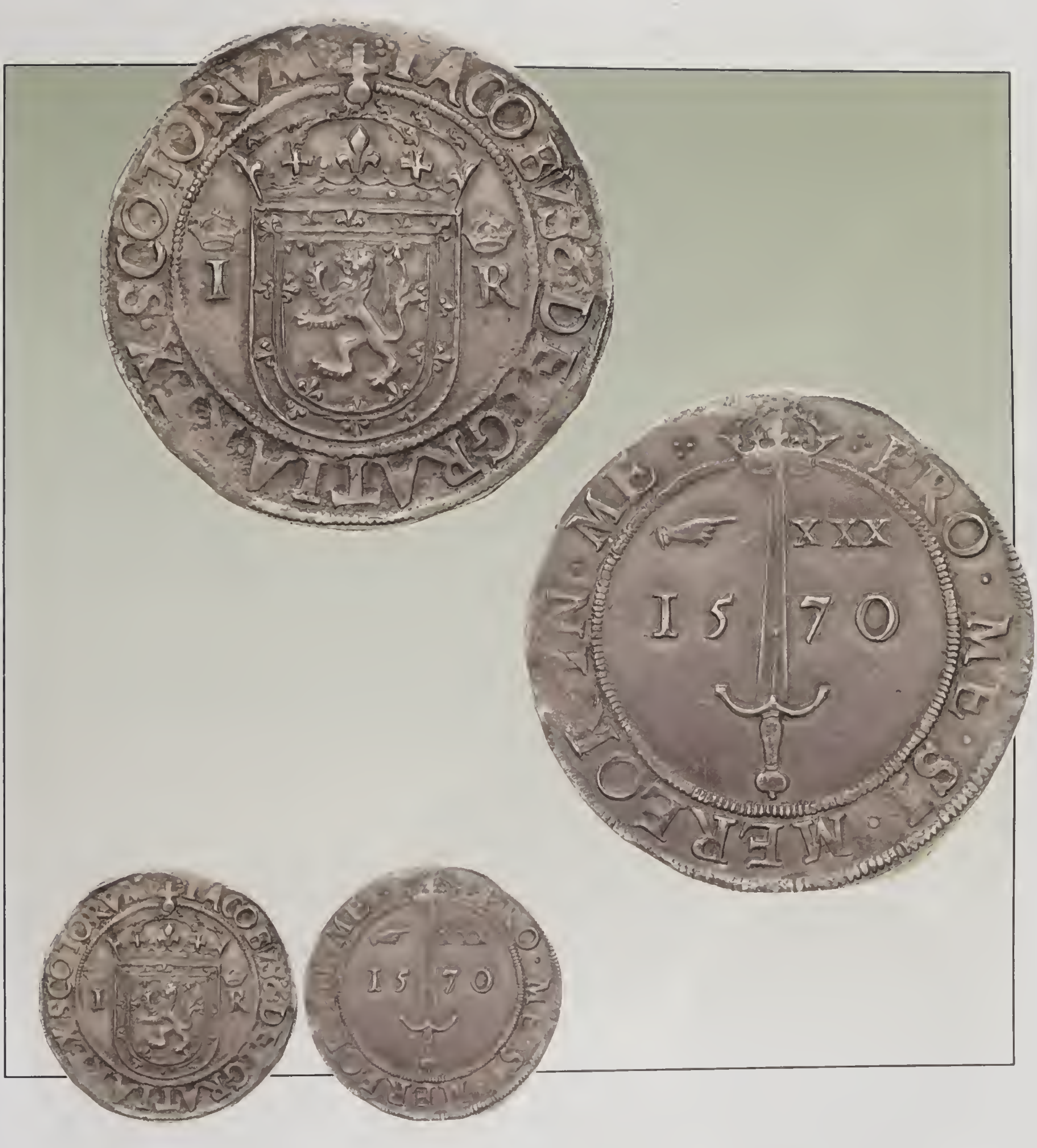


817

Russia — Siberia. Novodel Copper 10 Kopeks, 1779-KM. B-528; Bitkin-H948. Edge-1. Catherine II, 1762-1796. Crowned monogram, within wreath of laurel and reed leaves. Reverse: Crowned oval cartouche bearing value and date, supported by flanking rampant foxes, on trapezoidal base. Sharp, full strike, with lustrous, immaculate, reddish brown surfaces (Too large for holder). **NGC graded MS-67 Red & Brown.**

These large Russian coppers were minted in Kolyvan (KM), the most eastern of all the Russian mints, close to Outer Mongolia. Never a large city or major commercial area, Kolyvan was deemed necessary as a Russian mint because of the immense size of the territory of Siberia. It was easier to move the minting machinery to Kolyvan than to ship the finished products from the far western Ekatrerinburg
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

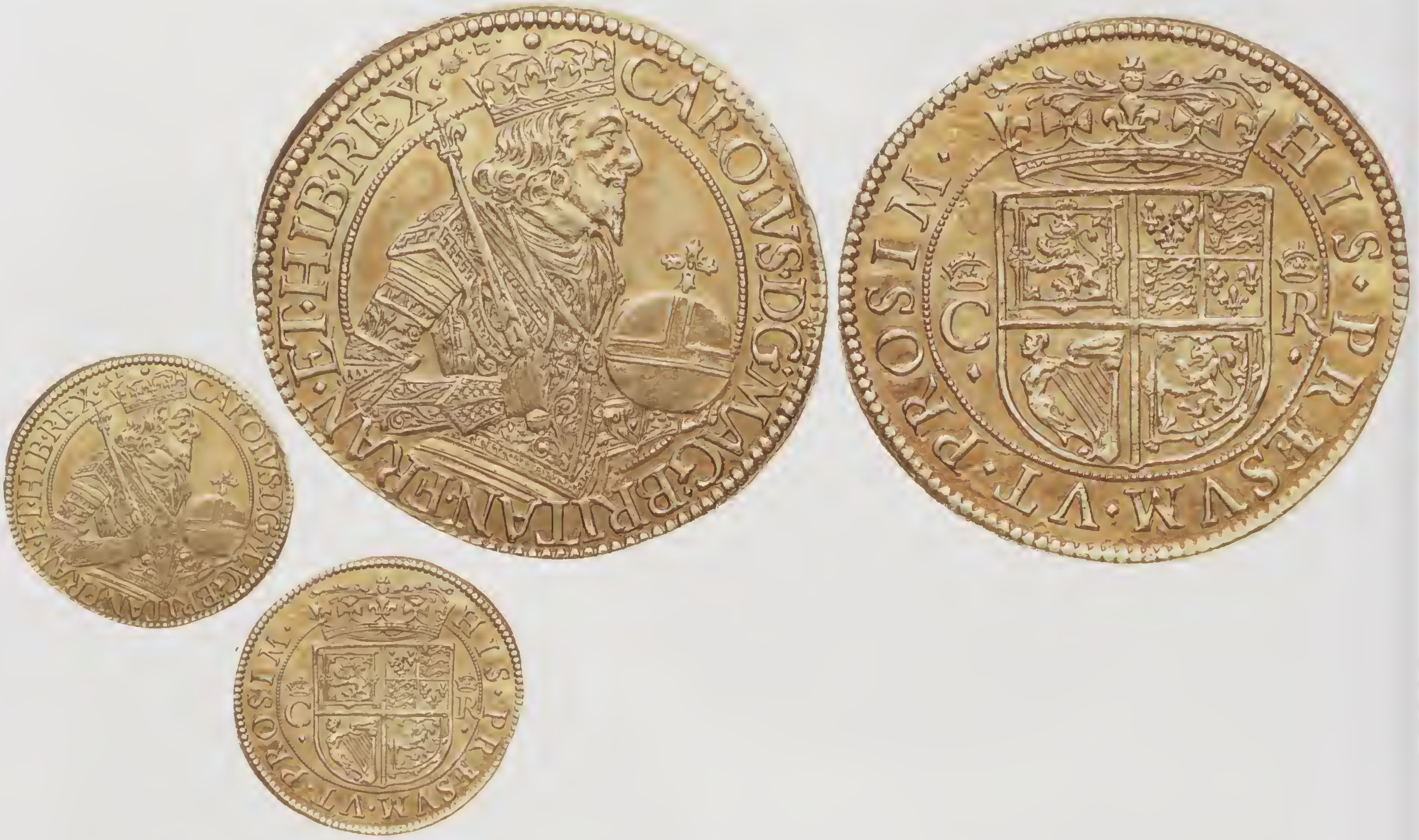
Outstanding Scottish 1570 Sword Dollar



818
Scotland. Silver Ryal, or Sword Dollar, 1570. S-5472; Dav-8463. James VI, 1567-1625. Crowned arms between I-R. *Reverse*: Crowned sword separating hand, date and value ("XXX" to right, standing for 30 Shillings). This type coined before the king's accession to the English throne, therefore a purely Scottish issue. And here is one of the finest examples obtainable: Good EF in English terms, superbly toned in shades of mauve and rich bluish gray, with a needle-sharp strike, on a clearly superior flan of fine metal and nearly fully round, without cracks or damage, therefore truly exceptional. A prize for any collection. Very rare in this outstanding state of preservation. **NGC graded MS-62.**

The cataloguer has described dozens of these over the years for auctions, and never seen a finer piece.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

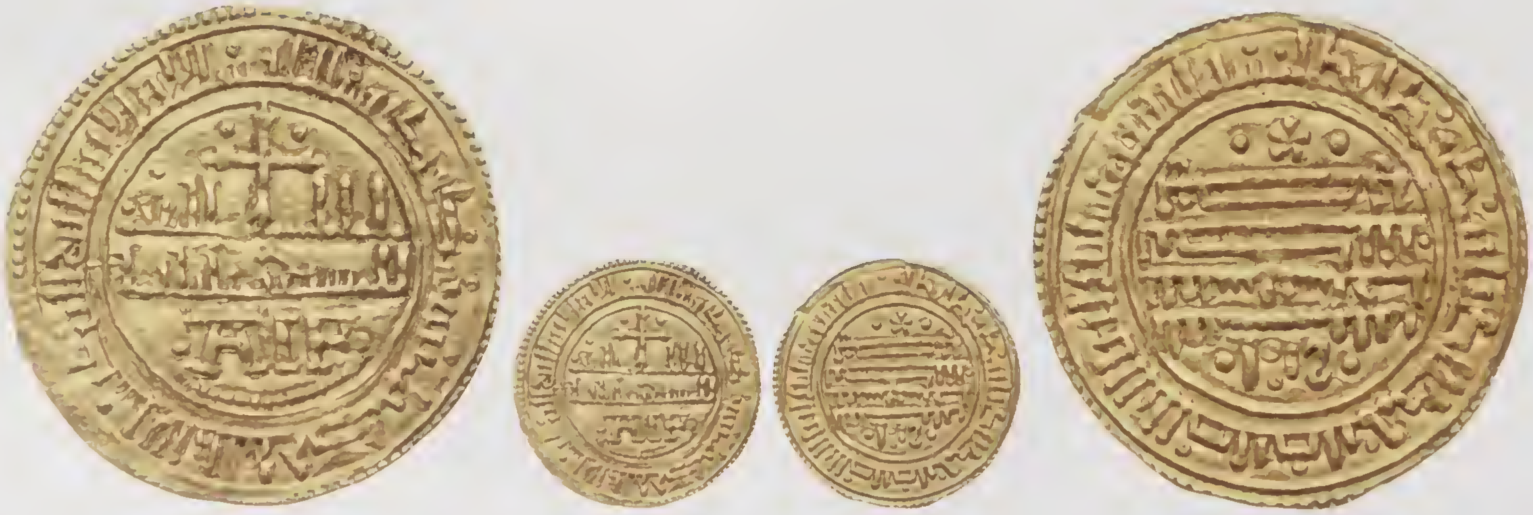
Impressive Scottish Charles I Unite



819

Scotland. Gold Unite, ND (1637-1642). S-5531; Fr-56. 9.91 grams. Charles I, 1625-49. Third Coinage (Briot's) of 1637-42. Crowned half-figure right, in intricately embellished armor, holding sword and globus cruciger. *Reverse*: Crowned, quartered square-top shield, crowned C - R flanking. Briot's signature "B" and a Scots thistle as mintmarks. Superbly struck, fully detailed example. Lovely, old reddish toning. Very scarce in this super condition. A gorgeous design perhaps looking forward to the Civil War which would strafe the land a few years hence from the manufacture of this coin. **NGC graded AU-55.**
Estimated Value .... $4,500 - 5,000

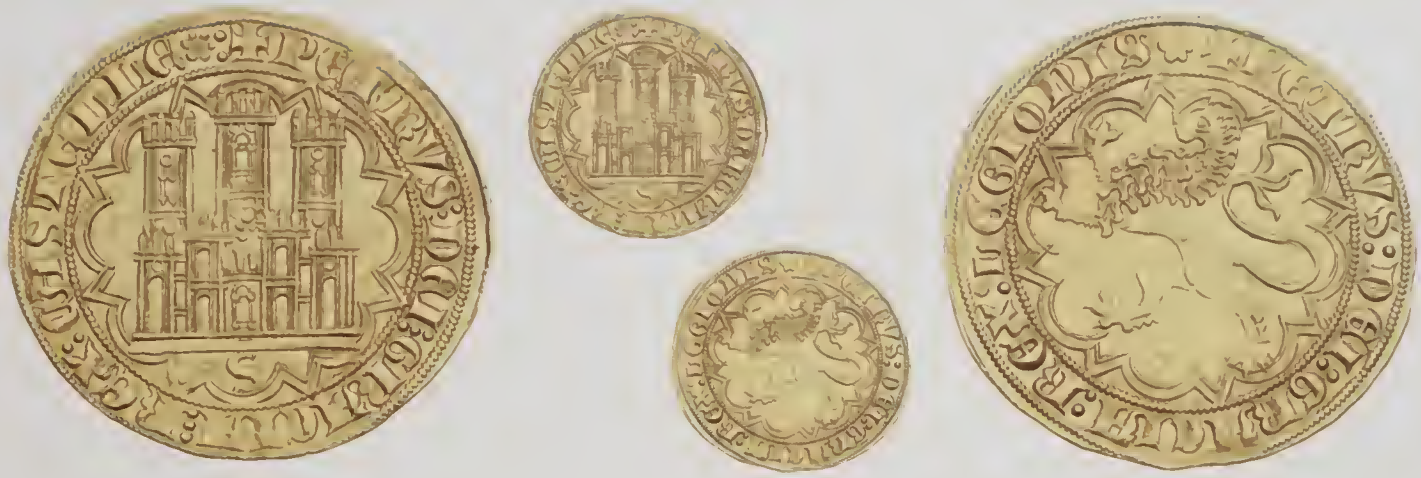
Spain



820

Spain. Moribitino (Mancus), ND. Fr-101; C & C 997. 3.86 grams. 25.45 mm. Alfonso VIII of Castille, 1158-1214. Toledo mint. Dated Safar era 1222 (1184 AD), Pseudo-kufic legend with cross flanked by pellets above and ALF below, marginal legend " Struck at Toledo in 1222 Safar era". Five line legend with star flanked by pellets below. Alfonso reigned over a large Muslim population, an the types were acceptable to the merchant classes that dealt with both Muslims and Christians. The legends are in Arabic, with a Christian cross. Rare early type. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

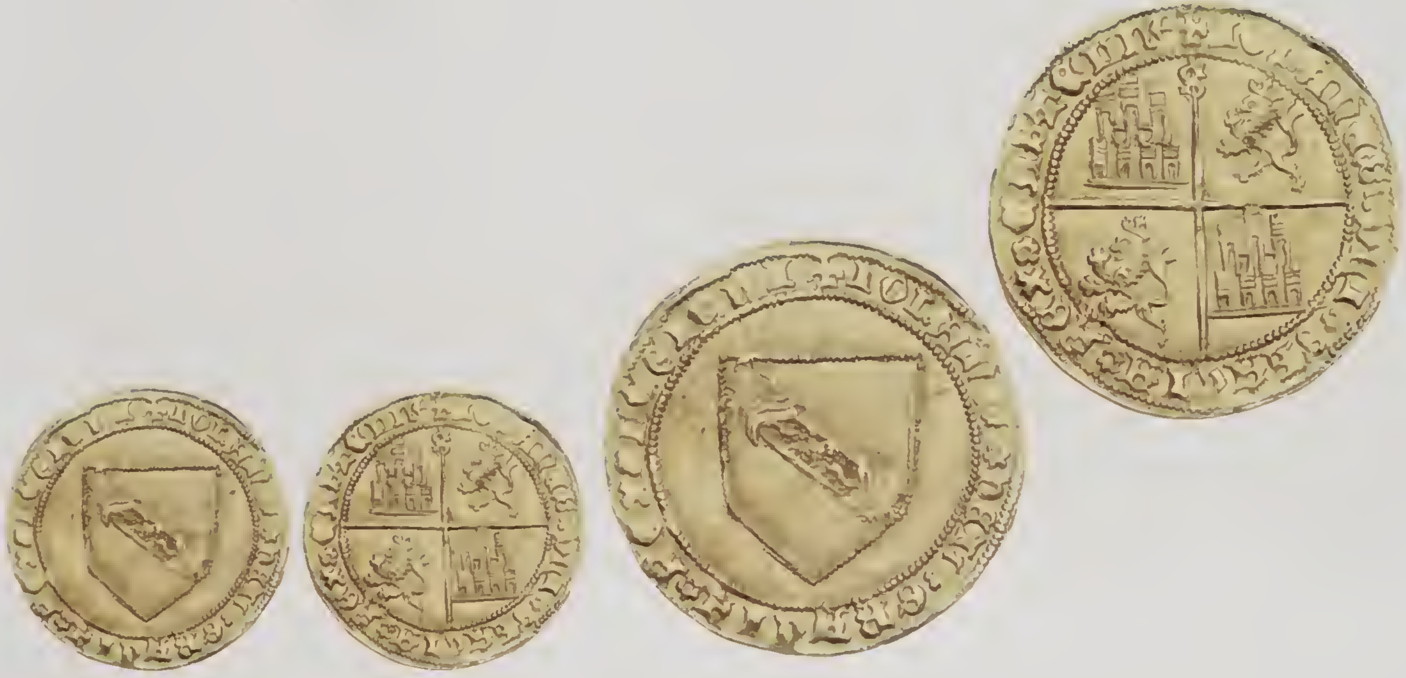
(*).



821
Spain — Castilla and Leon. Dobla of 35 Maravedis, ND (Seville). Fr-108; Burgos-369; cf. Heiss I, p. 57,5. 4.53 grams. Pedro I, 1350-1368. Castle within gothic tressure; underneath, "S" mintmark. Reverse: Rampant lion left within gothic tressure. A stunning example of 14th-century numismatic art! Minted on an unusually broad, full flan, evenly struck with deep details right to the broad rims beyond the complete legends showing crisp letters. Even the die-centering dot is bold. **Clearly among the finest known**, and an important piece. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Pedro I, called "the Cruel," directed a number of assassinations against those who would remove him from rule. Partly responsible were his short-term (counted in days!) alliances with wives, as well as mistresses. After Pedro's exile in 1367, Edward the Black Prince sided with Pedro and reinstated him briefly as king. The chief treasurer during his reign was the financial wizard, of Jewish background, Samuel Halevi Abulafia. This authority given to Jewish financial experts and mintmasters was quite normal in medieval Spain, and included a three-generation succession of political ministers from the Abravanel family.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

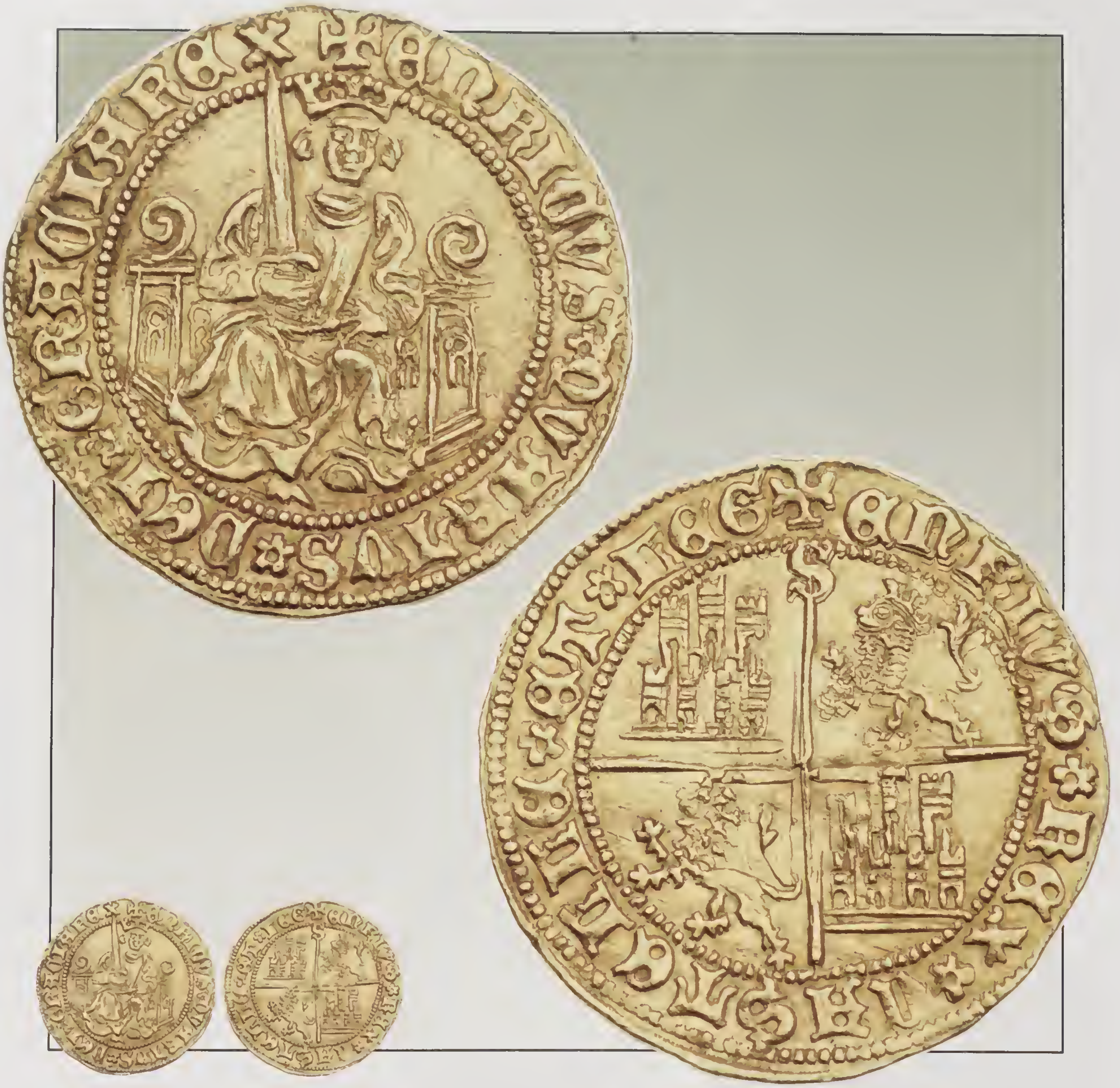
*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 77.*



822
Spain — Houses of Castille & Leon. Gold Dobla de la Banda, ND (Seville). Fr-112; Cayon-1428. 4.60 grams. Juan II, 1405-1454. Shield with ornamented diagonal band, held in the mouths of two lions. Reverse: Quartered arms of Castille and Leon. Much better than typical strike, on a real nice, broad flan, showing all important details. A few faint handling marks, otherwise as struck. Scarce. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Medieval Iberia was made up of a patchwork of kingdoms, with Castile and Aragon being the major powers. Juan II inherited Castile, the largest kingdom on the peninsula, as well as the smaller kingdom of Leon, to the northwest of Castile. His uncle Ferdinand, who, with Juan's mother, served as regent until he came of age, was named King of Aragon in 1412. Both Aragon and Navarre were fierce rivals of Castile, while Portugal and France allied themselves with Castile. The defeat of Aragon and Navarre in the battle of Olmedo was the high point of Juan's reign, but his greatest claim to fame is probably that he was the father of Isabella (by his second wife, Isabel of Portugal), whose marriage to Ferdinand of Aragon (in 1469) and their accession to their respective thrones (in 1479) united the two powerful kingdoms and formed the basis of modern Spain.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Wonderful Gold Enrique of Castille & Leon



823

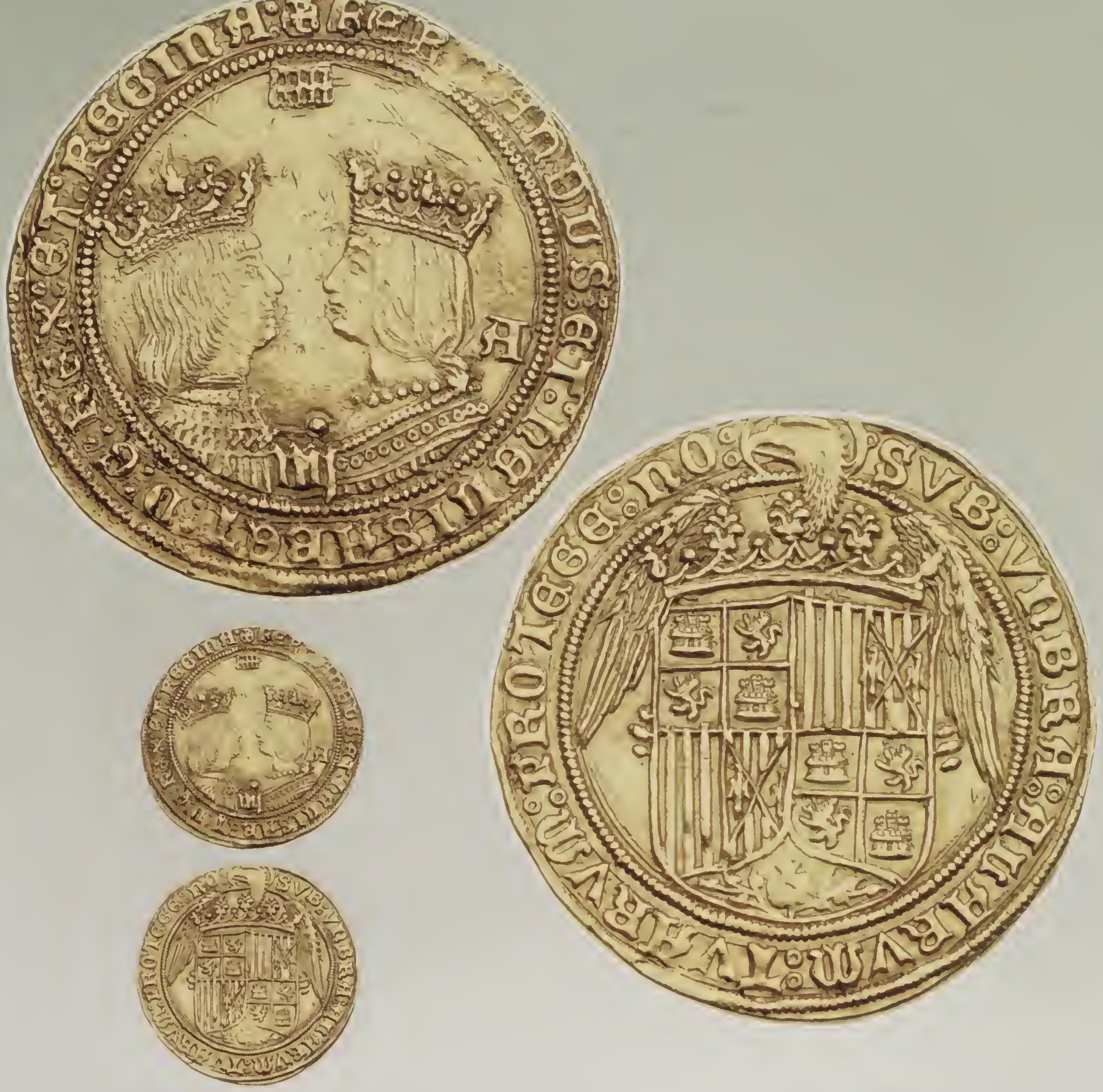
Spain — Houses of Castille & Leon. Gold 1 Enrique, ND (Seville). Fr-116; Cayon-1452 var. 4.59 grams. Enrique IV, the Weak, 1454-1474. King enthroned facing, holding upright sword. Reverse: Quartered arms of Castille and Leon. Reverse legend variant, not listed in Cayon as being associated with obverse legend. Crisp, even strike in attractive style, on a full flan showing all the letters of the legends in detail, and a sharply impressed central portrait. Rare, moreso in this exceptional state of preservation. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Enrique (Henry), son of Juan II of Castile and Maria of Aragon, a weak and dissolute ruler, in 1440 married Blanca of Navarre but their union ended because he was unable to father children. The paternity of a daughter (Juana) born during his second marriage to Juana of Portugal was questioned; she was considered to be the fruit of an adulterous relationship between the queen and Beltran de la Cueva, and the populace refused to accept her accession to the throne. Isabel, sister to the king, was named as his successor.

Isabel married Ferdinand of Aragon and they reigned as joint sovereigns (her kingdom of Castile was, after all, bigger than his kingdom of Aragon). They became Spain's most famous rulers because of their patronage of Columbus and their re-conquest of Granada from the Moors. The fact that they also expelled all the Jews from their kingdoms in 1492 is not mentioned as often.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Illustrated in Money of The World, coin 81.

Impressive and Very Rare Ferdinand and Isabel 4 Excelentes



824

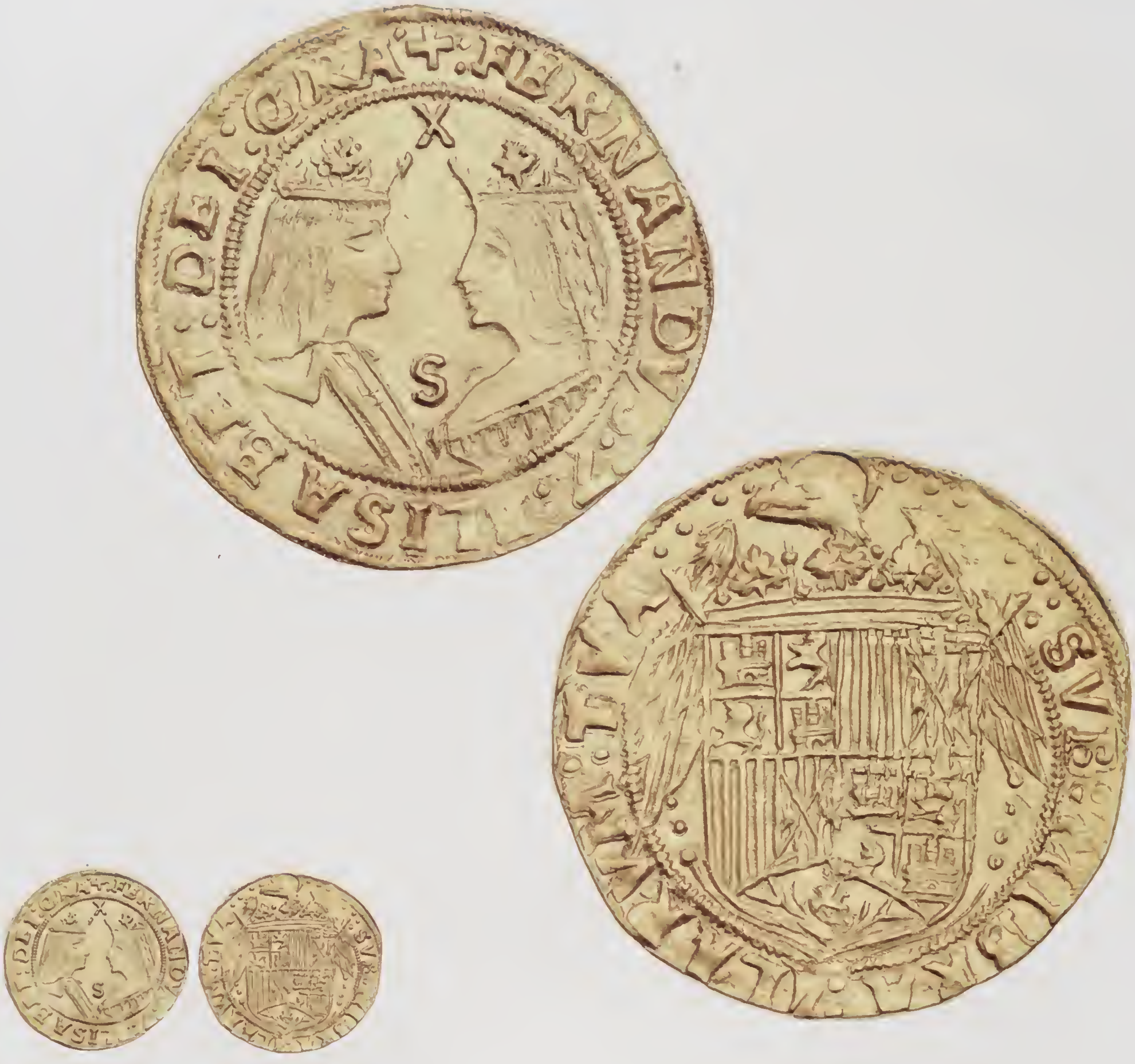
Spain. Gold 4 Excelentes, ND (Segovia). Fr-125; Clemente & Cayon-2803; CCT-11. 14.00 grams. "Los Reyes Catolicos," Ferdinand V & Isabel I, 1476-1504. Crowned and draped busts of Ferdinand & Isabel facing each other; aqueduct symbol above, "A" to right; between them, "1111" with pellet above. Reverse: Crowned arms of Spain, borne by nimbate eagle behind. An unusually good strike with the important dual portraits unusually clear, and most pleasing overall with almost all of the letters of the legends sharp, on a broad flan. Very rare, more so in this exceptionally fine quality. **NGC graded MS-63.**

It was assumed in late medieval Europe that religious conformity was a prerequisite for successful government. Spain was probably more religiously diverse than any other European nation. To establish religious conformity, the Jews and Muslim Moors would have to be displaced. In the year of Colombus' first voyage to the New World, 1492, Spain expelled its Jews and captured the Moorish stronghold of Granada. Ferdinand and Isabella were named the "Catholic" rulers for these deeds, and Spanish culture would be irrevocably changed. Here is an indelible memento of those historic moments.

Estimated Value .... $20,000 - 25,000

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 80.*

Choice Mint State Double Excelentes



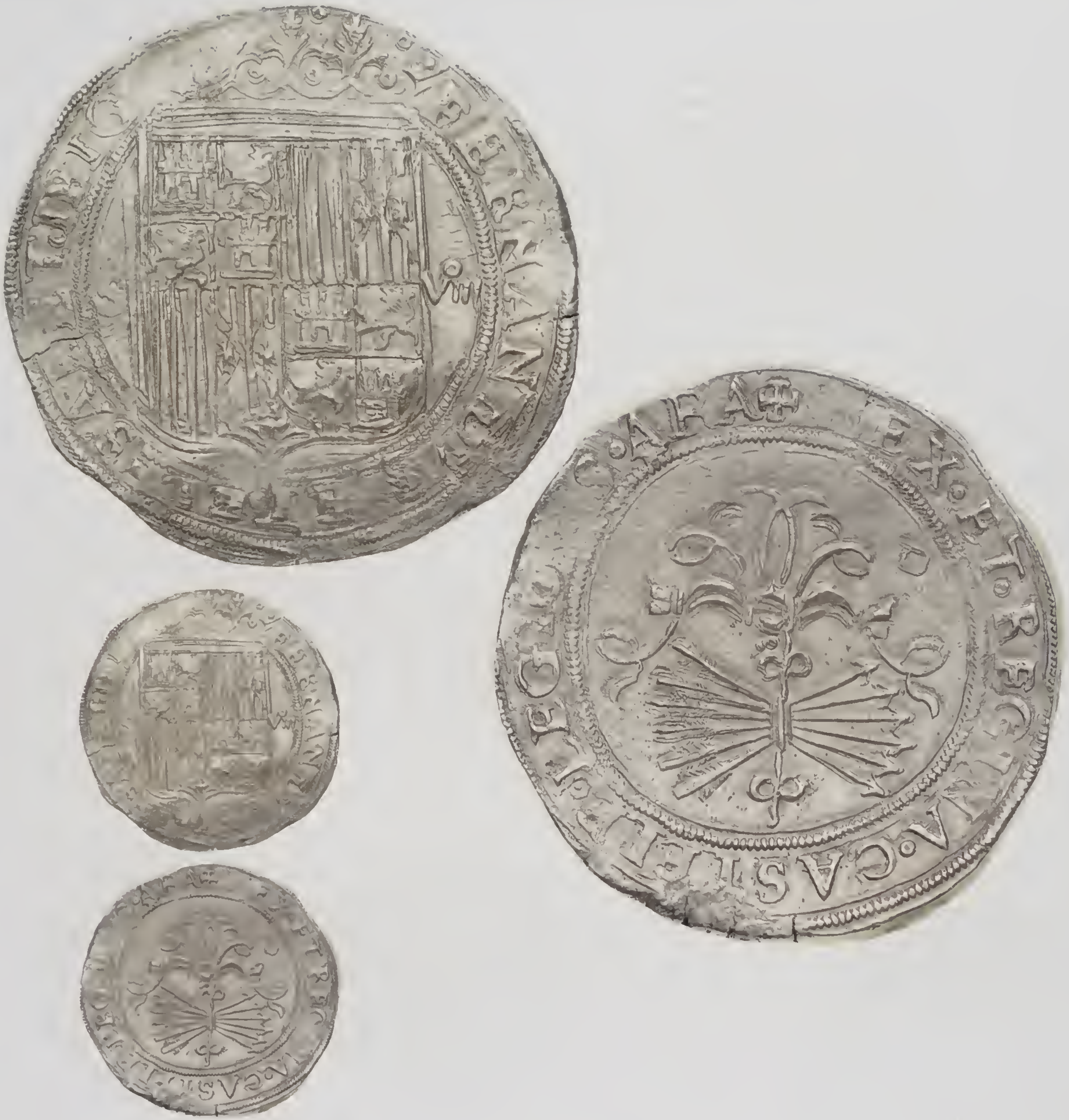
825

Spain. Gold 2 Excelentes, ND (Seville, after 1497). Fr-129; Clemente & Cayon-2776. 14.00 grams. Ferdinand V & Isabel I, 1476-1504. "Los Reyes Catolicos," Crowned and draped busts of Ferdinand & Isabel facing each other; "X" symbol above; between them, "S". Reverse: Crowned arms of Spain, borne by nimbate eagle behind. A wonderfully even strike, with the symbols crisp, the legends sharp right to the distinct rims, the portraits also bold, with the metal lustrous and unusually fine. All in all, a fabulous example of this classic piece! **NGC graded MS-63.**

In 1469, Princess Isabel of Castille married Prince Ferdinand of Aragon, and when they ascended their respective thrones, a decade later in 1479, their union led to the most powerful confederation of Christian kingdoms on the Iberian peninsula.

The rather unusual state of their political relationship is clearly depicted in their numismatic portraits — their marriage or "union" depicted as a regal "embrace" by these images of the royal couple that were engendered in the court's minting workshops. The royal couple are always shown in profile, face to face, in order to emphasize the strict equality of their powers. Traditionally a queen would be behind her husband, and facing the same direction. However, in this situation, Isabel's inherited kingdom was far and away the larger and more powerful of the two territories, and so it compensated for her secondary status as a woman. In fact, Isabel expressly stipulated in her marriage contract that this was the design to be used on their coinage, which obviously was agreed to by Ferdinand, as evidenced by the extant examples of their coinage. Here is one of the finest examples to be found.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Rare Ferdinand and Isabel 8 Reales



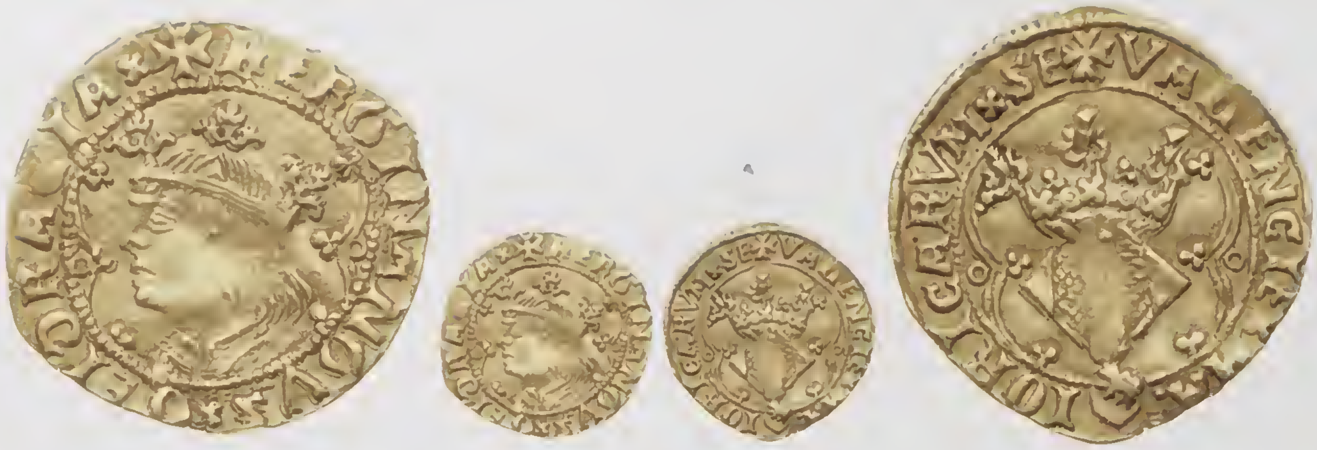
826

Spain. Houses of Castille & Aragon. 8 Reales, ND, Assayer D (Seville). Clemente & Cayon-2698; Cayon-2380. 27.40 grams. Ferdinand V & Isabela, 1474-1516. Crowned arms of Aragon and Castille, dividing "S" and small "o" over "VIII". Reverse: Beribboned bundle of arrows and yoke, assayer mark in field. Very well struck up, with only slight doubling evident on both sides and quite minimal flatness. An unusually neat and eye-appealing example of this often hastily struck coin. **NGC graded AU-55.**

The decisons of the Medina del Campo, on June 13, 1497, established a new monetary system for unified Spain, based on the Maravedi as the unit of account. Additional requirements were that each mint's product bear both the mint's mark and that of the assayer as a guarantee of quality. From this new system emerged the gold Excelente de la Granada, at about 3.40 grams, equivalent to 375 maravedis, plus the silver Real at about 3.24 grams, worth 34 marevedis, as well as its multiple, the silver Duro of 8 Reales, at around 25.92 grams. Spanish coins, such as the 8 Reales which appears in this lot, were sent along with colonists and conquistadors to the New World for temporary use until the colonies might begin producing their own coins. This wouldn't happen until 1536, with the beginning of production in Spain's first colonial mint in Mexico City. Thus the Spanish-minted coins can be considered a "bridge type" of coinage with regard to New World currency since they provided both the model and the format for much of what was struck in the middle and southern hemispheres for over two centuries. Here, then, is an important architypal issue which was replicated almost endlessly in the New World.

Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 4,000

Choice Ducat of Ferdinand II



827

Spain - Valencia. Fr-86; Heiss Vol II,p.190#3. 3.44 grams. 22.15 mm. Ferdinand II, 1504-1516. After Death; of Isabel (1479-1504). Obv: Crowned bust of King facing left, within beaded circle. The dot in the hair is the compass mark for the aiding in the puching of the legend. Leg: +FERDINANUVS x EI Graciax Reverse Arms of Valencia. Leg: +VALENCIE xMA IORICARVM x SE. Boldly struck with a beautiful portrait. Rare this nice. **NGC graded AU-50.**

Valencia as part of the kingdom of Aragon, continued to issue its own coins even after the union of Aragon and Castille. Yet few coins were minted. This is a great rarity.
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

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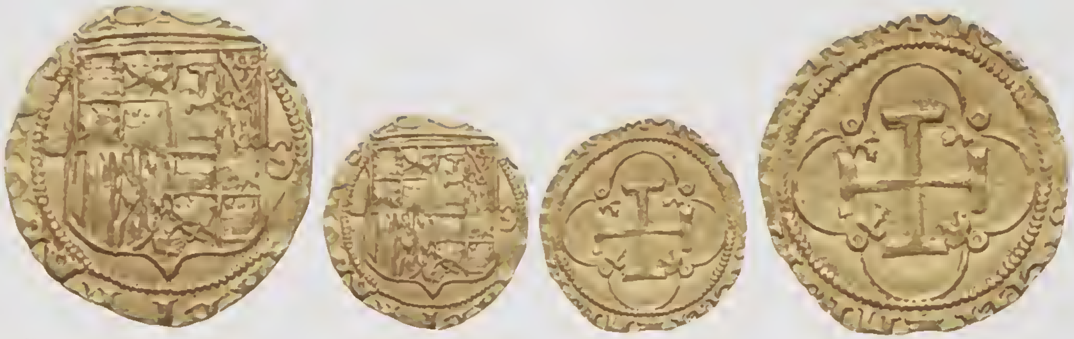
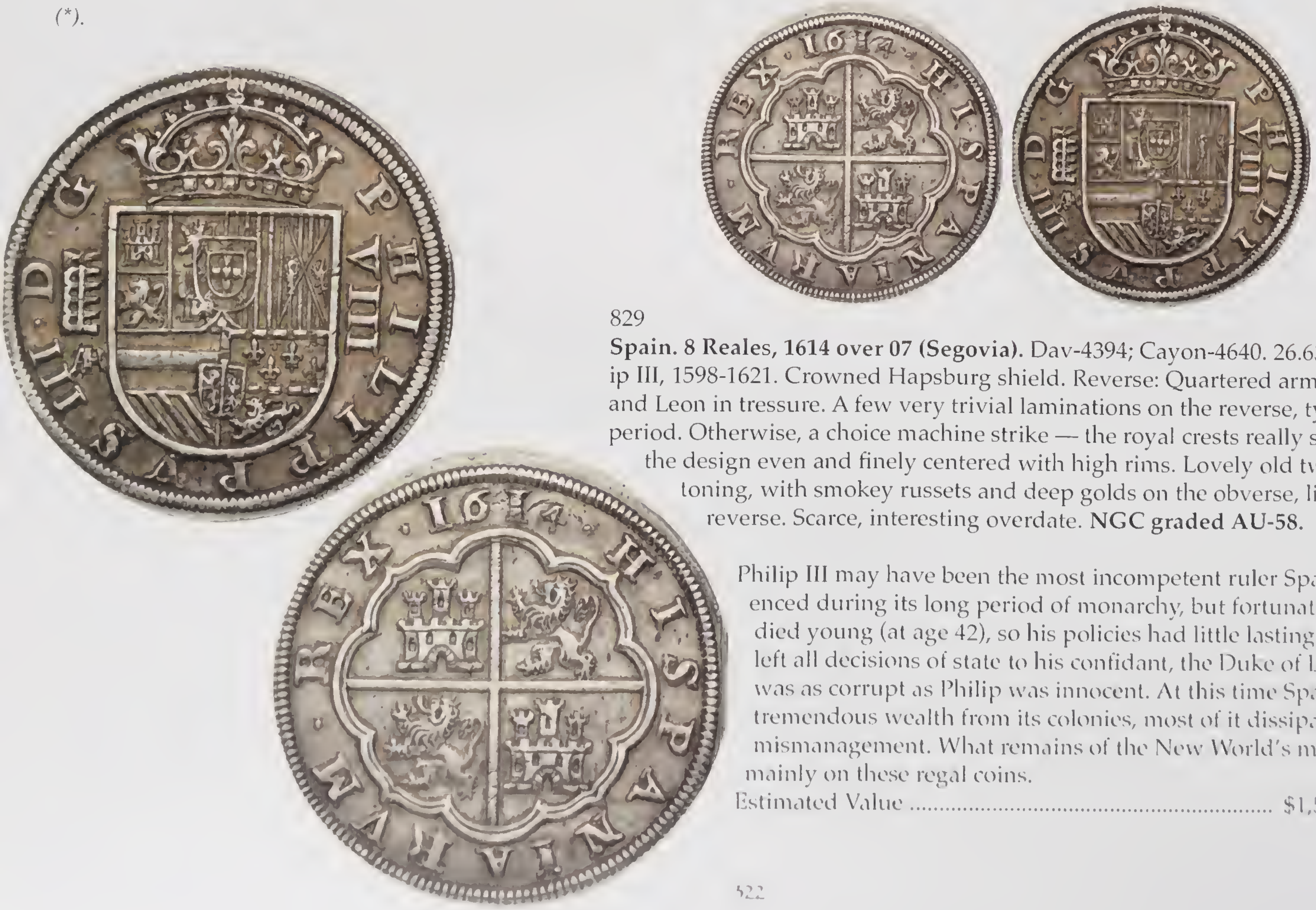


828

Spain. 1 Escudo De'Oro, ND. Fr-153. Seville mint. 3.36 grams. 21.51 mm. Carlos I and Juana, 1516-1556. Obv: Crowned arms, with S to right for Seville and symbol to left. Reverse Jerusalem cross within quadrefoil, mintmark tower. Struck on small flan, legends partly visible. **NGC graded AU-55.**
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

(*).

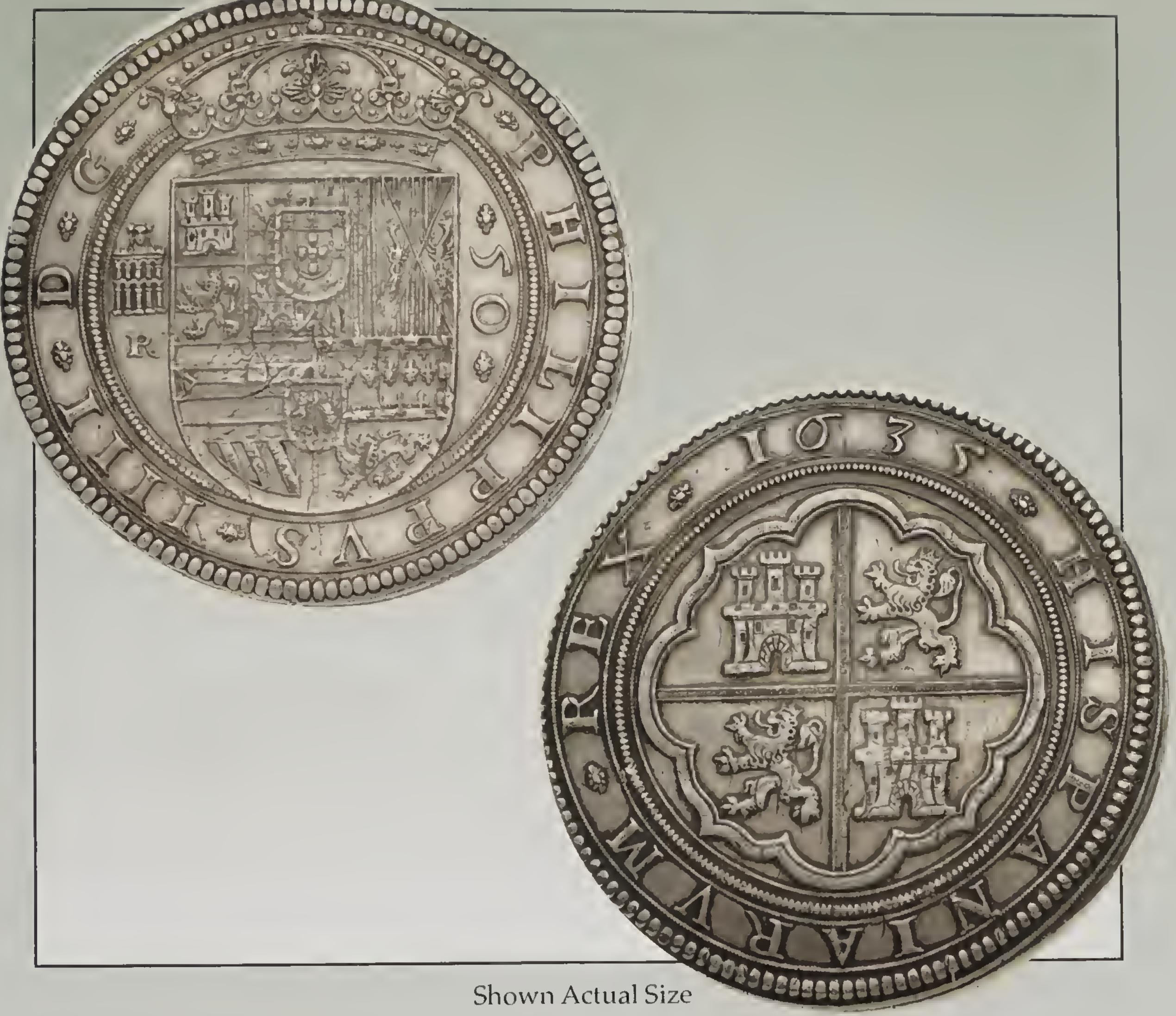


829

Spain. 8 Reales, 1614 over 07 (Segovia). Dav-4394; Cayon-4640. 26.63 grams. Philip III, 1598-1621. Crowned Hapsburg shield. Reverse: Quartered arms of Castille and Leon in tressure. A few very trivial laminations on the reverse, typical of this period. Otherwise, a choice machine strike — the royal crests really sharp, overall the design even and finely centered with high rims. Lovely old two-shaded toning, with smokey russets and deep golds on the obverse, lighter on the reverse. Scarce, interesting overdate. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Philip III may have been the most incompetent ruler Spain experienced during its long period of monarchy, but fortunately Philip died young (at age 42), so his policies had little lasting effect. He left all decisions of state to his confidant, the Duke of Lema, who was as corrupt as Philip was innocent. At this time Spain received tremendous wealth from its colonies, most of it dissipated through mismanagement. What remains of the New World's mines exists mainly on these regal coins.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

Monumental 50 Reales of 1635



Shown Actual Size

830

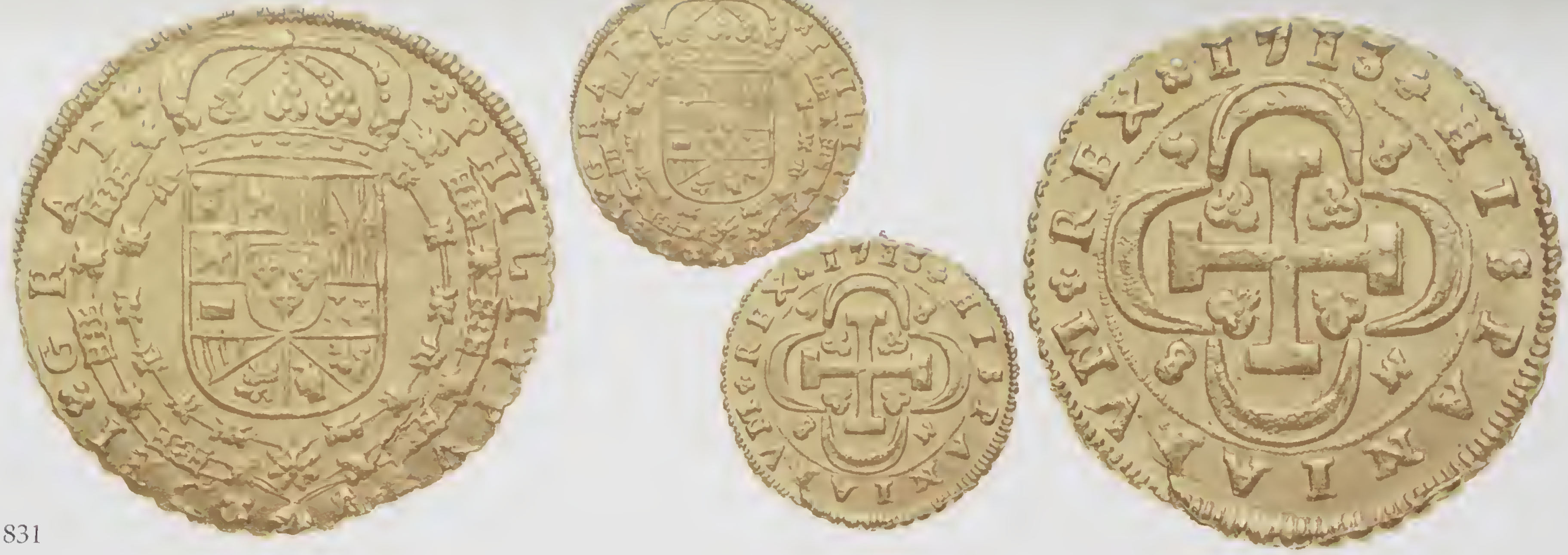
Spain. Silver Cinquentin, or 50 Reales, 1635-R (Seville). Cayon-6173; Dav-LS567; KM-81.5. 172.88 grams, 76.22mm. Philip IV, 1621-1665. Asseyor, Rafael Savan. Crowned Hapsburg shield. Reverse: Quartered arms of Castille and Leon in tressure. Some modest laminations on the obverse, typical of this period and especially this series. Otherwise, a superior strike on choice metal, finely toned with original reflective fields. One of the finest known, an elegant specimen. Extremely rare.

Only 12 examples are known of this date, with 6 of them being in public collections. Likewise, of these only one example is in a condition comparable to the above, this too in a public collection (Coin Cabinet of Cataluna, no. 29387). Thus this coin is the finest known in private hands. Too large for holder. **NGC graded MS-60.**

Philip IV inherited a country that held the most overseas territory of any in Europe, but was also the most disorganized of any European power. What Spain needed was to stay out of foreign wars and organize its vast holdings in a cohesive manner. What Spain did was to spend Philip's entire reign at war with the Netherlands, France, Portugal, the Protestant forces in the Holy Roman Empire, and England. These wars were justified by Spain's rulers as being God's will to establish Catholic orthodoxy but they essentially destroyed the Spanish fortunes that came from the New World and decimated the homeland populace. There are perhaps no finer emblems in silver of the Spanish main than this magnificent, huge coin.

Estimated Value .... $35,000 - 40,000

Ex Coin Galleries, New York, Feb. 20, 1981 Mail Bid Sale, lot 1259; Sidney W. Smith & Sons, Miami, Florida, June 1982, lot 3813 (where it realized $15,000); Illustrated in ***Money of The World****, coin 95.*

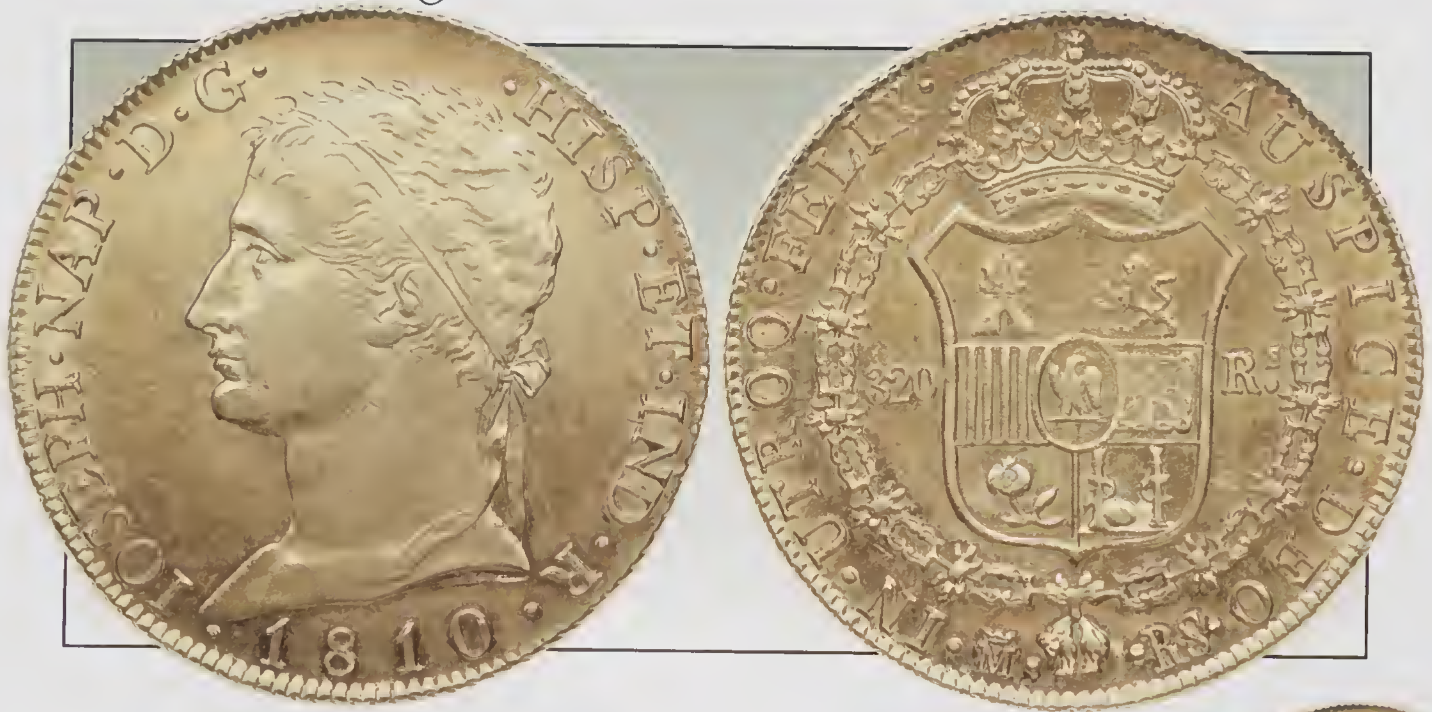


831

Spain. Gold 8 Escudos, 1713-M (Seville). Fr-247; KM-247.2. 26.95 grams. Philip V, 1700-1746. Bourbon coat of arms within crowned shield. Reverse: Cross within quadrilobe. Attractive and lustrous. A beautiful example, blessed by an unusually even strike, lustrous and truly pleasing. Rare. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Philip was the first of the French Bourbon kings to rule in Spain. When the Spanish ambassador was introduced to Philip, he knelt and lauded his new king via a long speech in Spanish. Louis XIV of France was present as well. Ironically, the French king understood the Spanish speech while the Spanish king did not. As we see on this wonderful gold coin, the royal bloods of Europe were blending, and alliances were changing the texture of the old world just as the New World was coming into its own.
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Very Rare 320 Reales of 1810

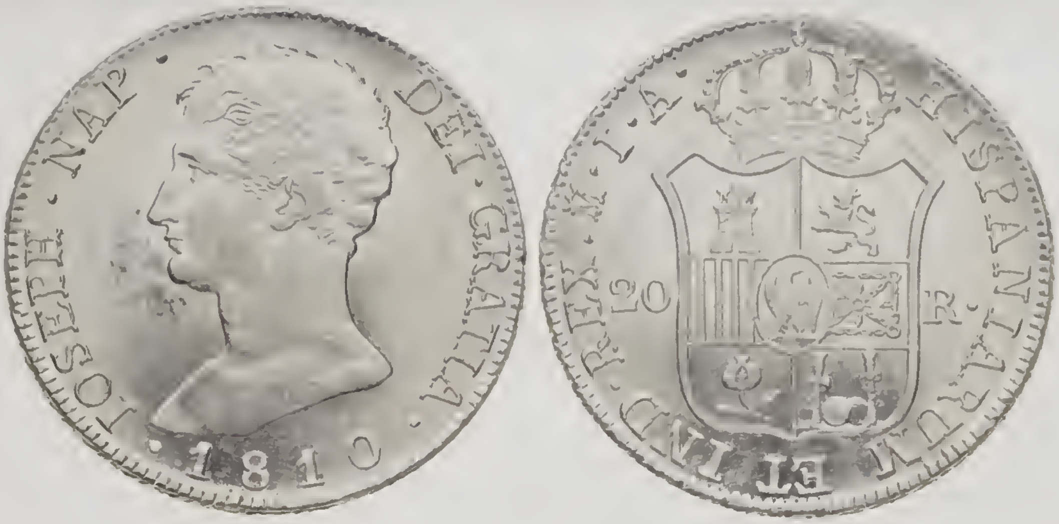


832

Spain. Gold 320 Reales, 1810-RS (Madrid). Fr-300; CCT-2; KM-545. 26.98 grams. Joseph Napoleon, 1808-1814. Filleted head left. Reverse: Crowned arms, Order of Golden Fleece around, the new denomination to the sides of the shield. Centers slightly soft in strike, the fields clean and the portrait generally pleasing, lustrous with brilliant fields. Attractive, old red to brown toning in the recesses. Very rare, and in a quality rarely encountered. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Here is an example of the larger, new-denomination coin minted in Madrid during the Napoleonic era, when Joseph Napoleon assumed control. Spain's then-current, debased coinage, known as vellón (an alloy of silver and copper), was a continuing source of unutterable confusion in Spanish finance. During Joseph Napoleon's tenure, an attempt was made to organize the currency on a more rational basis, with all coins being some form of reales. The new coinage was minted in 1, 2, 4, 10 and 20 reales, in 90% silver. The higher value 80, 160 and 320 reales gold coins were in a slightly lower quality gold, about 21 karat. Circulation of Napoleonic coinage was limited to Spain. It was not used in the colonies and certainly did not make its way to the United States. With the Revolution the old coinage passed away and was replaced by the decimal system, the peseta and céntimo being equivalent to the French franc and centime. Many prices continued to be quoted in the traditional reales, which were then rated at 25 céntimos (about 5 cents of American money). Virtually no citizen outside of Spain ever saw a large gold coin such as this regal piece.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

Illustrated in Money of The World, coin 127.

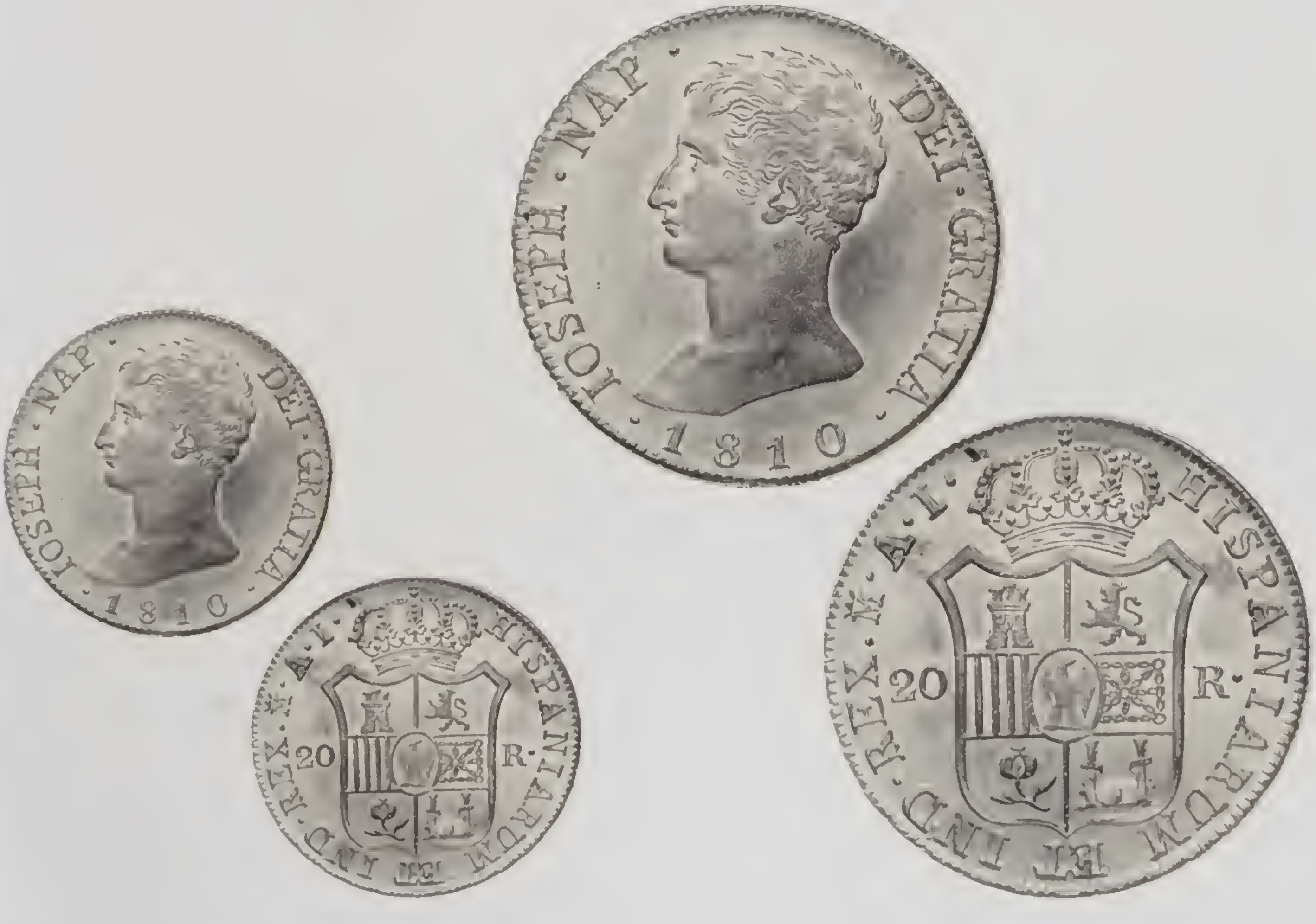


833

Spain. Silver 20 Reales, 1810-I.A (Madrid). Dav-308; Calbeto-505 (RR); Cr-92.2. Joseph Napoleon. Bare bust left. Reverse: Crowned crest dividing value. Exceedlingly rare variety with assayer initials "I.A." — one of the classic rarities of the Napoleonic period of Spain. Finer than the 1974 Calico/Spink/GdM Auction specimen, in EF condition, which realized 18,000 SF! This specimen is lustrous, well struck, a beautiful coin with only minor scuffing, and pleasing silver-toned surfaces; we believe it is the finest known example. **NGC graded MS-60.**

Napoleon divided Spain's coinage into three parts. Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother, issued coins from Madrid and Seville, this being the largest denomination and representing one ruling area. King Ferdinand VII issued other coins from Spanish mints.
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

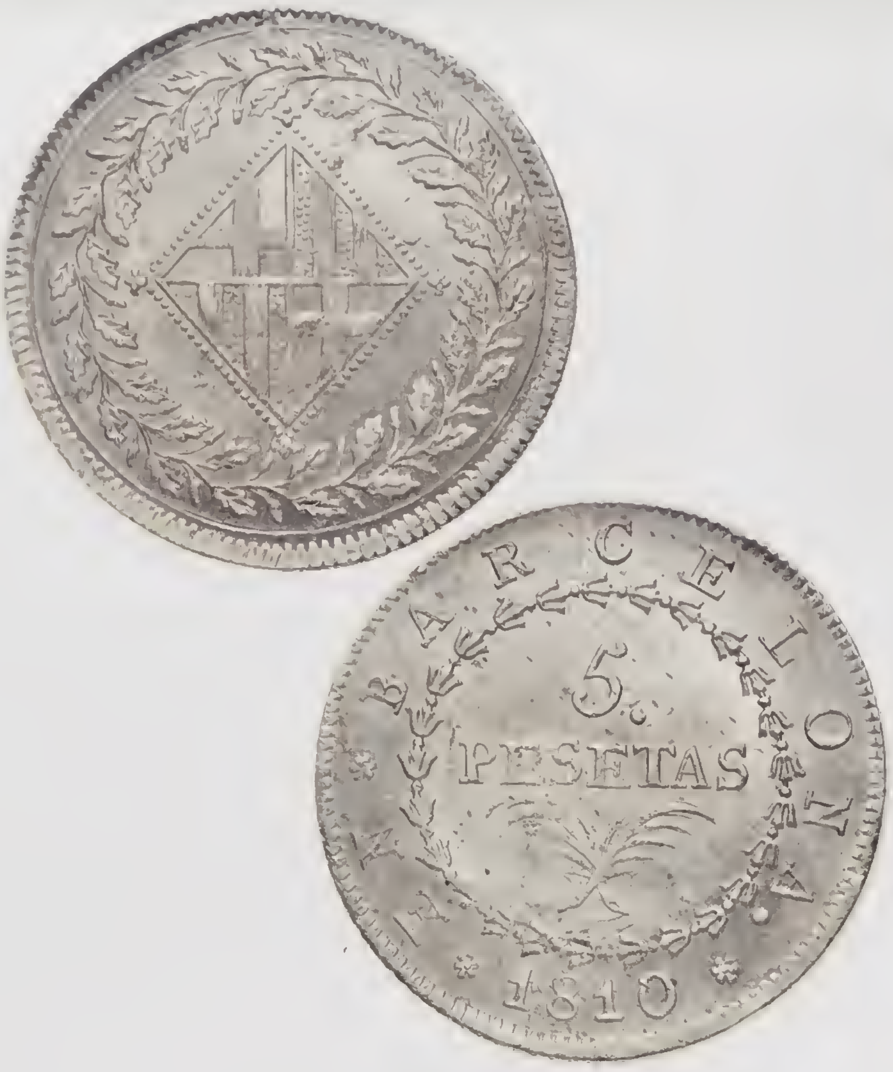
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



834

Spain. Silver 20 Reales, 1810-A.I (Madrid). Dav-308; Cr-92.2; KM-551.2. Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, 1808-1814. Bare head left. Reverse: Crowned shield. Fully lustrous with lovely light gray toning. Very scarce this nice. A beautiful example! **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.


BARCELONA
5.
PESETAS
1810

835

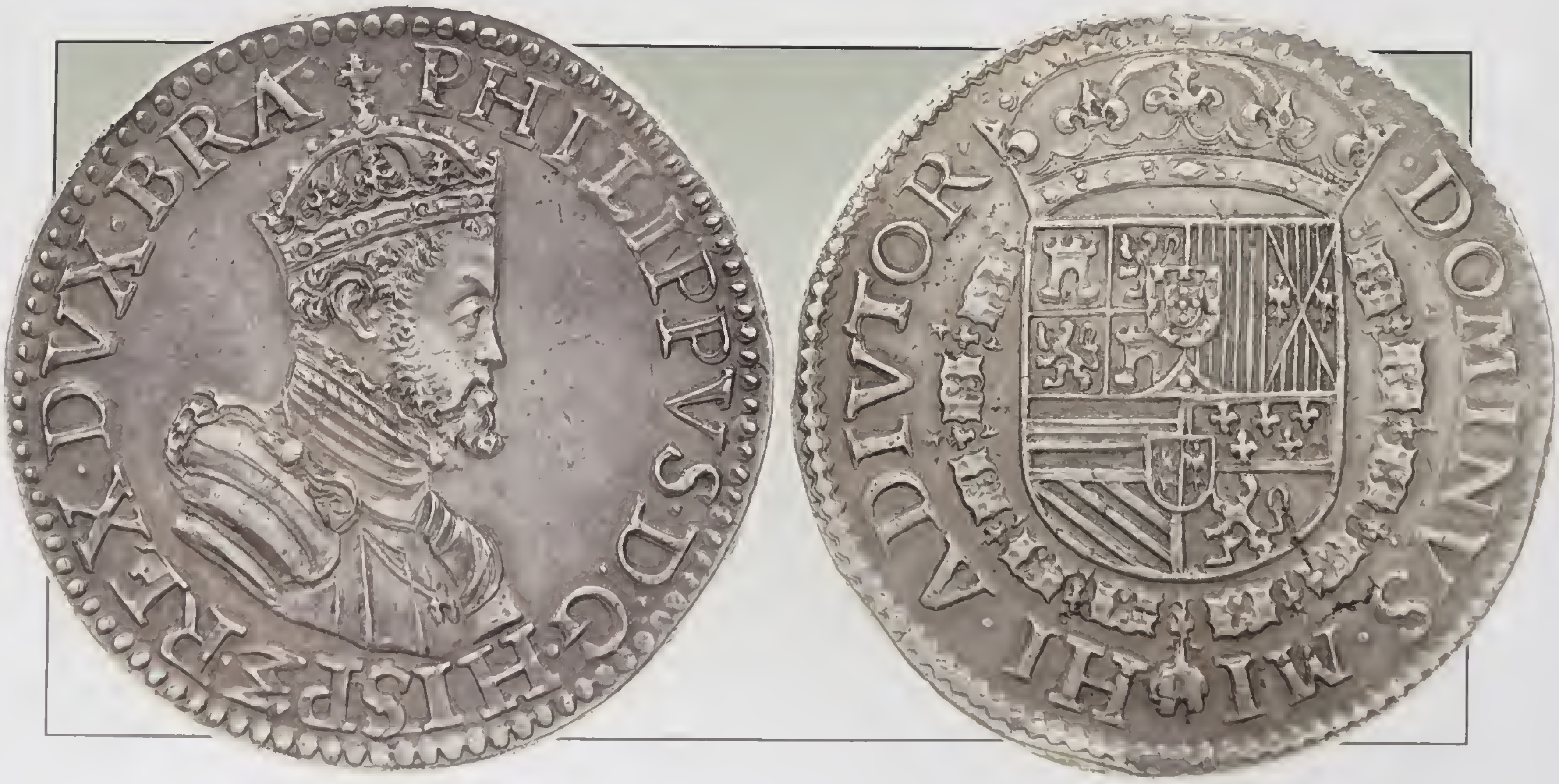
Spain. Silver 5 Pesetas, 1810 (Barcelona). Dav-310; KM-69; Cr-L17; Calbeto-4. Barcelona Under French Occupation by Napoleon's army. Arms of Barcelona in Wreath. Reverse: Value and sprays in wreath. Surface haymarking due to striking stress. Original mint luster with pleasing silvery surfaces, and quite scarce this nice. **NGC graded MS-64.**

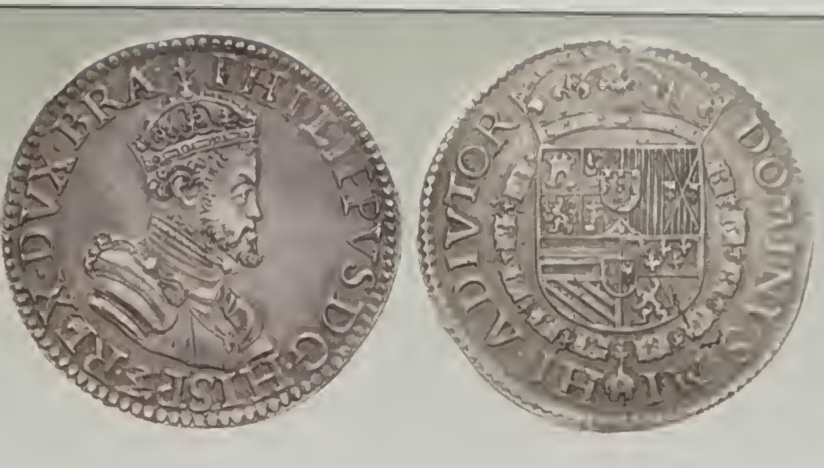
This coin represents the Napoleonic occupation as existed from 1808 to 1814.
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,200

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Spanish Netherlands

Remarkable Very Rare Double Show Taler of Philip II


PHILIPPVS·D·G·HISP·Z·REX·DVX·BRA
DOMINVS·MIHI·ADIVTOR

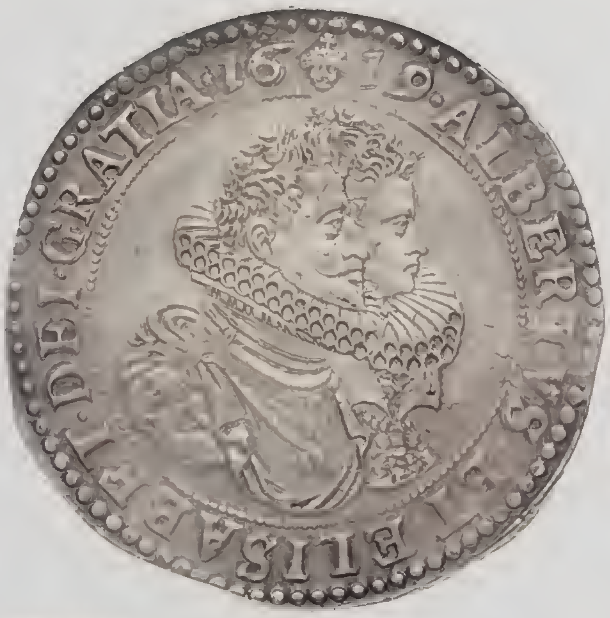


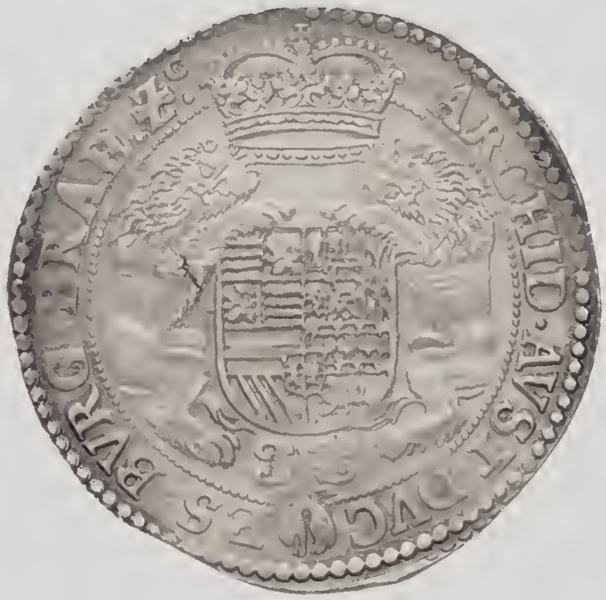
836

Spanish Netherlands. Double Show Thaler, ND (c. 1586-1598), Brabant (Brussels). Delm-88. Philip II, 1555-1598. Crowned and cuirassed bust to right. Reverse: Crowned shield, Order of Golden Fleece around. Slight reverse planchet flaw, otherwise well struck with artistic toning. Excellent portrait. A really Choice example, and very rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

The Portuguese shield is found on the reverse of this great rarity. Philip claimed the Portuguese throne upon the death of King Sebastian in 1580. His mother, Isabella, was a princess of Portugal. Interestingly enough, Philip was raised by Portuguese tutors and spoke Portuguese as his native tongue. **Here we see one of the finest portraits of any majesty of any country issuing money during the Renaissance** — far more realistic than any portrait might have been a mere century earlier.
Estimated Value .... $10,000 - 12,500

*Illustrated in **Money of The World**, coin 91.*





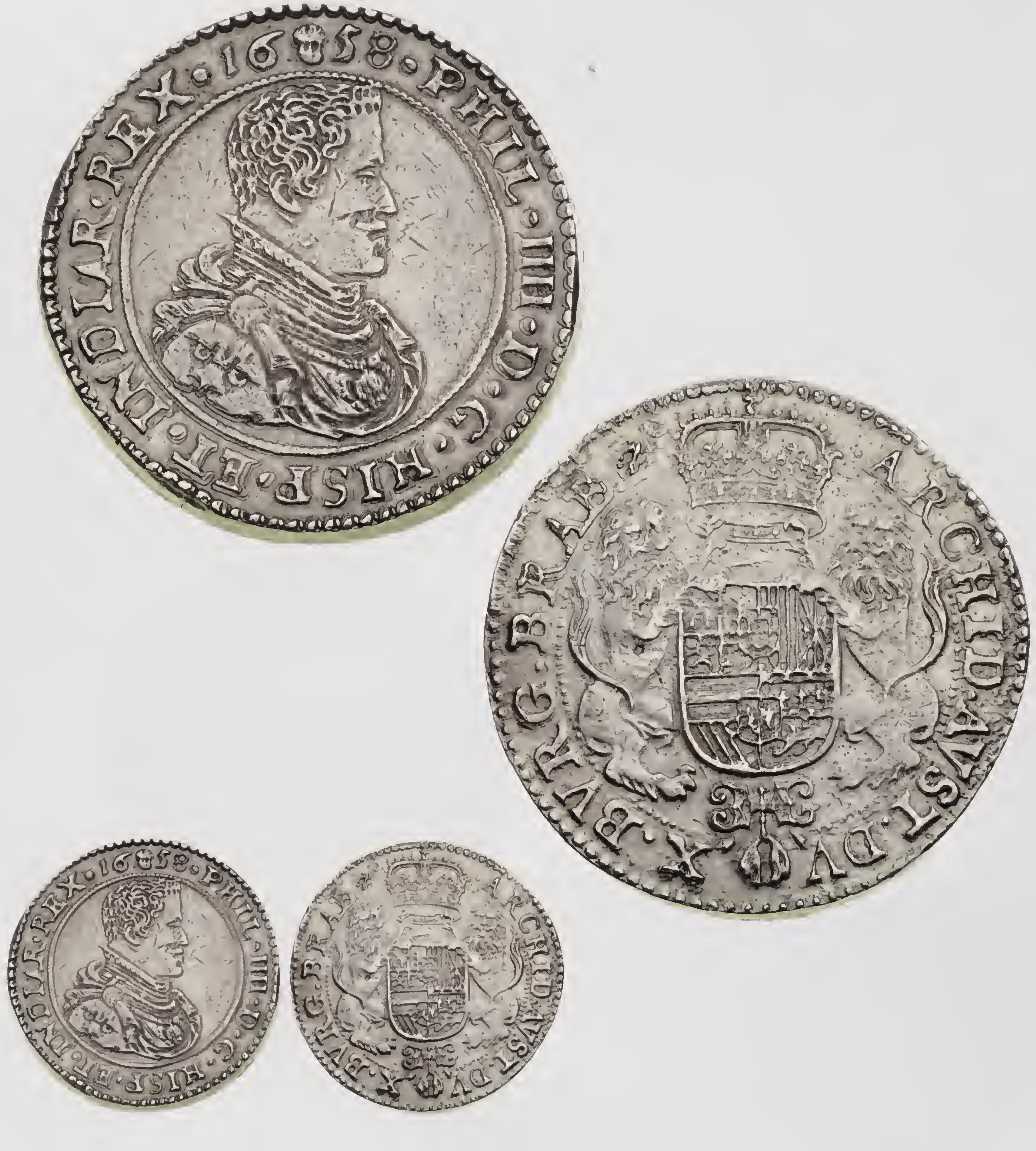
837

Spanish Netherlands — The Brabant. Ducaton, 1619 (Brussels). Dav-4428; Delm-249. Albert and Isabelle, 1598-1621. Conjoined busts right. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by compressed lions. Handsomely toned with bright hues of lilac and mauve against a darker gray base, the strike exceptional, producing superb dual portraits, therefore unusually choice for issue. **NGC graded MS-61.**

Albert and Isabella introduced two new silver coin denominations during their tenure. The second, the above ducaton, appeared in 1618. A heavy coin of finer alloy, it was tariffed at 60 stuivers. It and their lighter patagon flowed northward in vast quantities to Amsterdam and the other Dutch cities. Antwerp and the entire Spanish Netherlands was now in decline, with its trade ruined and being supplanted by Amsterdam. Yet there were such quantities of money at hand, plus whatever stored wealth that had managed to be preserved, that the city would support an important financial and banking community for another sixty years. The portraits seen here, with the monarchs dressed in heavy ruffs, is sheer Renaissance in execution and style.
Estimated Value .... $1,200 - 1,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare 1658 Triple Ductone


16 58 PHIL IIII D G HISP ET INDIAR REX
ARCHID AVST DVX BVRG BRAB Z

838

Spanish Netherlands. 3 Ducatones, 1658. Dav-4452; Delm-285B. 98.08 grams. Brussels mint. Philip IV. Cuirassed bust to right. Reverse: Two lions supporting crowned shield. Broad flan of handsome light silver color with lilac hues, a few typical minor flaws but the legends are complete and well detailed, as is the portrait. Very rare (Too large for holder). **NGC graded EF-45.**

In the late 15th century, France under Louis XI seized Burgundy and Picardy, and was preparing to annex the area generally known then as the Spanish Netherlands, which had been part of the dowry of Mary of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. His death in 1477 prompted the French into action. Mary rebuffed the French king's insistence that she marry his son the dauphin, choosing instead to ally herself and her lands with Maximilian of Austria, later Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I. This union was a major event in European history. Through it the Hapsburgs were established in the Low Countries. This, one of their large silver coins, contrasts starkly in artistry with the crowns of England's Oliver Cromwell, struck in exactly the same year.
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

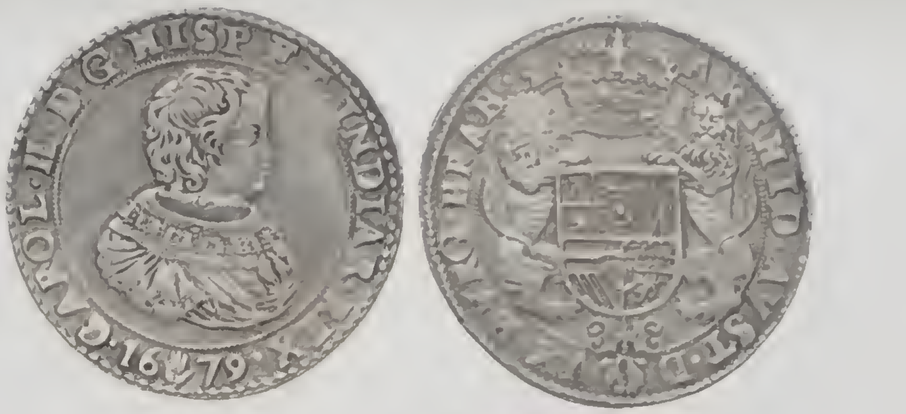
839

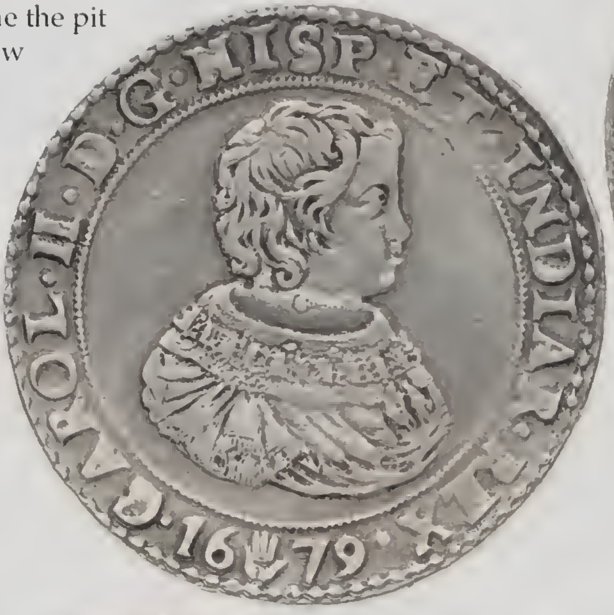
Spanish Netherlands. Double Ducaton, 1679 (Brabant). Dav-4474; Delm-325A. 64.40 grams. Antwerp mint. Charles II. Draped bust to right. Reverse: Two lions supporting crowned shield. Rare. An exceptional example, well formed on a round flan of good metal, the portrait dramatic, details and especially legends sharp overall as shown, the toning light and appealing, in hues of silvery lilac. **NGC graded EF-45.**

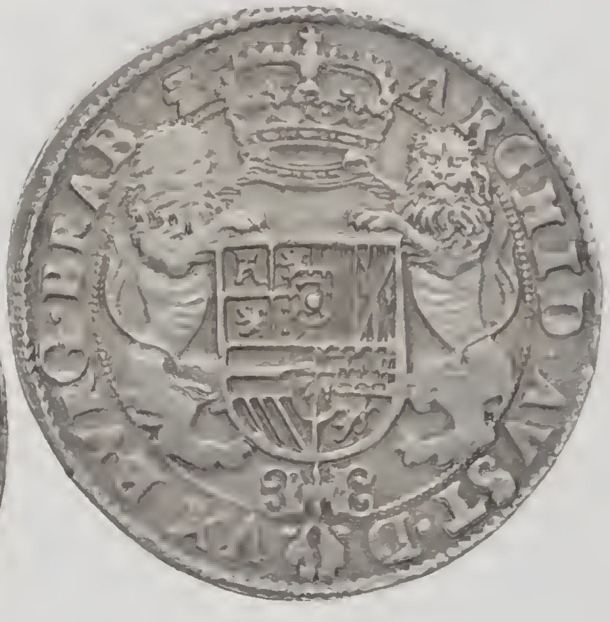
Even though individually rare, the survival of many of the multiple ducatons certainly provides a glimpse of the wealth that was amassed in this area, even as it was being ravaged by war. The holdings were a constant financial drain for Spain, with their ruler's grandiose schemes and ventures — especially Charles V's and his son, Philip II's, attempts to "re-Christianize" central and northern Europe through force of arms. The efforts generated prodigious costs, and the region became the pit into which a considerable amount of the New World's mined wealth poured.

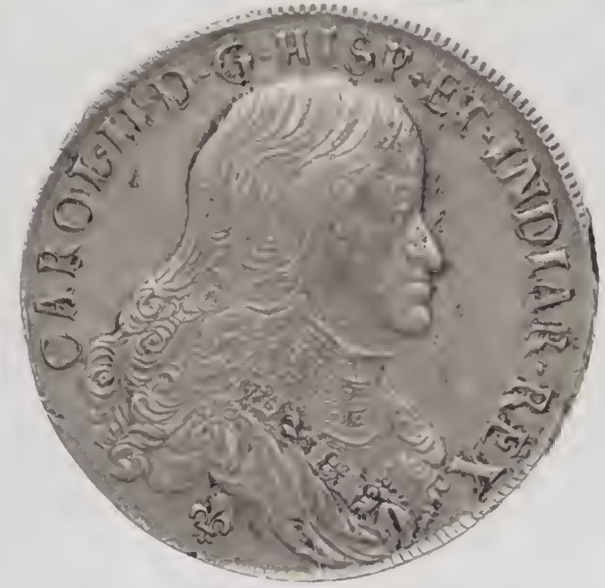
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

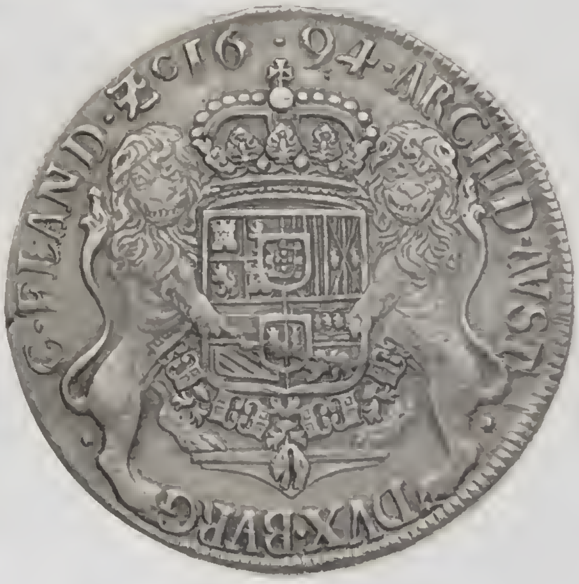
Ex Irving Goodman Collection.











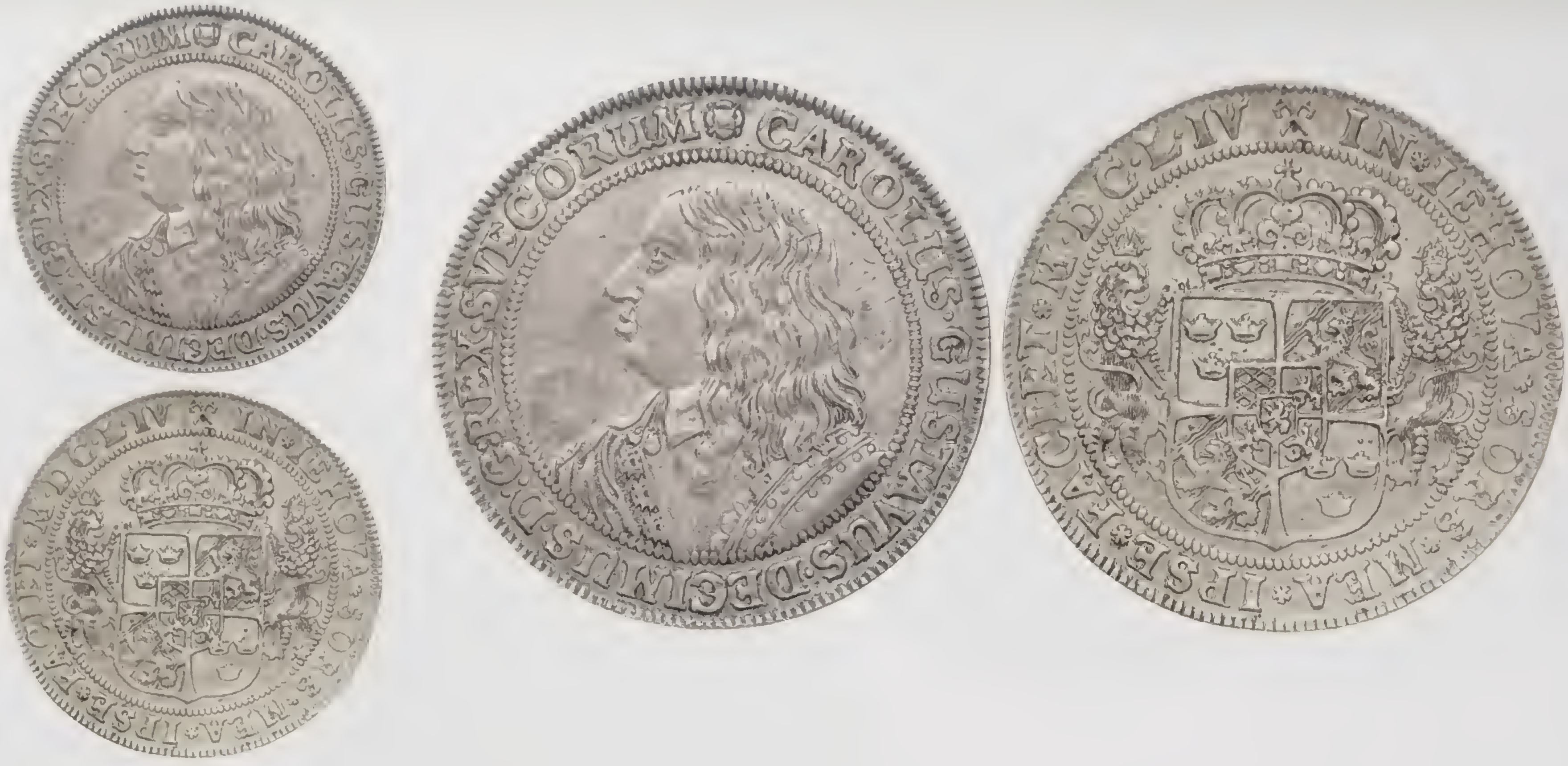
840

Spanish Netherlands. Double Ducaton, 1694 (Flanders). Dav-4487; Delmonte-340a. Bruges mint. 64.98 grams. Charles II of Spain. Draped armored bust with long flowing hair right. Reverse: Crowned crest supported by lions. Toned an interesting mix of gray and mauve, evenly distributed, the portrait strong for this type, nice flan without major flaws. Extremely rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Charles II, King of Spain, Naples and Sicily, ruled from 1665 to 1700. Son and successor to Philip IV, he was physically crippled and mentally retarded. His mother, Mariana of Austria, ruled for him as regent, even after he came of age. This reign saw the continued decline of Spain's power and prestige. The flow of bullion from the New World had been declining since the time of his father, Philip IV, and the lack of silver continued to play havoc with Spain's economy. Tax exemptions for privileged groups and especially the clergy remained firmly entrenched, while taxes on industry and agriculture were doubled. Spain's unhappy situation caused a significant upswing in emigration. Before his death, the childless Charles named Philip of Anjou as heir and successor. This in turn provoked another war to add to Spain's burden.

Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

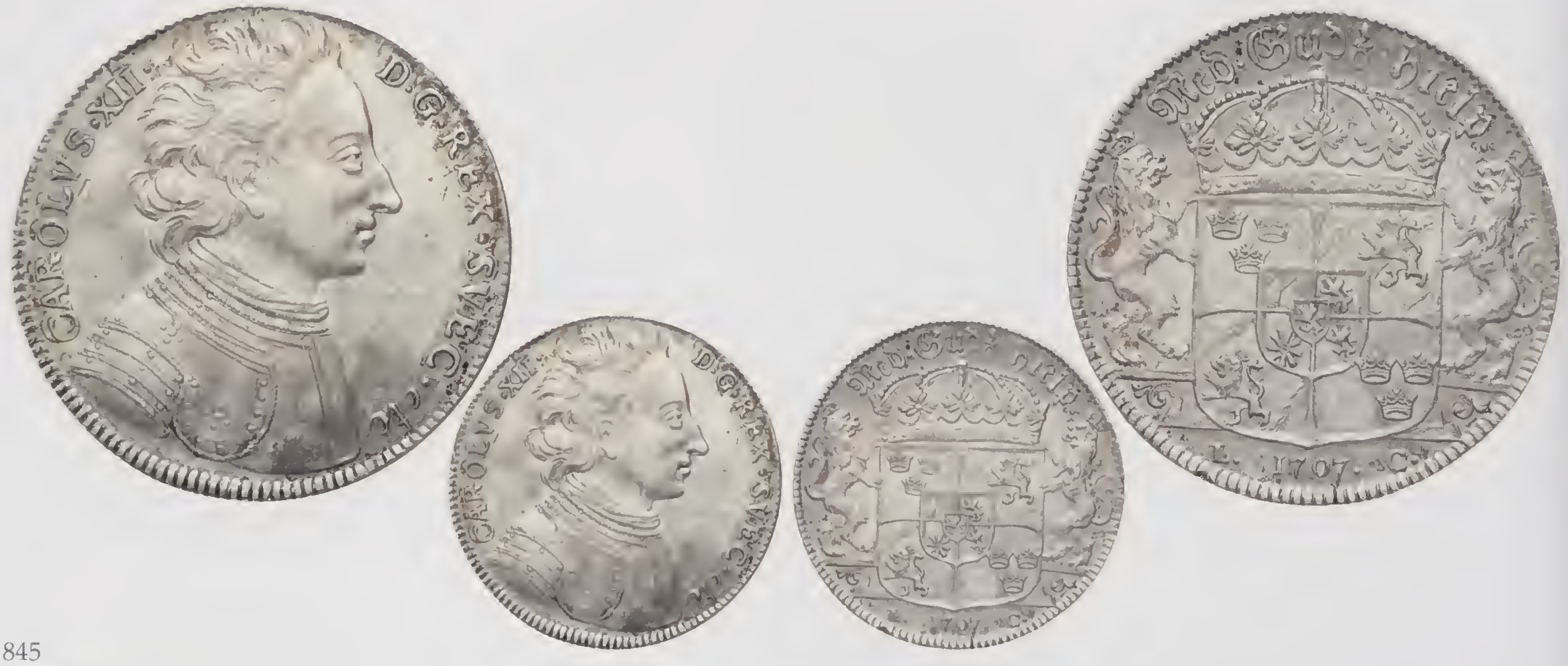


844

Sweden. Silver Riksdaler, 1654. Dav-4528; KM-154; SM-14a. Carl X Gustaf. Bust left. Reverse: Crowned and supported arms. Sharply struck on a broad flan, well centered with an excellently detailed portrait, and attractively toned in shades of lilac and gray. Very rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Christina abdicated the crown and appointed her cousin, Carl X Gustaf,as her successor. The Riksdaler continued to dominate trade in Scandinavia, the Baltic and parts of northern Germany. Here is a remarkable example of the biggest silver coin of its time.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

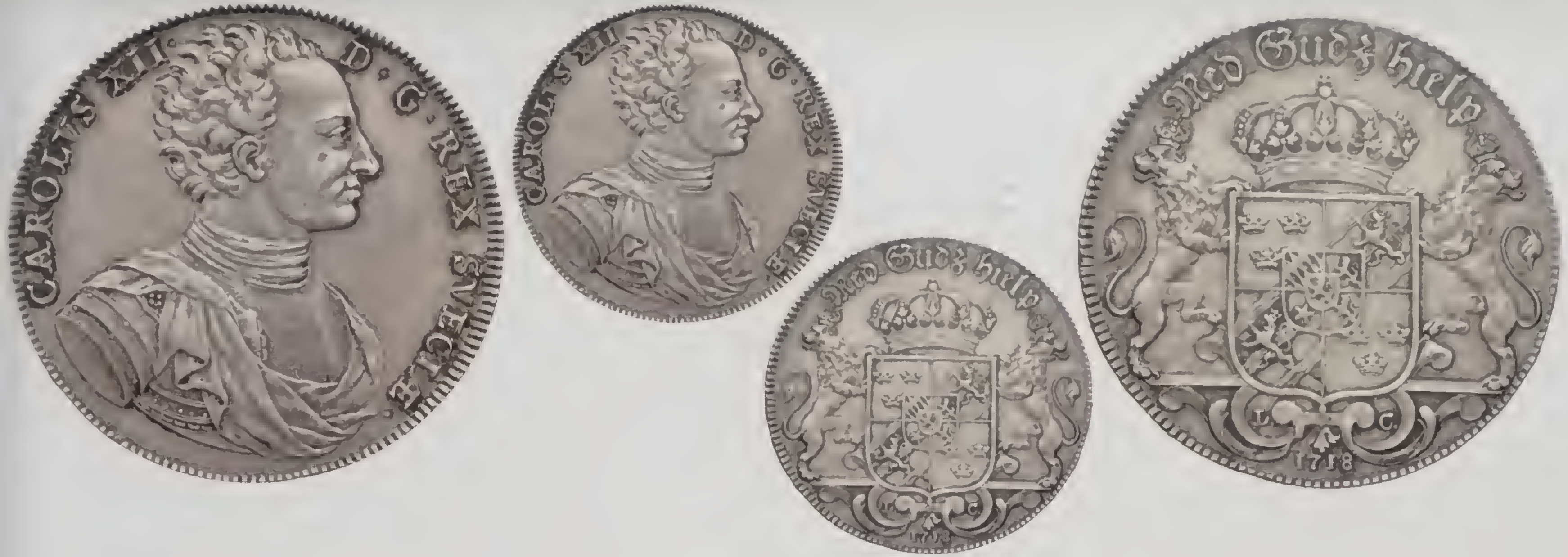


845

Sweden. Silver Riksdaler, 1707-LC. Dav-1714; KM-336; SM-27. Carl XII. Bare headed portrait right, in armored bodice. Reverse: Crowned shield supported, with date beneath. Lustrous with semi-prooflike surfaces. Toned in multi-colored iridescent shades over light silvery surfaces. An elegantly engraved coin. Rare in this grade. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Carl was a man of extremes. Known to have no need for excesses, he essentially abstained from women, large meals and alcohol. His tolerance for pain and suffering was well documented. He was the ultimate soldier. Yet he spent too much time fighting, and too little time governing. His policies originally won Sweden great prestige, but his later defeat by Russia at Pultova cost him dearly.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

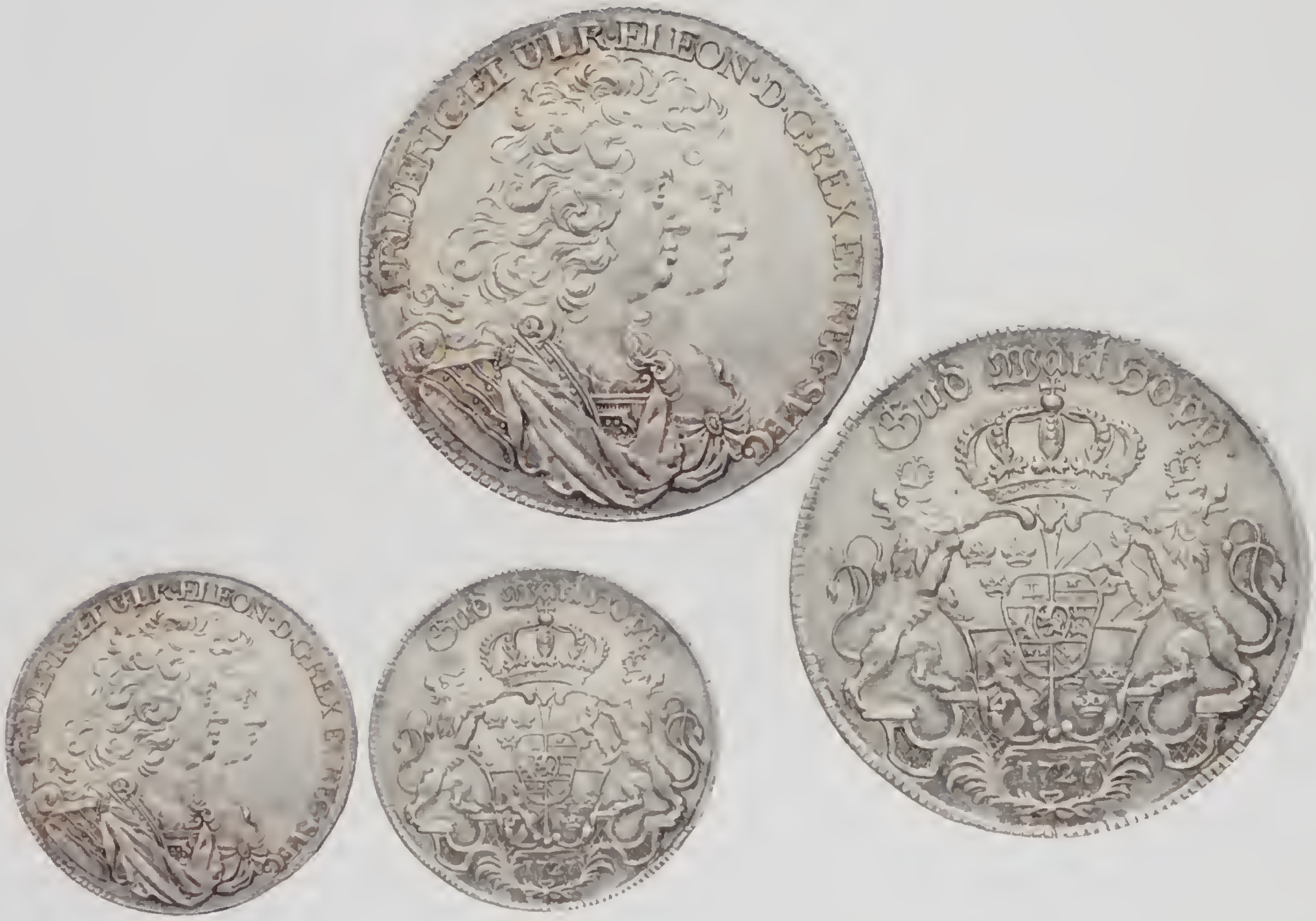


846

Sweden. Silver Riksdaler, 1718. Dav-1716; KM-231; SM-29a (star in center shield). Charles XII. Bare-headed portrait in armored bodice right. Reverse: Crowned and supported arms. Superbly engraved, showing the king with flowing, curled locks. A beautiful piece with excellent surfaces in lilac gray, almost no abrasions at all, sharp and pleasing, with just a hint of wear. Rare. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Charles fled to Turkey after his defeat at Pultova by Russia. In Turkey, we have the interesting spectacle of a Lutheran king trying to convince the Moslem Turks to attack the Russian Orthodox Russians. As was typical of the politics of the time, little was accomplished.
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



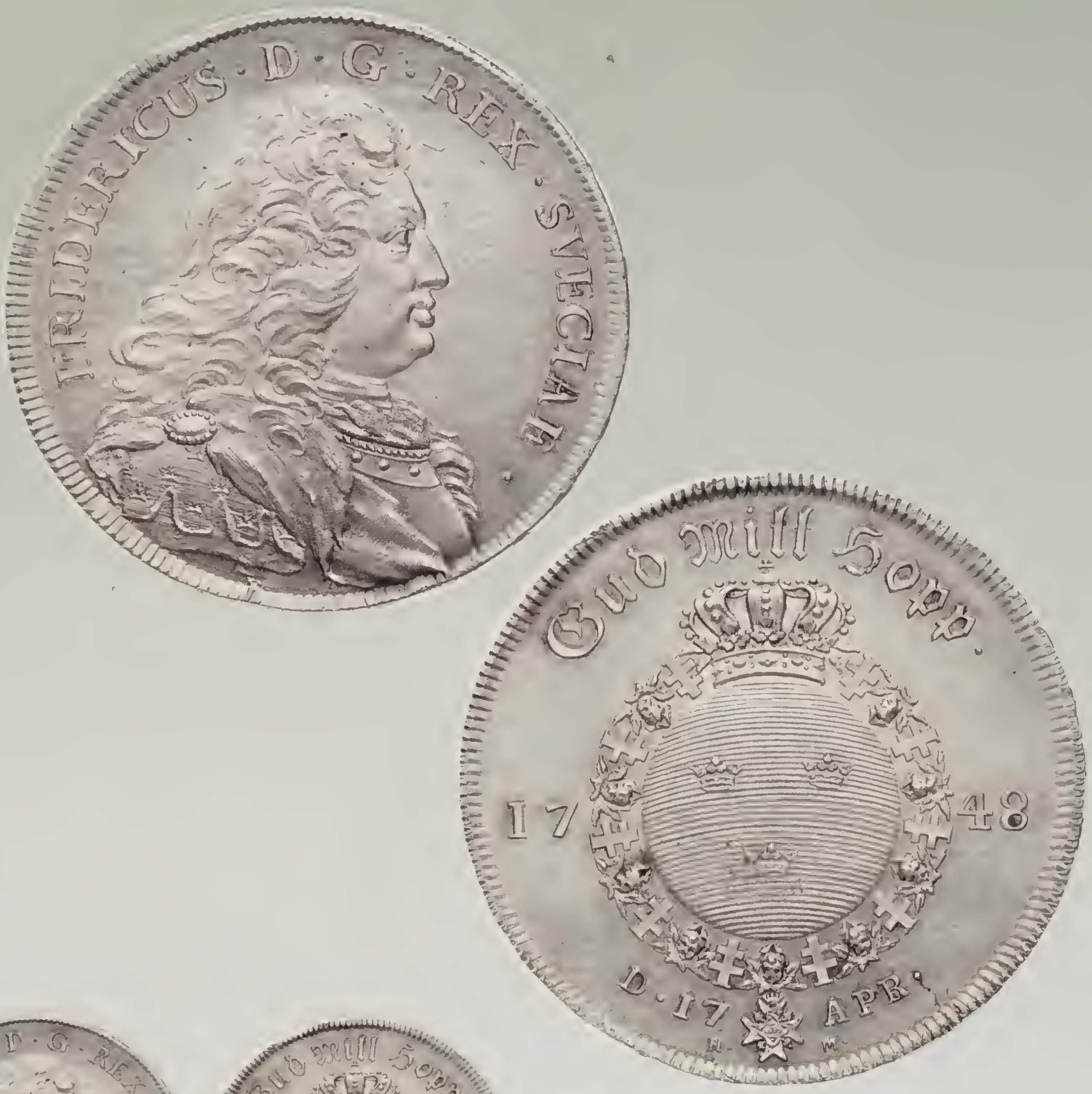
847

Sweden. Silver Riksdaler, 1727. Dav-1722; KM-268; SM-65. Frederick I. Jugate busts of the king and queen right. Reverse: Crowned and supported arms. Lustrous with light peripheral golden toning on delightful, light silvery surfaces. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Pictured here is Frederick and Ulrika Eleanora. Ulrika was actually ruler of Sweden before she married Frederick. In the mold of William and Mary of England, she wished the two of them to be co-rulers, but this was not allowed, so she abdicated in his favor in 1720.
Estimated Value .... $2,500 - 3,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare 1748 Riksdaler



848

Sweden. Silver Riksdaler, 1748. Dav-1729; KM-298; SM-89 (type VIII) Frederick I. Bust right, with long flowing hair, in armor. Reverse: Crowned arms of Sweden only in Order chain separating date. Fully lustrous and original with pleasing silvery gray toning. Virtually as struck. Beautiful, stylish engraving of shallow style, yet well detailed. A spectacular rarity and a one-year-only type. Very rare. **NGC graded MS-64.**

Frederick was a bit of an enigma. Originally he took great interest in governing Sweden, but after he lost much of his power to the aristocracy he lost interest in governing. Ironically, Sweden prospered much during his reign, in areas of science, industry and commerce. Yet, apparently, Frederick had little to do with these advances.

Estimated Value .... $6,000 - 7,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

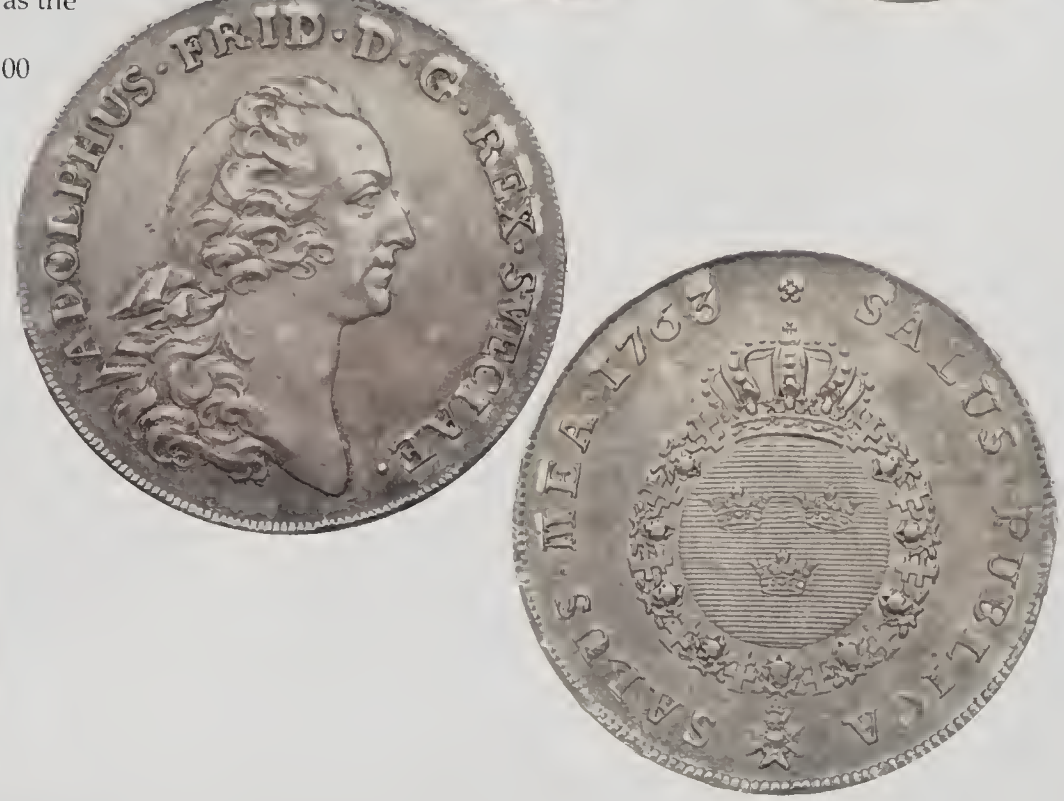
849

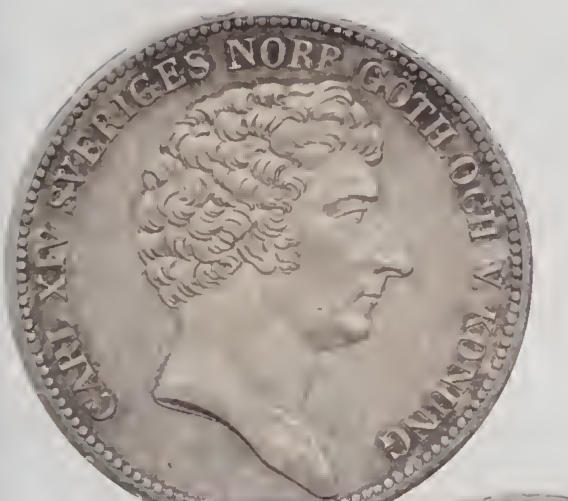
Sweden. Silver Riksdaler, 1763-AL. Dav-1731; KM-464; SM-52. Adolf Frederick. Portrait right with flowing hair and long neck. Reverse: Crowned, large oval shield. Fully prooflike with excellent luster under lovely, medium reddish-gold, violet and blue toning. Very scarce issue, rare condition. **NGC graded MS-64.**

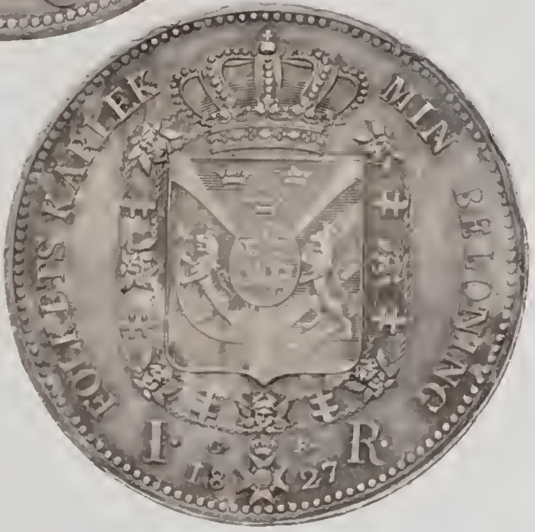
Adolf Frederick was essentially a powerless king. At the time of his rule, the Swedish parliament (riksdag), held all the power. Adolf is known to have died from stomach problems after consuming a meal of lobster, kippers, sauerkraut, caviar and twelve helpings of his favorite dessert. He is known as the king who ate himself to death.

Estimated Value .... $800 - 900

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.







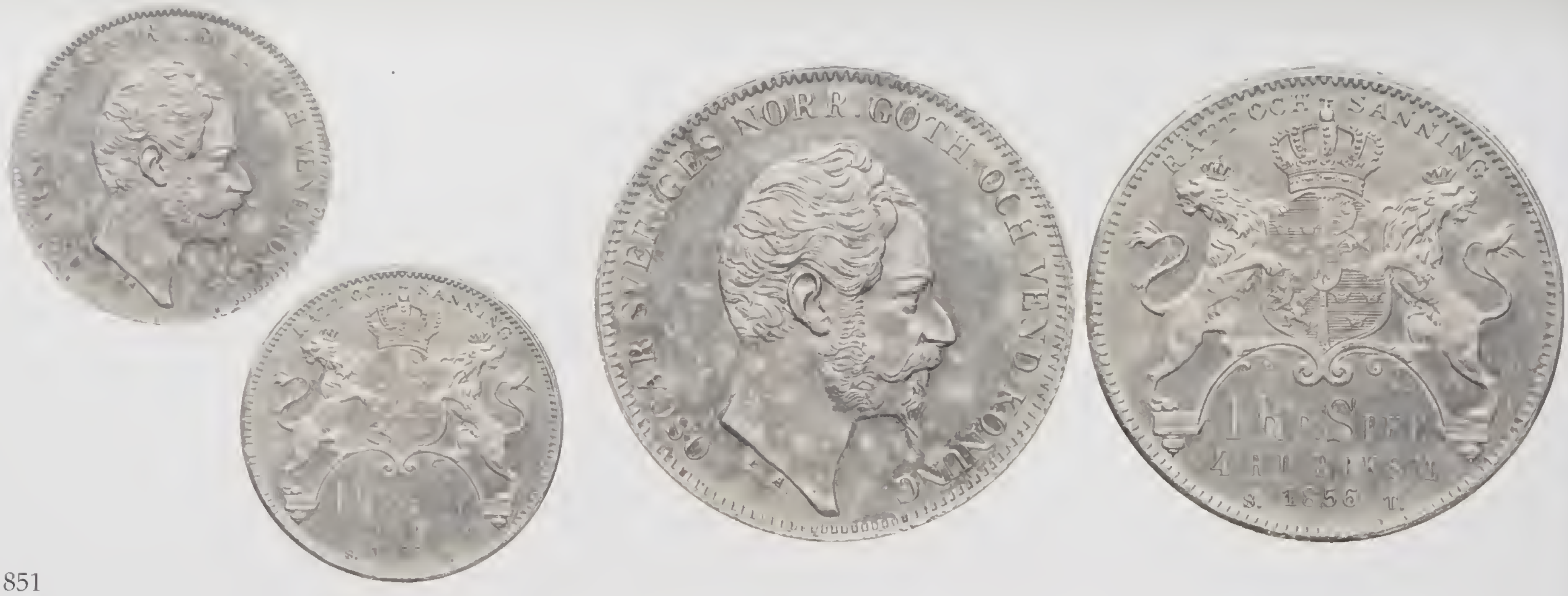
850

Sweden. Silver Riksdaler, 1827-CB. Dav-351; KM-613; SM-50a. Charles XIV John. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned shield. Variety with 7 angel heads. Sharply struck with partially prooflike fields and excellent luster under light reddish-gold toning highlighted with blue and violet near the rims. Only a two-year type and scarce. **NGC graded MS-61.**

For those who collect Napoleonic coins, Charles XIV is the last Napoleonic connection. Born as Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, in France, Charles was appointed a French army marshall by Napoleon. He had risen from private as a result of his military prowess. Bernadotte treated the Swedish prisoners with great respect, and for this, and for his military abilites, the Swedish government chose him to be their next king.

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



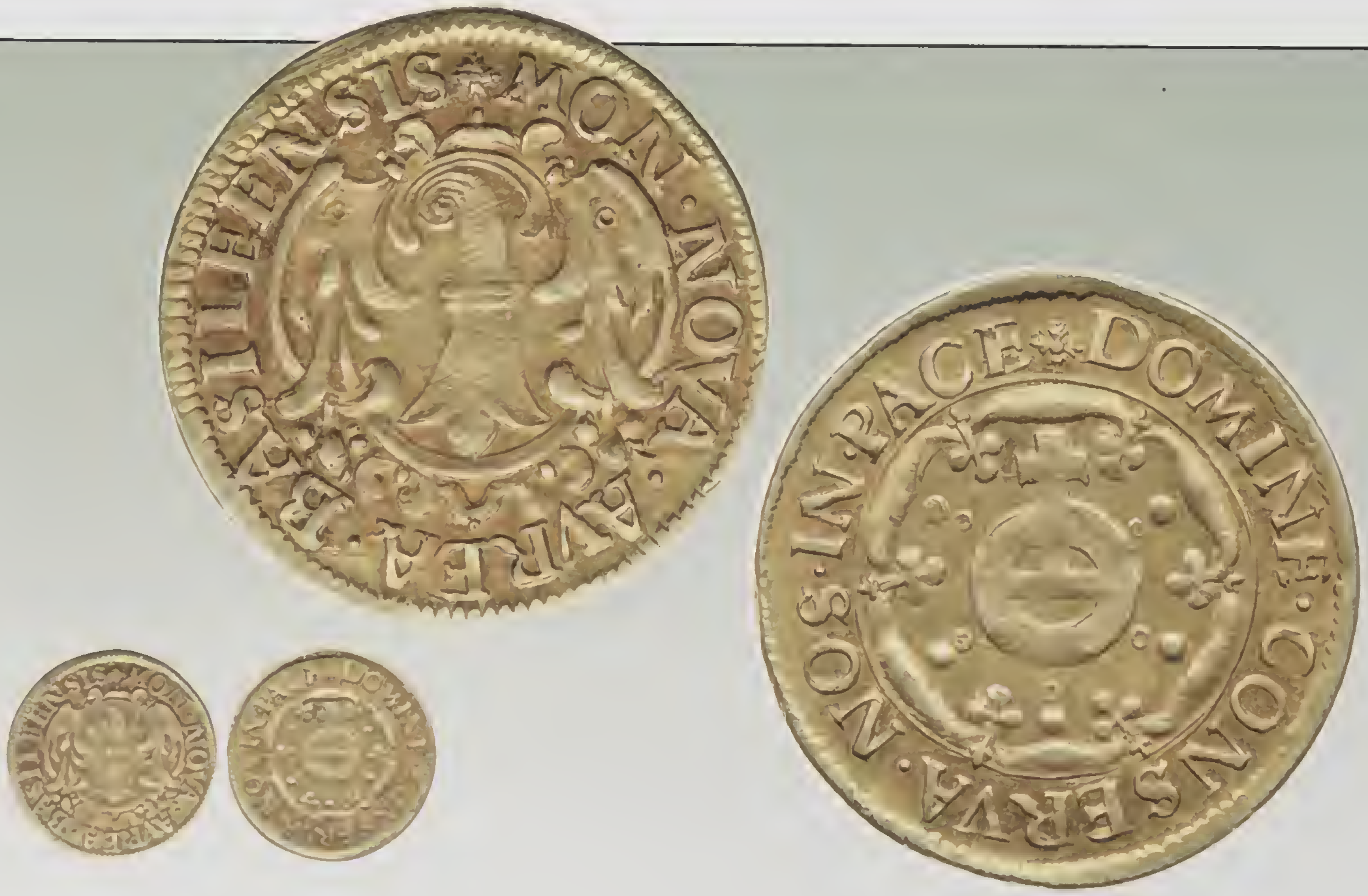
851

Sweden. Silver 1 Riksdaler Specie, 1856-ST. Dav-355; KM-685; SM-56b. Oscar I. Bust right. Reverse: Crowned small arms, with large support. Prooflike fields with a lovely mottled light to medium reddish gold toning with blue and violet highlights. Very scarce in this grade. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Oscar was the son of Bernadotte, and heir presumptive to the throne. Far more liberal than his father, he introduced gender equality, freedom of the press, and equality between Sweden and the conquered Norway. The parliament (Riksdag) stated that he advanced Swedish economic policy more than any of his predecessors.
Estimated Value .... $700 - 900

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Switzerland

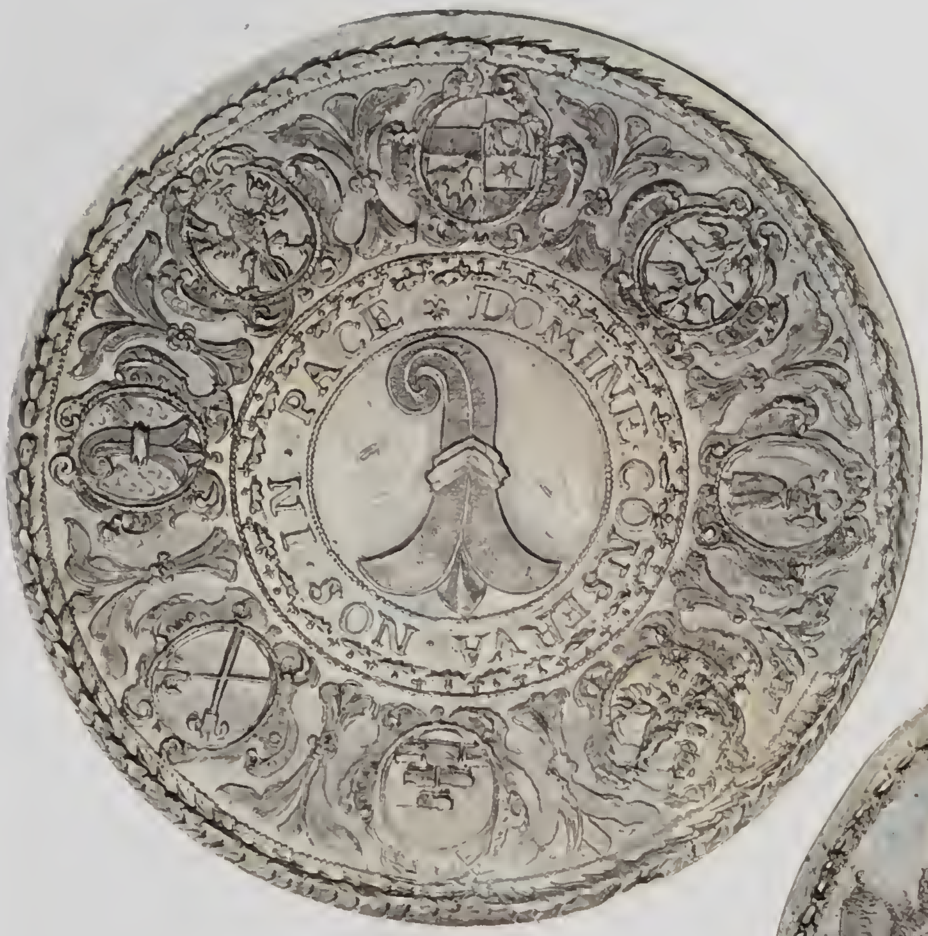


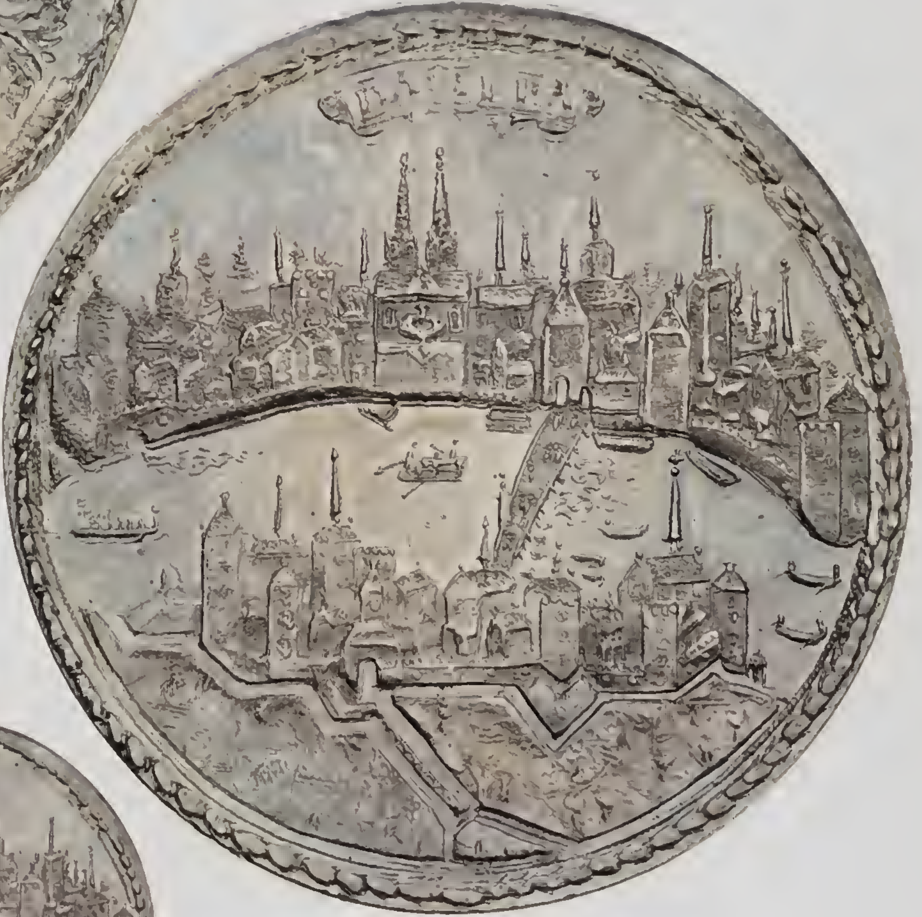
852

Switzerland - Basel. Goldgulden ND (c.1644). Fr-25a variant. City coinage. 3.24 grams. 22.80 mm. Obv: Arms without leaf decoration, within adorned cartouche. Leg: + MON.NOVA.AVREA.BASILEENSIS. Reverse Cross and orb within a more decortated hexafoil. Leg: (star) DOMINE.CONSERVA.NOS.IN.PACE. Rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**
Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

(*).

Beautiful Basel City-View Double Taler





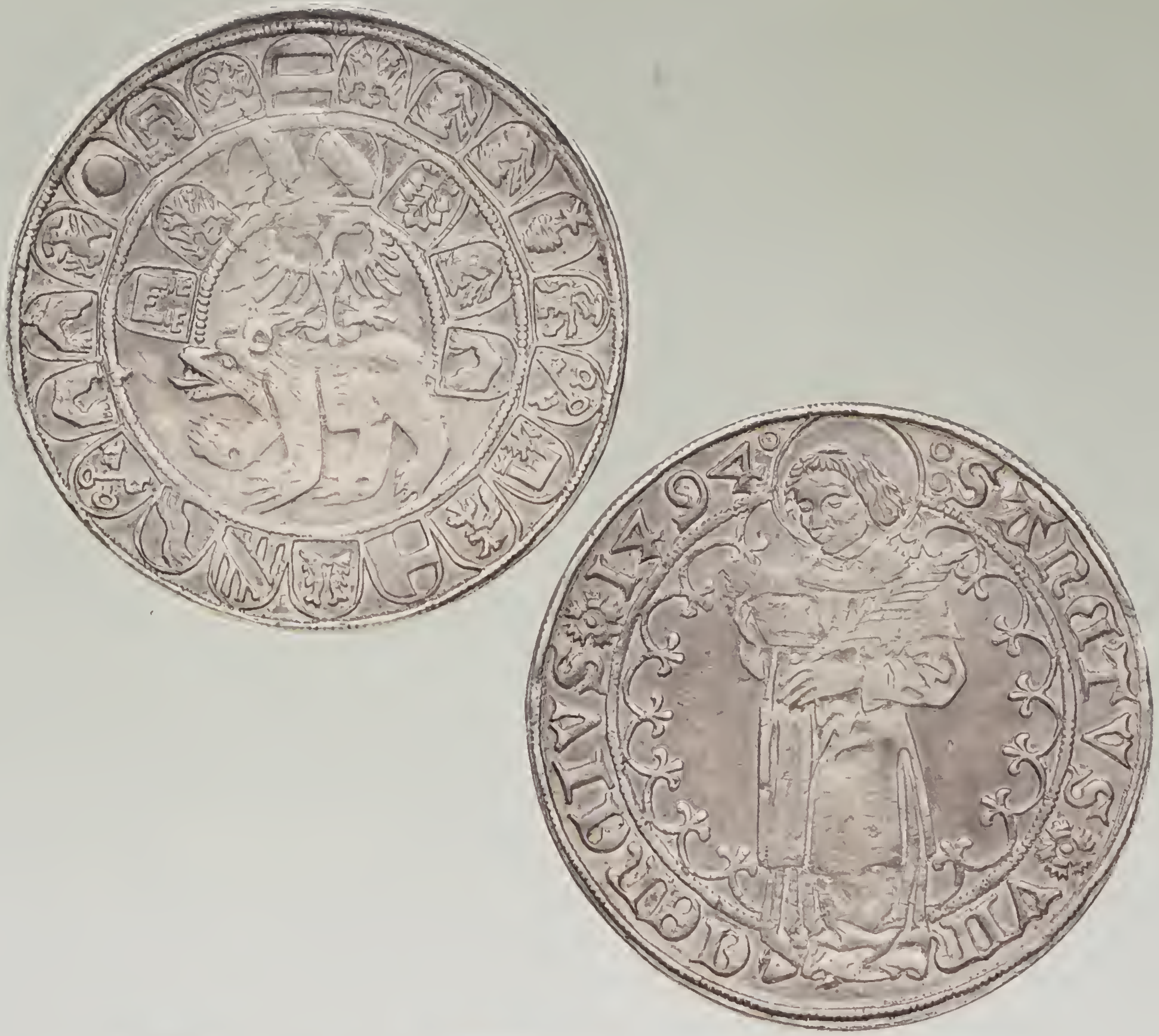
PACE DOMINE CONSERVA NOS IN

853
Switzerland — Basel. Silver 2 Taler, ND. Dav-1741; KM-71. City name in cartouche above city view; wreath border. Reverse: City arms at center of circular border of eight arms in circular shields. Excellent, bold strike, with ever-present doubling minimal here. Handling marks fairly modest, with much of the mint luster remaining. Beautifully toned in delicate multi-colored hues, with a predominance of blues and greens. Rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Basel, located on the Rhine River, has been a major port for centuries. The ships can pass all the way to Rotterdam and from there enter the world's oceans. Basel borders both Germany and France. In fact, its airport is located completely in France, which makes customs formalities most interesting.

Estimated Value .... $4,000 - 5,000

Highly Desirable Bern 1494 Taler



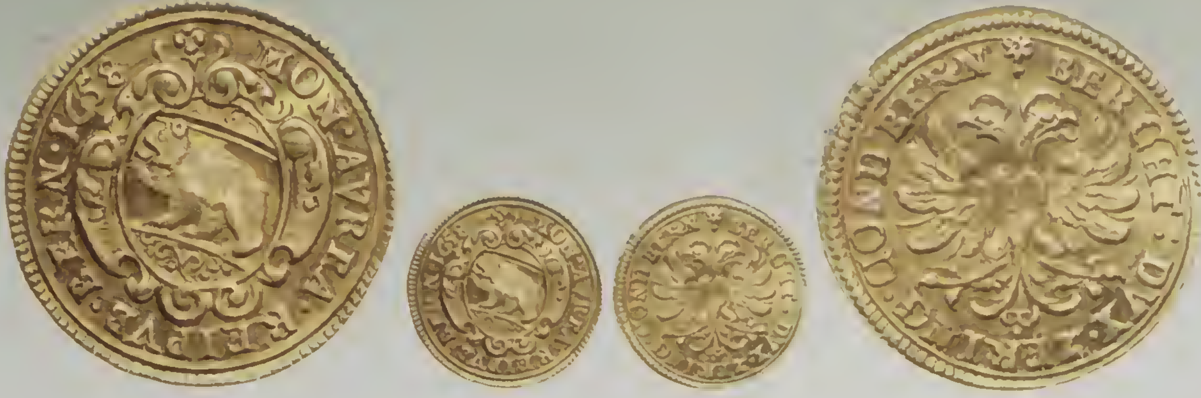
854

Switzerland — Bern. Silver Guldiner (Taler) 1494. Dav-8721. Double eagle over bear. Seven shields above and a border of 20 shields. Reverse: Date, saint standing with book and quill in a border of crosses. Handsome example of one of the only pre-1500 talers to be occasionally available. Rare. **NGC graded EF-45.**

After the Guldiner of the Tyrol, this is the earliest dated Taler, a coin the Swiss are very proud of and justifiably so. Nearly half a millenium after this show piece was struck, a clerk at the Bern patent office worked out his theory of relativity while business was slow. His name was Albert Einstein.
Estimated Value .... $5,000 - 6,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.

Very Rare Bern 1658 Ducat

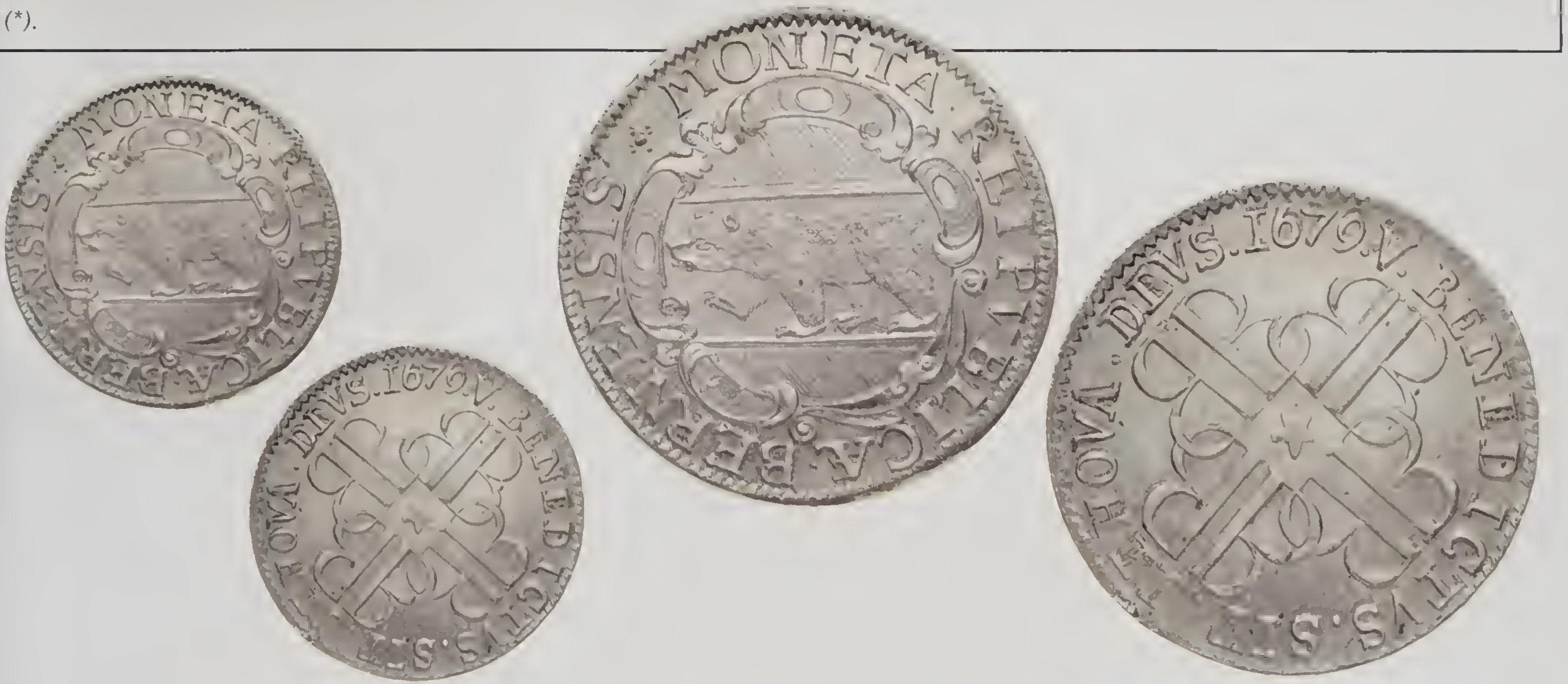


855

Switzerland - Bern. Ducat, 1658. Fr-123; KM-29. City coinage. 3.43 grams. 21.80 mm. Obv: Decorated oval cartouche with bear. Leg: MON.AVREA. REIPVB. BERN. 1658. Reverse Double eagle. Berthold, V, Duke of Zahringen, founder of the City of Bern. Leg: *BERCHT: DVX: ZERING. COND.BERN. Very Rare. **NGC graded MS-62.**

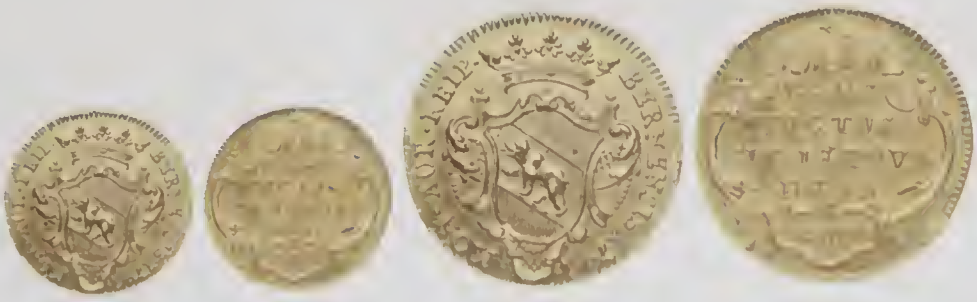
The bear is the symbol of Bern. One can go to visit the city and see the revered bears kept in a special enclave.
Estimated Value .... $7,000 - 8,000

(*).



856

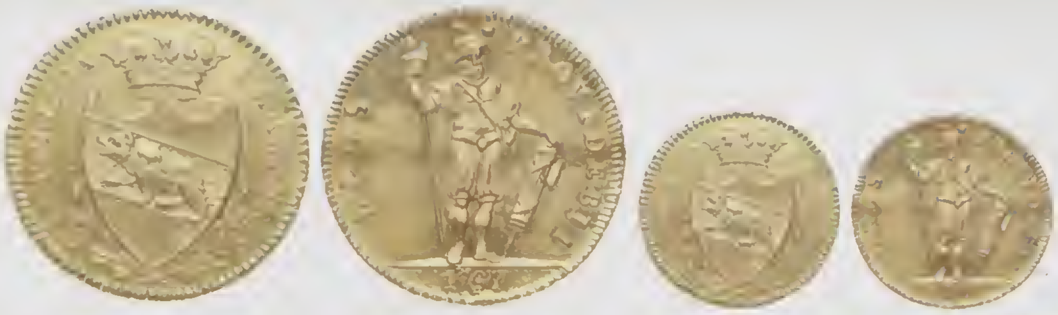
Switzerland — Bern. Silver Taler, 1679-VB. Dav-4619; KM-46 var. 27.88 grams. Oval arms with bear emblem, within ornate cartouche; date below. Reverse: Cruciform monogram comprised of back to back "B"s, with central star. Devices with velvety luster, on exceptionally clean reflective fields. Rare in this grade. A coin in remarkable condition! **NGC graded MS-65.**
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,500



857

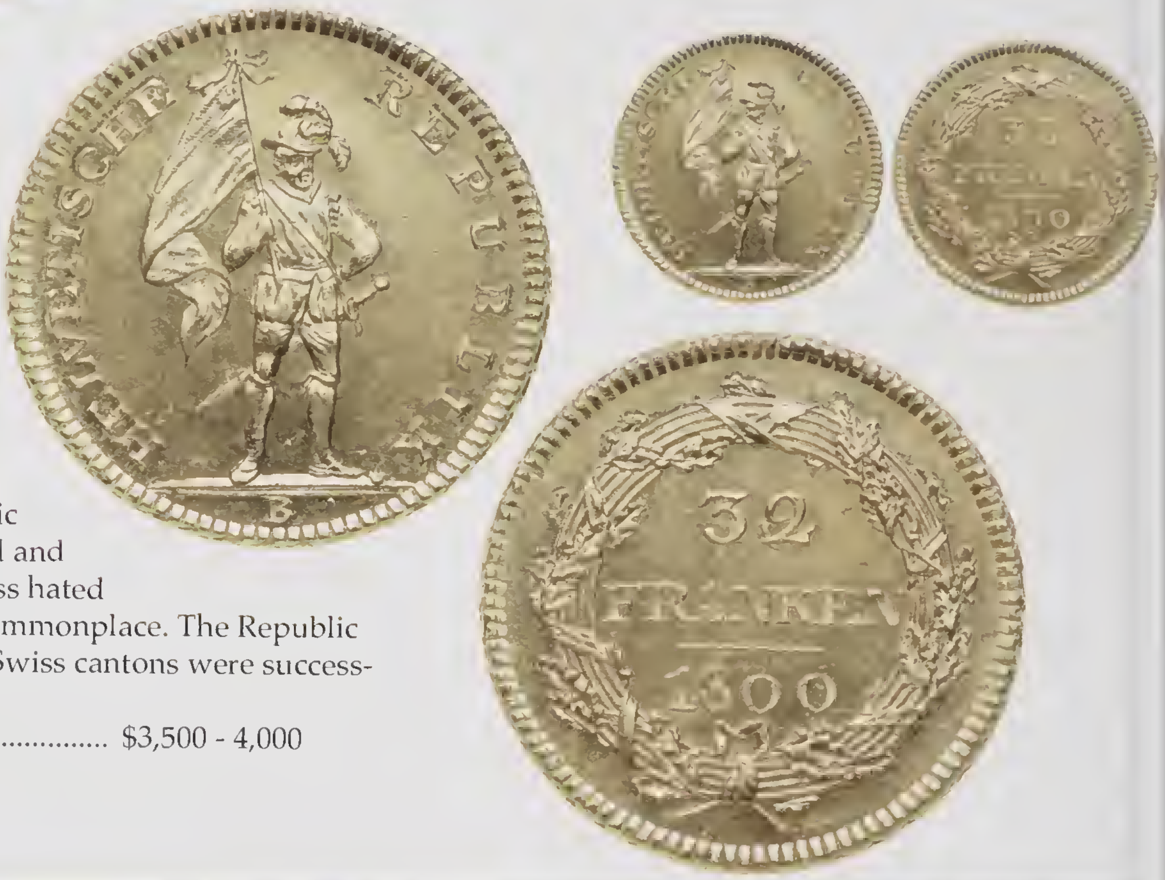
Switzerland — Bern. Gold Ducat, 1741. Fr-172; KM-103; HMZ-214; Loh.-100. 3.42 grams. Crowned arms of bear emblem, within ornate cartouche; date below. Reverse: Four-line inscription within frame of arabesques, value at bottom. Devices lustrous, on mirror fields — some modest hairlines on reverse; a few contact marks on obverse. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Bern was allegedly founded by Duke Berthold of Zahringen. In 1191, Berthold killed a bear nearby and named the city after the animal (a Baer) he had slain. The bear has become the symbol of the city, and a bear likeness can be seen on its coins. Bears are still kept in a pit (Baerengraben), which can be visited. The Swiss dialect spoken there is absolutely impossible to understand for all those but locals.
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,500



858

Switzerland — Bern. Gold Half Duplone, 1797. Fr-391; KM-162; HMZ-215; Loh.-158. 3.81 grams. Crowned shield with bear emblem, wreath below. Reverse: Swiss soldier to right, holding halbard and fasces. Sharp strike, with mirror fields — some slight to modest hairlines. Delightful red toning on soldier. **NGC graded MS-61.**
Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

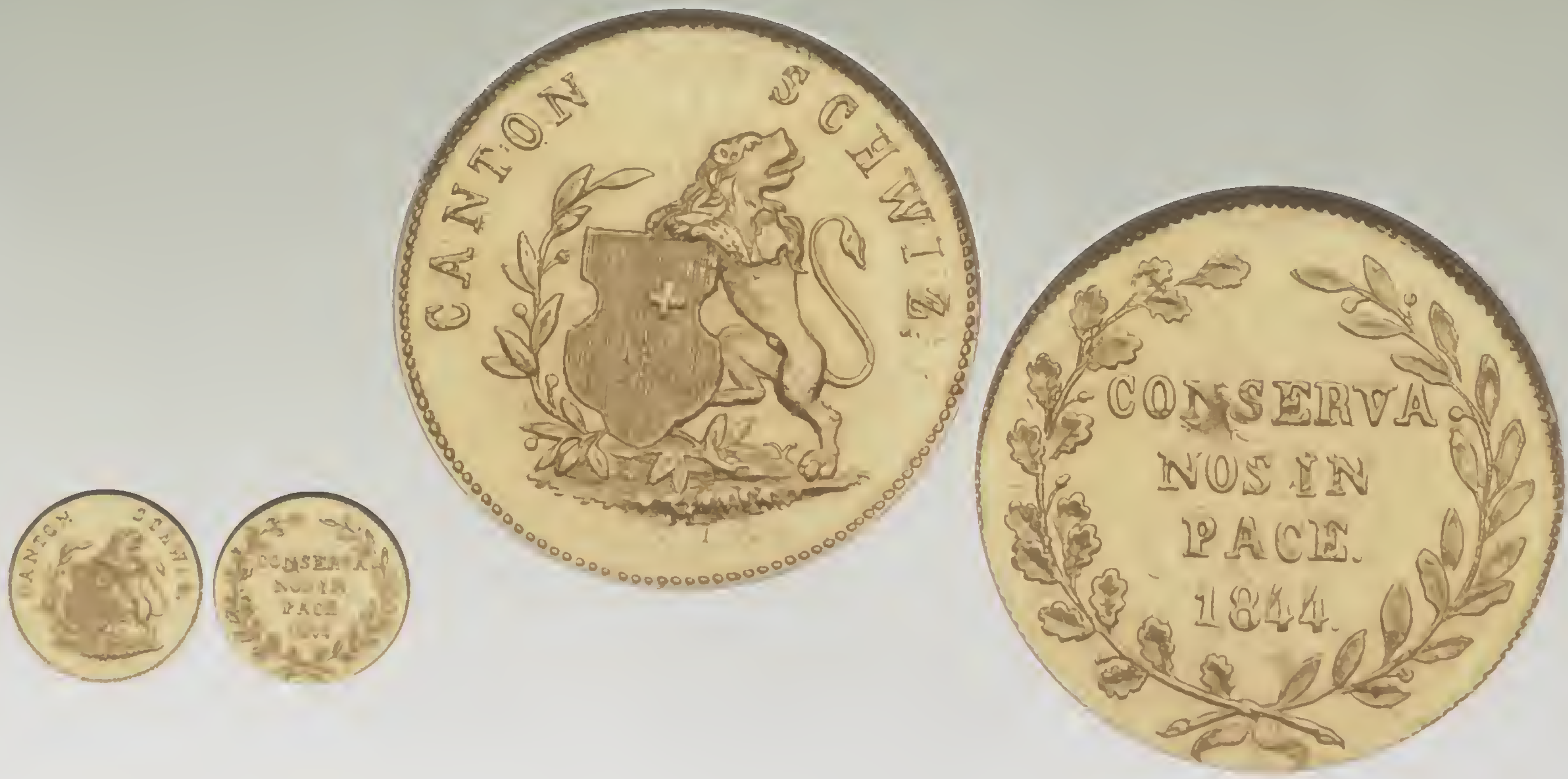


859

Switzerland — Helvetian Republic. Gold 32 Franken, 1800-B. Fr-282; KM-13. Warrior standing. Reverse: Value and date within wreath. Rare. A premium example. **NGC graded MS-64.**

The Helvetian Republic was an artificial administrative state established by the French. The French Revolution produced much fervor and nationalistic sentiment. The French armies overran Switzerland and abolished the tradtional cantonal system. The Swiss hated the French occupation, and coup attempts were commonplace. The Republic lasted only until 1803. This was the only time the Swiss cantons were successfully attacked.
Estimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Extremely Rare Schwyz 1844 Ducat



860

Switzerland - Schwyz. Ducat, 1844-M. Fr-380; KM-66; DT-80. Lion holding shield. Reverse Legend within wreath. **Mintage of only 50 pieces.** Extremely Rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**
Estimated Value .... $8,000 - 9,000

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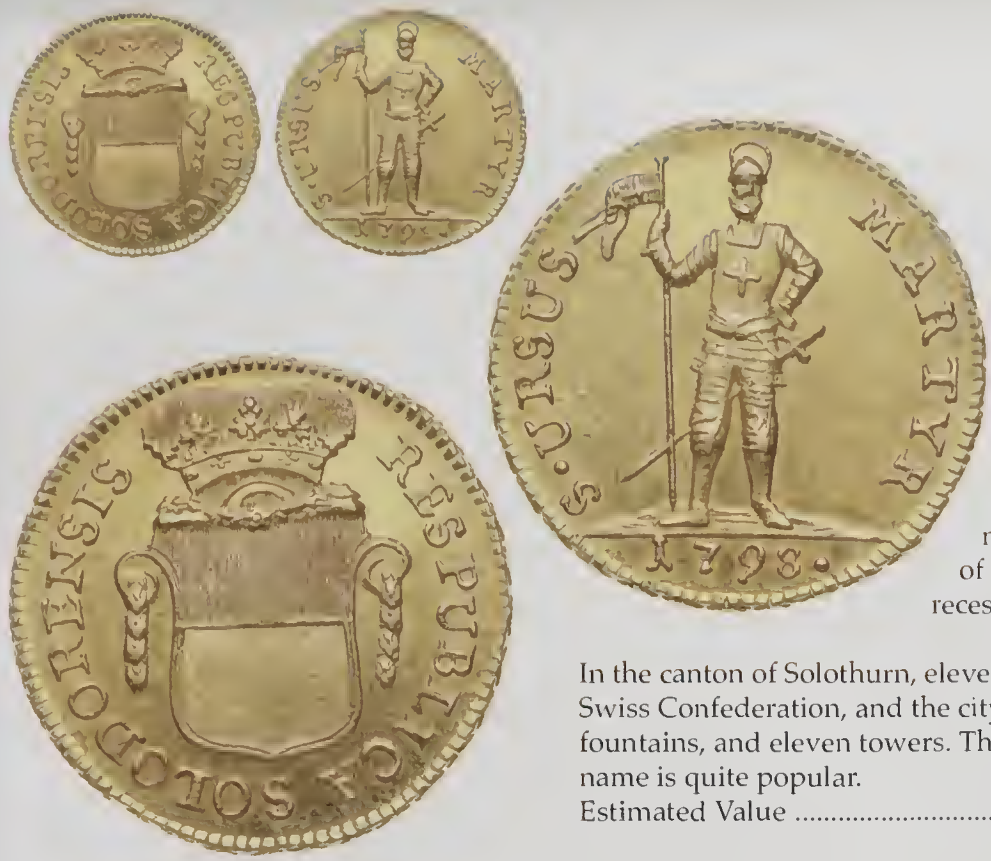


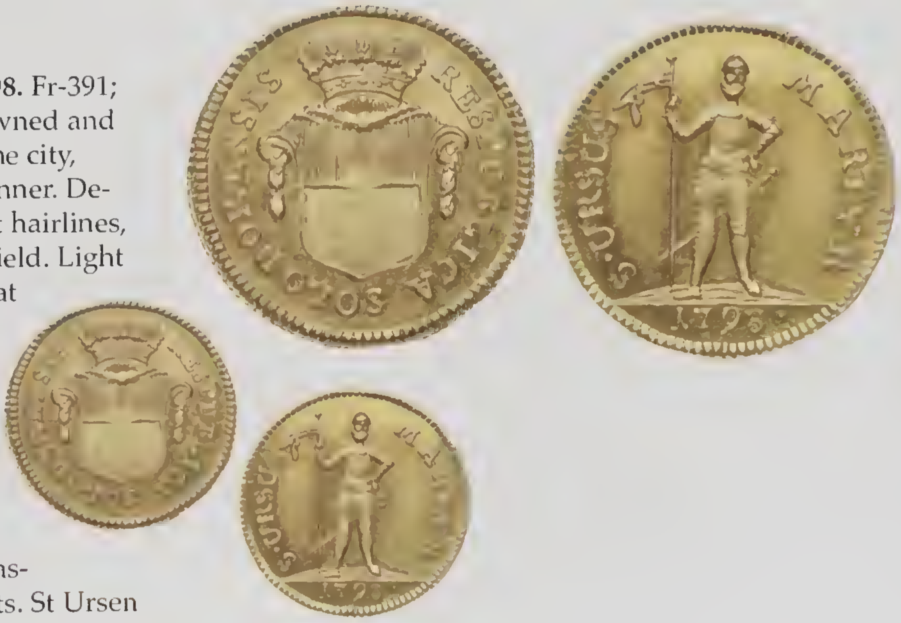
861

Switzerland — Solothurn. Gold Double Duplone, 1798. Fr-390; KM-61; HMZ-861; SMK-102d; Leu-Sim.-288. 15.25 grams. Crowned and garlanded arms. Reverse: St Ursus, patron of the city, stands frontal, nimbate and in armor, holding spear with banner. Devices satiny, on mirror fields — some modest hairlines, mostly cabinet friction, evident in the reverse field. Details of St Ursus slightly flat at legs. Light reddish toning in the recesses. **NGC graded MS-63.**

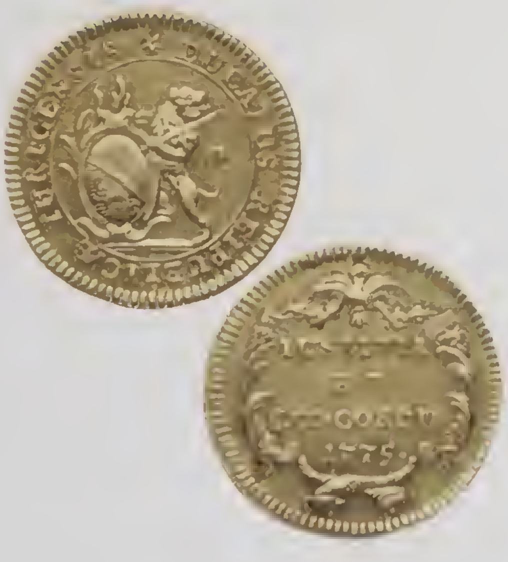
In the canton of Solothurn, eleven is its lucky number. It was the eleventh member of the Swiss Confederation, and the city contains eleven churches and chapels, eleven historical fountains, and eleven towers. The local word for eleven is "oeufi" and a local beer of that name is quite popular.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

862

Switzerland — Solothurn. Gold Duplone, 1798. Fr-391; KM-60; HMZ-862; SMK-101d. 7.59 grams. Crowned and garlanded arms. Reverse: St Ursus, patron of the city, stands frontal, in armor, holding spear with banner. Devices lustrous, on mirror fields — some modest hairlines, mostly cabinet friction, evident in the reverse field. Light reddish toning in the recesses. Rare error, in that the Saint's nimbus was omitted. **NGC graded MS-62 Prooflike.**



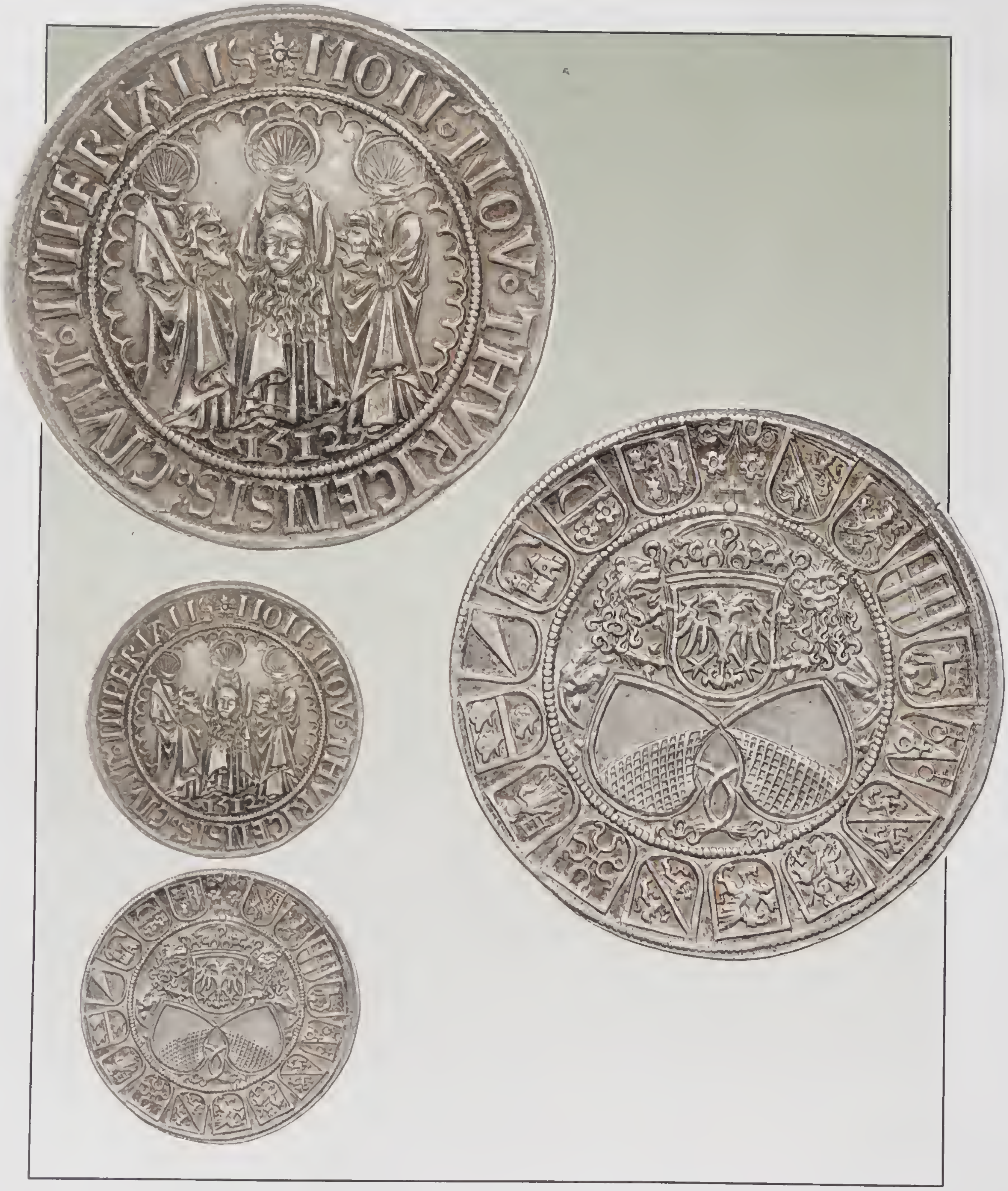
Solothurn is also known as St Ursen.The name recalls the legend of the two Roman legionnaires, Urs and Victor, who were beheaded in Solothurn because of their Christian beliefs. In honour of their martyrdom and the associated miracles, both were declared city saints. St Ursen Cathedral dominates the city skyline and is its emblem.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500



863

Switzerland — Zürich. Gold Ducat, 1775. Fr-486; KM-161. Lion and arms. Reverse: Legend in wreath. A handsome piece, a classic of its era. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $700 - 800

Fabulous Historic 1512 Zurich Taler



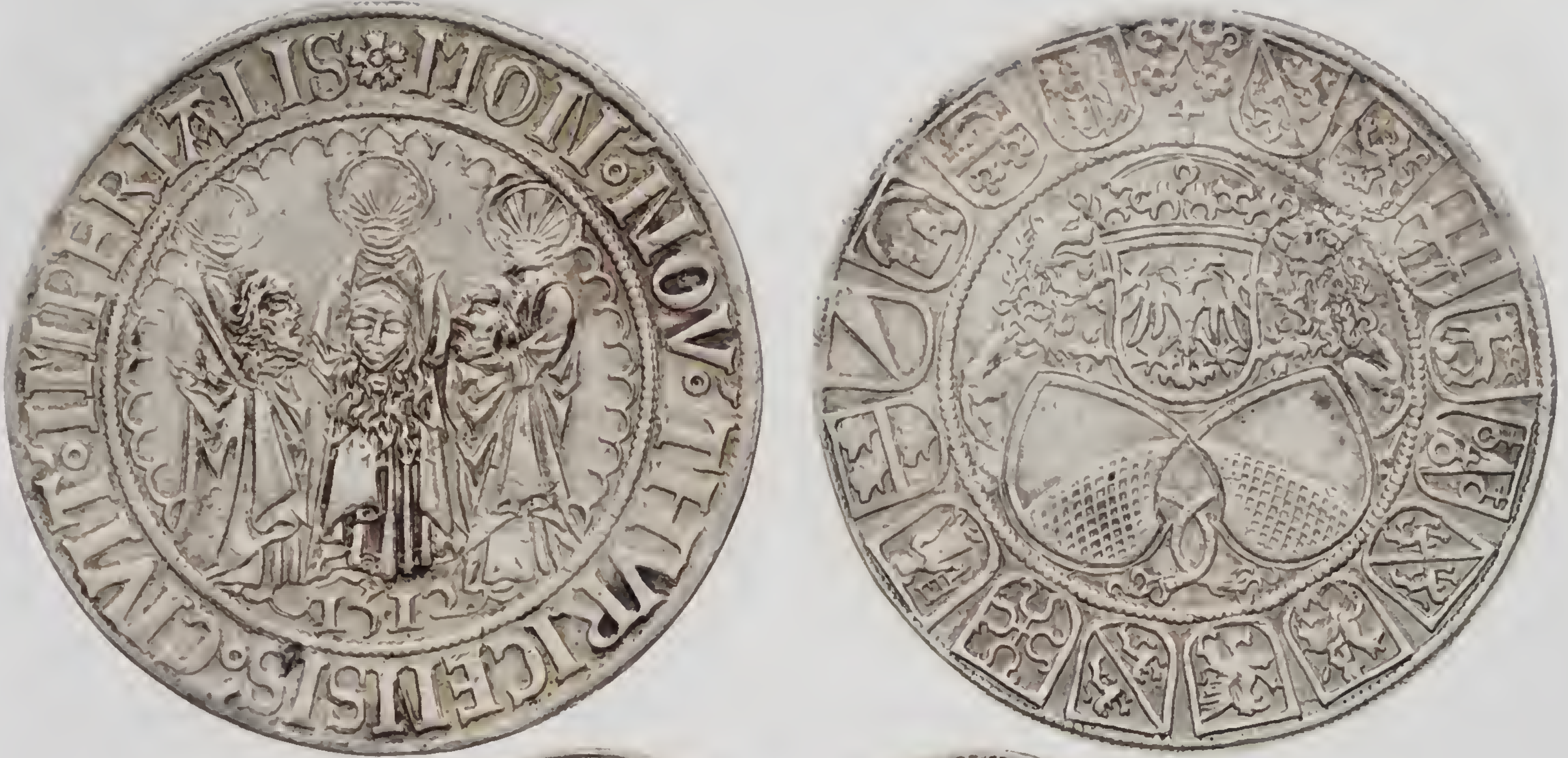
864

Switzerland — Zürich. Silver Guldiner (Taler), 1512. Dav-8771; Divo-4; Hu-422. Three figures with heads in hands, date below. Reverse: Three shields crowned and supported by two lions in circle of 16 shields. Curious with three saints standing, holding their own decapitated heads! Very early dated taler. Rare and historically compelling, this is one of the best struck and most attractive pieces to be found. **NGC graded AU-55.**

The three figures portrayed here are the saints Regula and Felix, with their servant Exuperantius. Legend has it that they were Roman soldiers of the Theban legion, and when the legion was to be executed they fled. They were caught and beheaded. Yet, headless, they walked forty paces up a hill. The site of their execution is where the wasserkirche stands in the old city of Zurich.
Estimated Value .... $9,000 - 10,000

Ex Private purchase from Leu Numismatics as "Probably the finest example in existence"

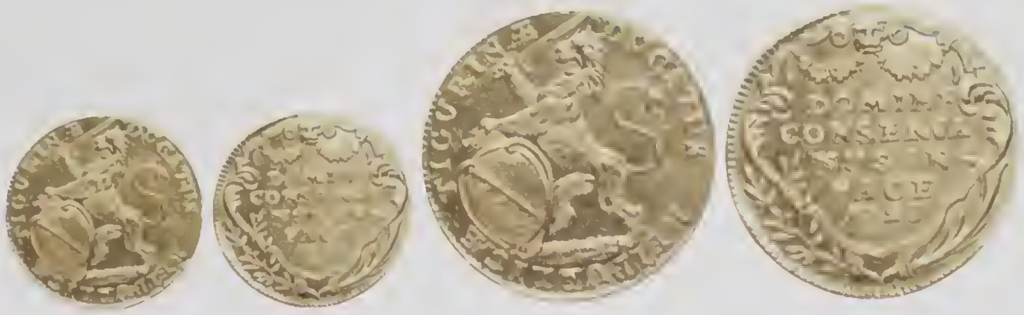
A Second, 1512 Zurich Taler



865
Switzerland — Zürich. Silver Guldiner (Taler), 1512. Dav-8771; Divo-4; Hu-422. Three saints with heads in hands, date below. Reverse: Three shields crowned and supported by two lions in circle of 16 shields. Curious with three saints standing, holding their own decapitated heads. Very early dated taler. Rare and a delightful example. **NGC graded AU-50.**

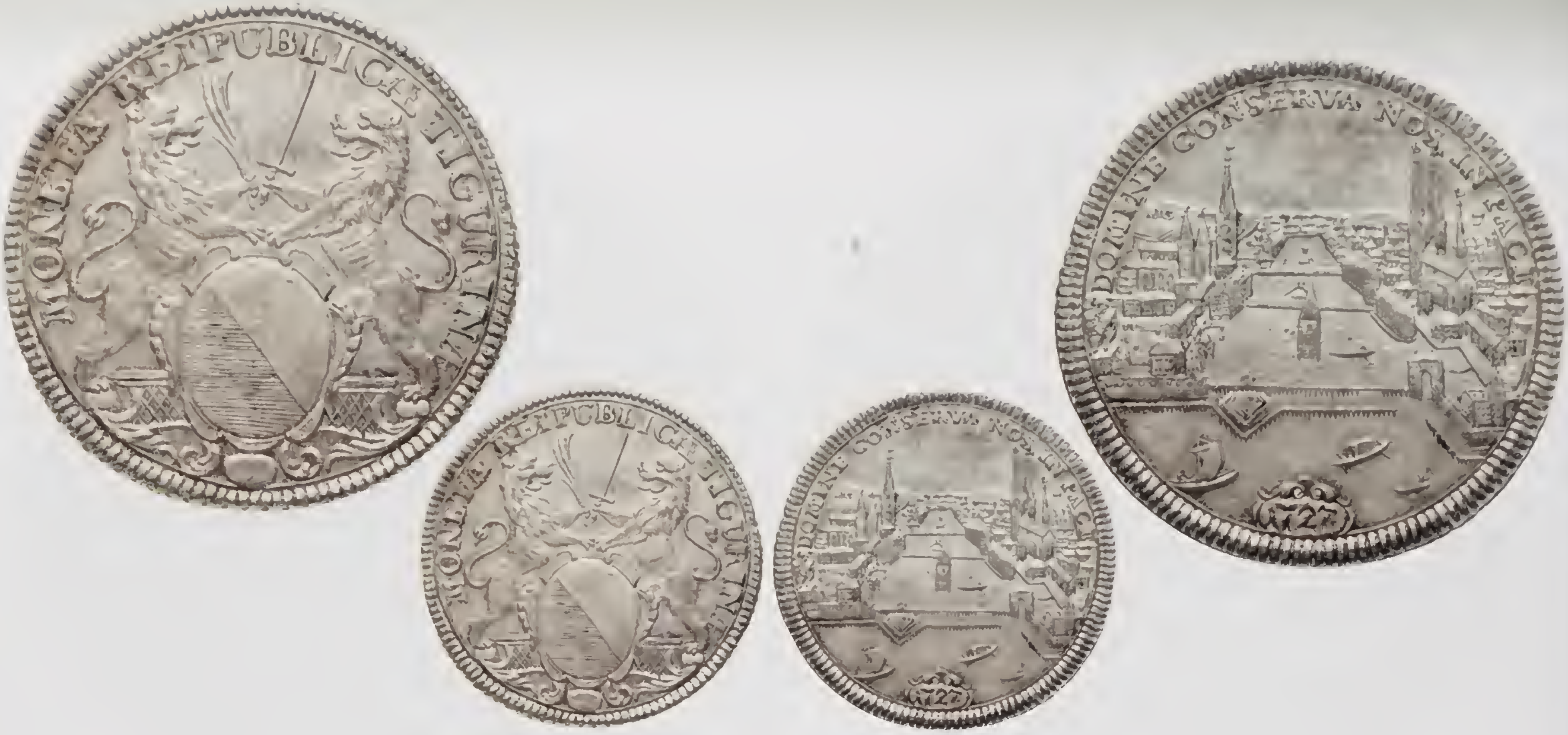
Zurich ventured rather early to experiment with the large silver Guldengroschen, or Thaler-sized coins, which were becoming popular among European economic entities during the previous decade or two. Artistically speaking, new ventures in coinage, such as seen here, often get overburdened with too many civic trappings and symbolism. Switzerland's art at the time was every bit as conservative as north German art was then, if not more so. This produced for their new coin a quaint medieval style, richly decorative, with densely packed detail filling the abundant surfaces of these large silver coins.
stimated Value .... $3,500 - 4,000

Ex John Story Jenks collection and M&M's 45th anniversary sale in 1971 (realized CHF 4300).



866
Switzerland — Zürich. Gold Ducat, 1723. Fr-486; KM-140. Rampant lion and arms. Reverse: Legend within wreath-bordered cartouche. A beautiful example. **NGC graded MS-63.**

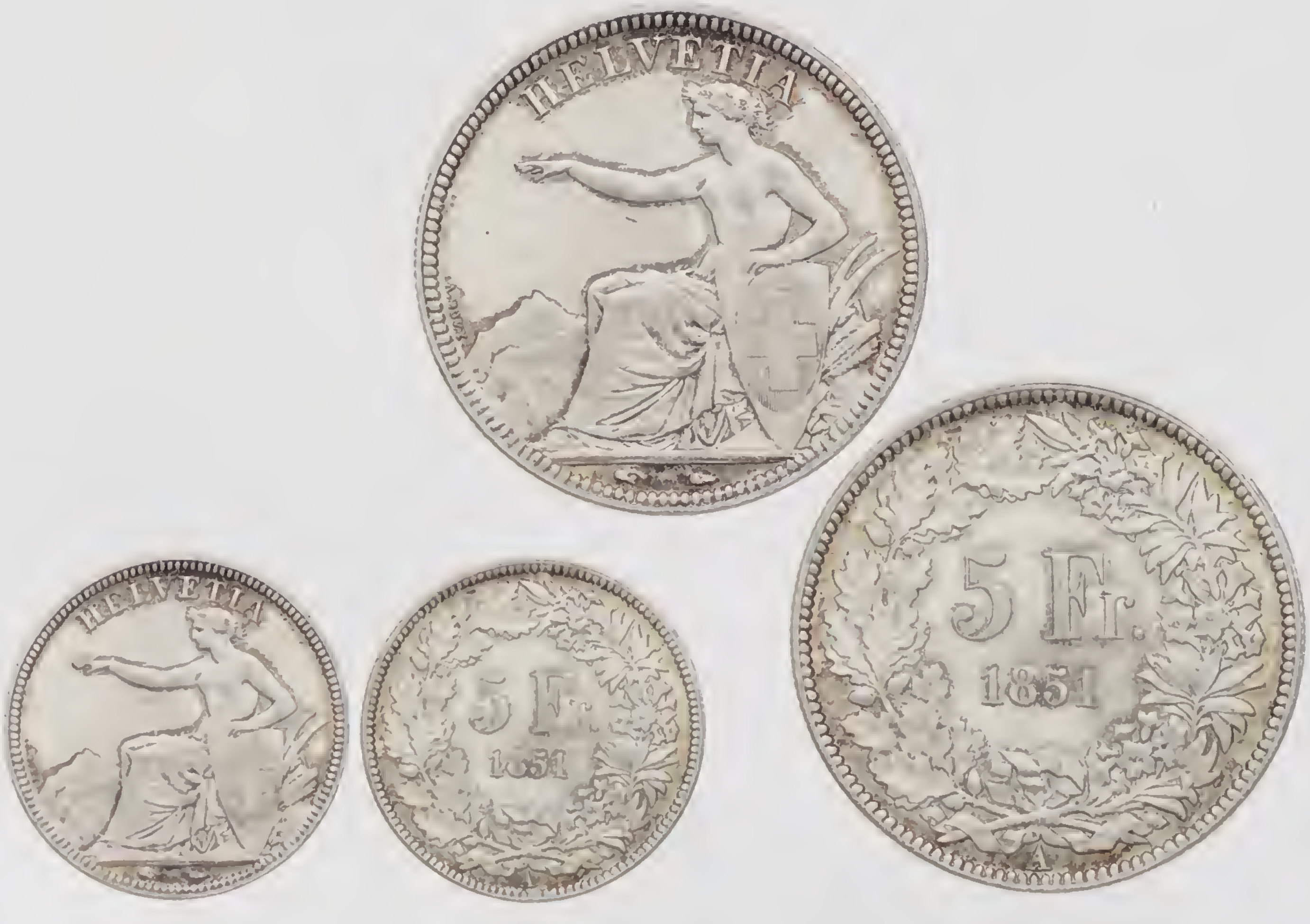
Zurich, being one of Europe's leading commercial centers, issued this gold ducat as a trade coinage and it circulated freely with other gold ducats of the period.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000



867

Switzerland — Zurich. Taler, 1727. Dav-1784; KM-144; Hurl-592; HMZ-1163. Garnished oval shield supported by twin rampant lions. Reverse: Aerial view of city divided by river, date below in Baroque cartouche. Sharp, a virtually full strike. Lustrous devices on proof-like fields. Light russet to iridescent toning. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Estimated Value .... $1,000 - 1,250

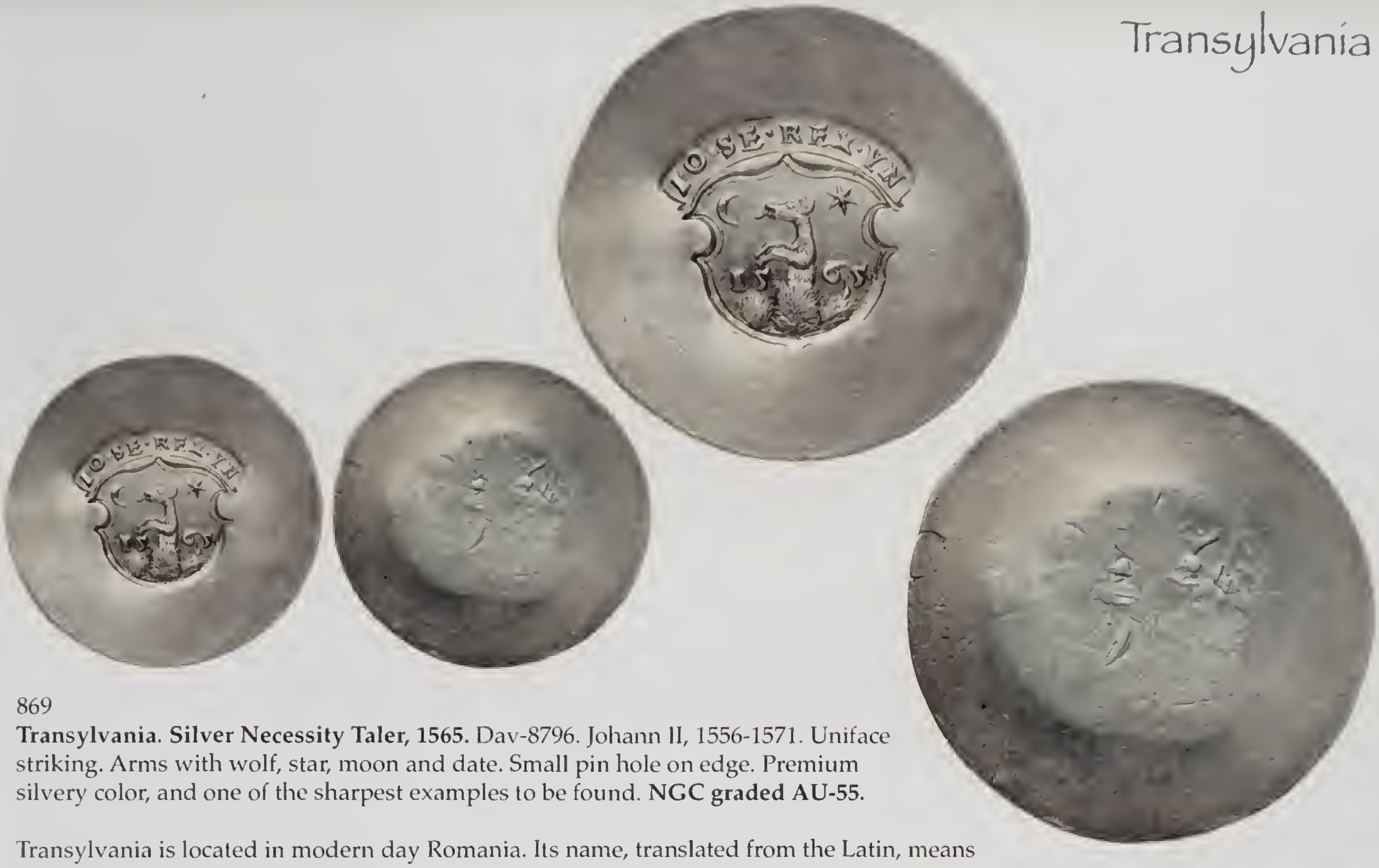


868

Switzerland. Silver 5 Francs, 1851-A. Dav- 376; KM-11. Figure of Switzerland seated left, arm resting on shield. Reverse: Value and date, within oak and flower wreath. Exceptional surfaces and strike. Satiny luster, with devices outlined in multi-colored iridescent toning. Rare in high grade. **NGC graded MS-65.**

During the 19th century, Europe moved closer and closer to a uniform coinage. Although predating the attempted final solution in the matter, the Union Latine accords of 1865 (which were stewarded by Napoleon III of France), Switzerland's largest silver coin was already equivalent to the French 5 Francs and the Italian 5 Lire (and the earlier silver Scudo), all of which tended to be slightly lighter than the various German "Convention" talers, but significantly heavier than the "Vereins" talers.

Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 1,750

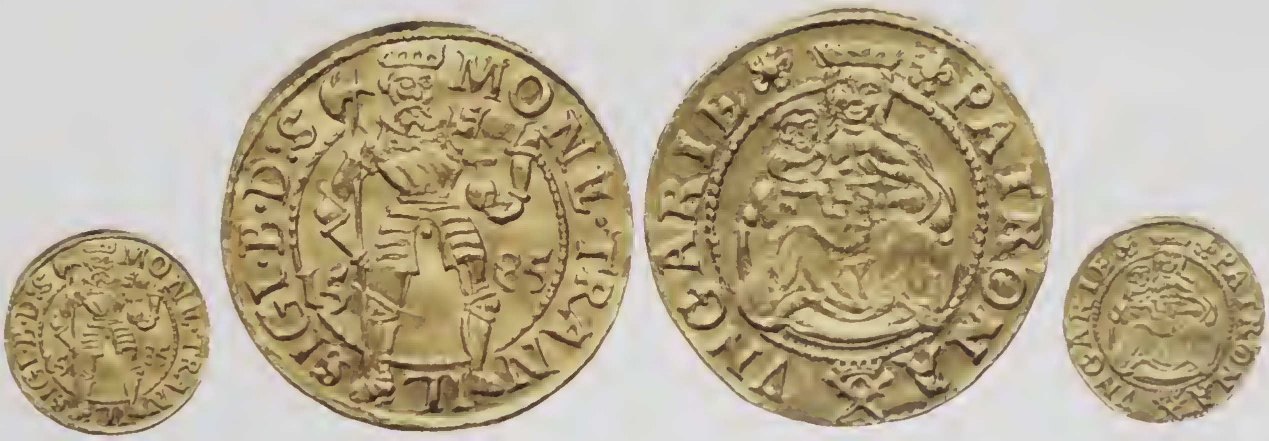


869

Transylvania. Silver Necessity Taler, 1565. Dav-8796. Johann II, 1556-1571. Uniface striking. Arms with wolf, star, moon and date. Small pin hole on edge. Premium silvery color, and one of the sharpest examples to be found. **NGC graded AU-55.**

Transylvania is located in modern day Romania. Its name, translated from the Latin, means "across the woods." Its German name, "Siebenbuergen," means "seven fortresses," and refers to the seven important fortresses of the area settled by the Saxons who were invited to move there.
Estimated Value .... $800 - 1,000

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



870

Transylvania. Ducat, 1585. Fr-295; Resch-13; Hess-165. Hermannstadt mint. 3.52 grams. 22.9 mm. Sigismund Bathori, 1581-1602. St. Ladislas standing with halbred in right hand and orb and cross in left hand, breaking beaded inner circle at top and bottom. Leg: MONE.TRAN - IL- SIGI.B.D:S and 1585 in field. Reverse Seated madonna and child. Leg: *PATRONA (crowned cross swords) UNGARIE*. Superb early ducat and rare. **NGC graded MS-63.**

Transylvania, a staunchly Protestant state, was able to maintain its independence by playing off the Turks against the Habsburgs. This independence effectively ended in 1697 after Michael Apafi II was forced to abdicate. After a fifteen year struggle for power, Transylvania reverted back to The Emperor.
Estimated Value .... $3,000 - 3,500

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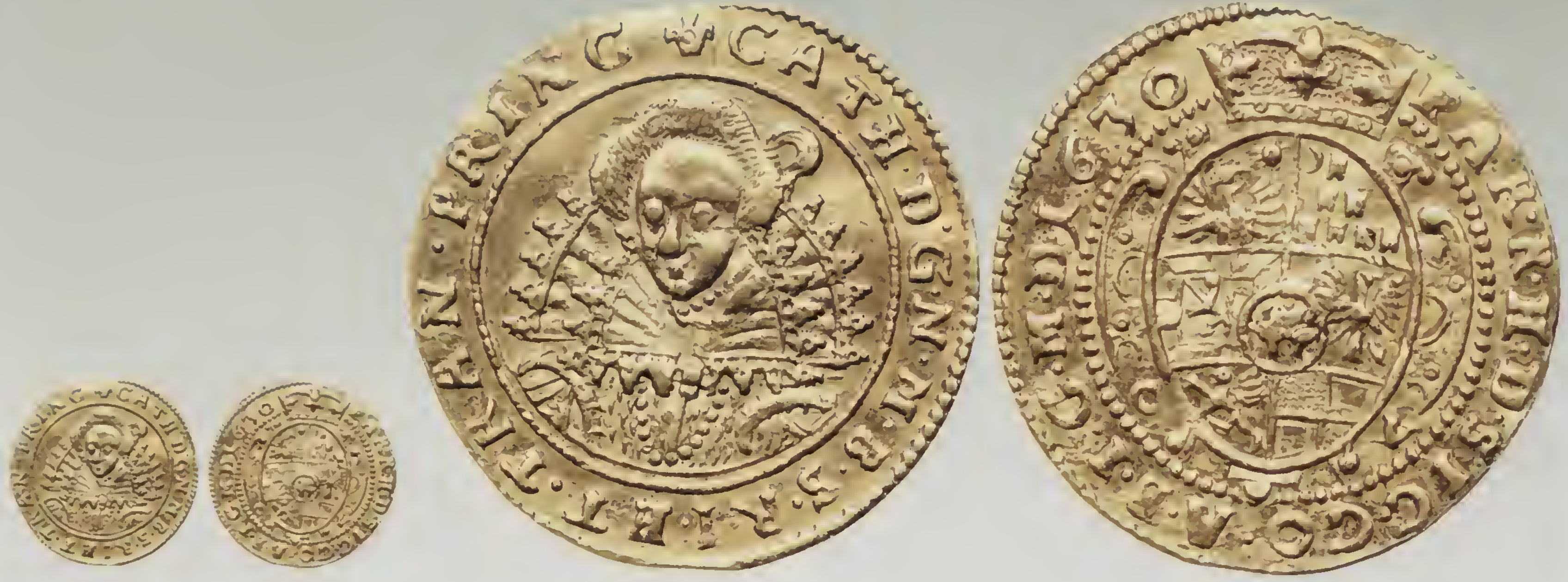
Very Rare Katharina 1630 Ducat



871

Transylvania. Ducat, 1630. Fr-370; Resch-2; KM-222. Klausenburg mint. 3.15 grams. 20.9 mm. Katharina Bethlen (Catherine of Brandenburg), 1629-1630. Elaborately clothed facing bust within inner beaded circle. Leg: CATH.D:G.N.M.B.S.R.I.ET.TRAN.PRINC. Reverse Crowned arms of six parts in elaborate oval, within inner circle, C-V at sides. Leg: PAR.R.H.D.SIC.CO.A. B.I.C.M.D.1630. Very Rare. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Katharina Bethlen was the wife of Gabriel. When he died in 1629, she became ruler of Transylvania for just over a year. She minted very few coins in 1630. All are great rarities.
Estimated Value .... $15,000 - 20,000

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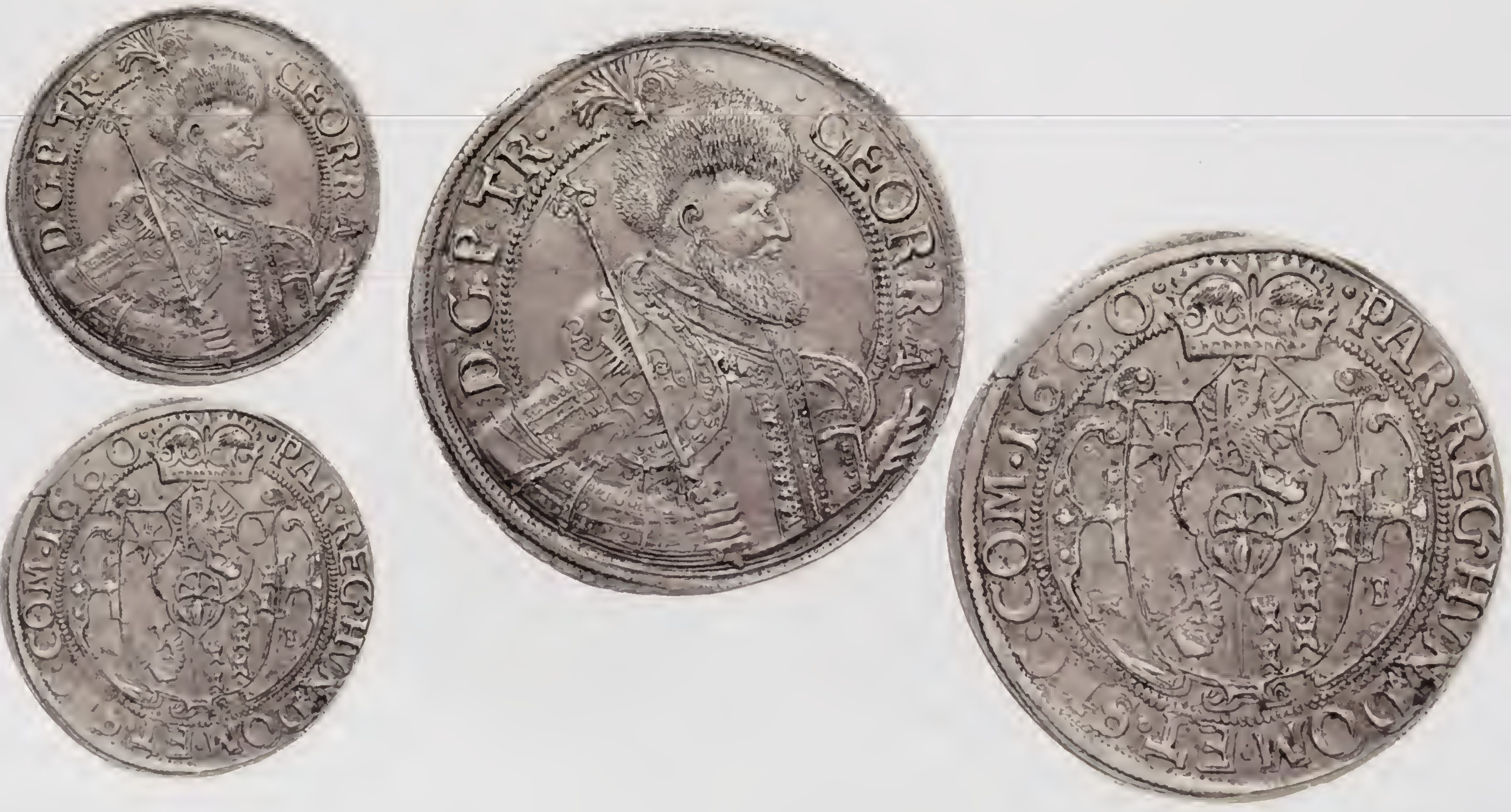
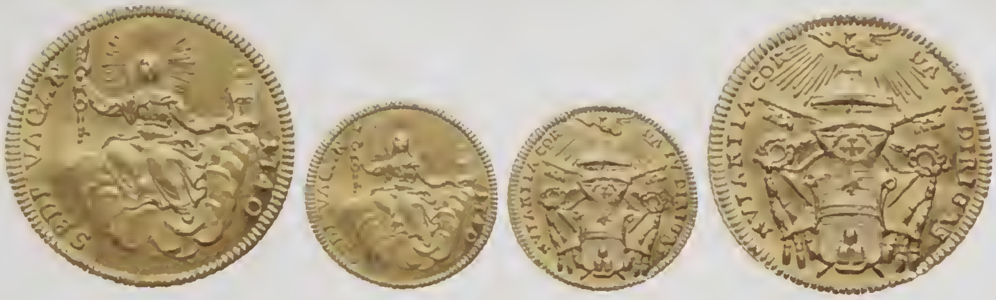


872

Transylvania. Silver Taler, 1660 (Nagybanya). Dav-4756; Resch-157. George Rakoczi II. Bust with cap and holding sword right. Reverse: Crowned arms. Minor double striking on reverse. Boldly struck with lovely old toning in shades of lilac and gray. An excellent piece, far finer than most seen. **NGC graded AU-58.**

Transylvania was geographically situated where it was a buffer state between the Ottoman Turks and the Habsburgs. By cleverly playing off the two against each other, Transylvanian rulers assured their nation's independence for two centuries. Ironically, after the Battle of Vienna in 1683, where the Ottoman Turks were soundly defeated, Transylvania gradually lost its independence to the dominant Habsburgs. So, the destruction of the Moslems, widely celebrated in Christian Europe, spelled the doom of Christian Transylania.
Estimated Value .... $1,250 - 1,500

Ex Irving Goodman Collection.



873

Vatican. Zecchino, 1740. Fr-227; CNI XVII, pl.XV,2; Berman-2713; KM-934. 3.38 grams. 21.51 mm. Sede Vacante (Camerlengo Card. Annibale Albani), February 6 - August 17, 1740. Obv: Metaphor church on clouds. Church in left hand, keys in right hand. Leg: SEDE VACAN - 1740. Reverse Dove above Papal arms. Leg: NVTAMTIA COR - DA TV DIRIGAS. **NGC graded MS-62.**

This is a Sede Vacante issue. Translated, this means vacant seat. Such coins were issued upon the death of one pope and before the next was elected. Various archbishoprics issued Sede Vacante coins as well.
Estimated Value .... $2,000 - 2,400

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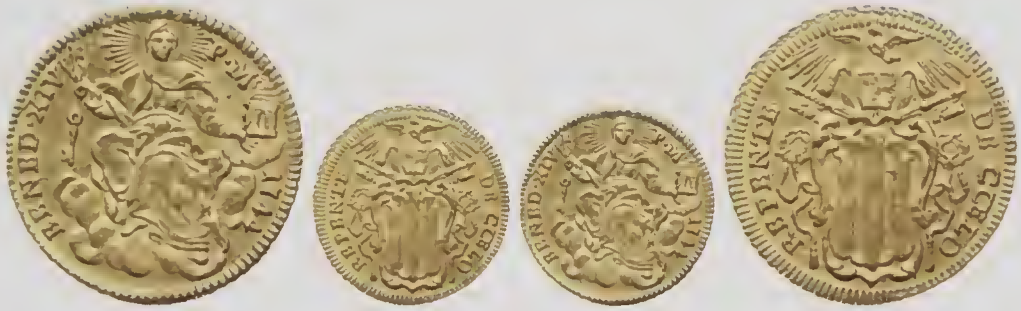

874

Vatican. Zecchino, 1744. Fr-231; CNI XVII, pl.XVIII,18; Berman-2729; KM-943. 3.45 grams. 21.94 mm. Benedict XIV (Prospero Lambertini), 1740-1758. Year 4. Obv: Metaphor of church seated in the clouds. Leg: BENED. XIV - P.M. 1744 Reverse Arms below keys. Leg: REPENTE - DE.COELO. Rare date. **NGC graded MS-62.**

Pope Bernedict was a very active pope, reforming the education requirements of priests, and the means of dealing with non-Christian tribal natives. He also finally cataloged the Vatican library.
Estimated Value .... $1,500 - 2,000

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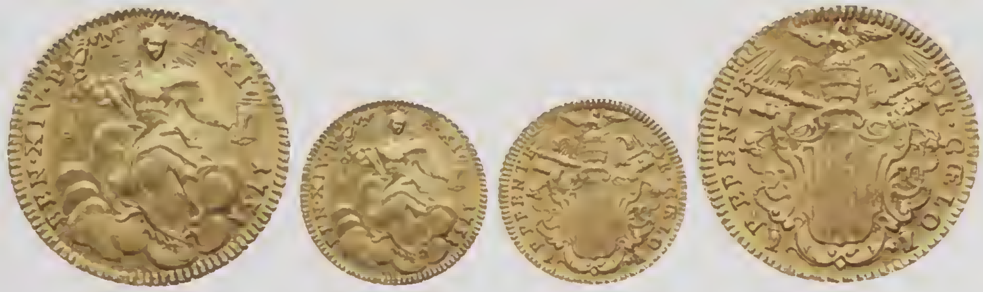

875

Vatican. Zecchino, 1751. Fr-231; CNI XVII, pl.XIX,pl.18v; Berman-2729; KM-943. 3.39 grams. 21.14 mm. Benedict XIV (Prospero Lambertini), 1740-1758. Year 11. Obv: Metaphor of church seated in the clouds. Leg: BEN. XIV - P -.M. A. XI. -1751 Reverse Arms below keys. Leg: REPENTE - DE.COELO. Rare date. **NGC graded MS-62.**
Estimated Value .... $1,200 - 1,500

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This concludes the Second Session of

The Millennia Collection

Please see separate catalog
for more Foreign Coinage

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350 S. Beverly Drive, Suite 350 Beverly Hills, CA 90212
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